"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair today and tomorrow, not so warm tonight and tomorrow; light west winds, becoming north.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,374. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RAILROAD HEADS TO BE ARRESTED FOR EXPLOSION

Presidents of Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central Must Face Manslaughter Charge.

MORE ARRESTS TO FOLLOW

Authorities Unite to Fix Responsibility and Remove Menace to Millions.

SHELLING STILL KEEPS UP

Cases of Explosives Found Afloat in River and Harbor to Peril of Shipping.

Two railroad Presidents, E. B. Thomas of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and W. H. Besler of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, are to be arrested in connection with the explosion on Black Tom Island on Sunday morning, it was announced last night, in addition to the three transportation heads who were arrested on Monday. A warrant has also been issued for E. L. MacKenzie, resident of the National Dock and Storage Company, at whose pier on Black Tom Island the disaster started. The deaths from the explosion were increased by one yesterday, making a total of four, with six men missing. Sweeping investigations of the disaster were inaugurated, and New Jersey officials declared a determination to prevent the further shipment of ammunition for Europe from Jersey City piers. This would divert millions of dollars from New York. Messrs Thomas and Besler are to be charged with manslaughter, according to the Commissioner of Public Safety of Jersey City.

All-Day Conferences.

The decision to arrest the two railroad Presidents came last night after all-day conferences between the police officials of Jersey City and Prosecutor Hudspeth of Hudson County. Early in the afternoon the Prosecutor and Commissioner of Public Safety Frank Hague announced, following the issuance of the warrant for the arrest of Mr. MacKenzie, that other important arrests were to follow.

About 4 P. M. Prosecutor Hudspeth left his office in the Hudson County Court House with several investigators, following Commissioner Hague and Chief Inspector James Connolly of the Bureau of Combustibles, who had ten plain clothes policemen with them. It was learned soon after they left the Court House that Commissioner Hague had received information that there were 200 cars containing explosives still standing on Black Tom Island and in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central railroads.

The investigators made a round of the yards, taking notes of the number of cars which were tagged as containing explosives. None of the officials would make public the result of the investigation, but it was at the end of their investigation that Commissioner Hague said the two railroad heads would be arrested.

It was learned that a special Grand Jury may be called in a few days to fix the responsibility for the explosions.

Albert M. Dickman, Black Tom Island agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, were arrested on Sunday night. Theodore B. Johnson, head of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, surrendered himself at the Hudson County Court House yesterday after he had learned that a warrant had been issued for him.

These steps were taken as the outcome of the determination of the New Jersey authorities that the $20,000,000 explosion on Black Tom Island, which is really a peninsula jutting out from the Lehigh Valley Railroad yards, shall free New York and its environs from the danger in which 7,000,000 persons have lived for the last two years from the thousands of tons of condensed destruction shipped by the munition plants of the United States through Jersey City to the warring powers of Europe.

Menace Still Exists.

The New Jersey officials say there is this morning within danger distance of Manhattan enough high explosives to blow New York to pieces. Three-fourths of the ammunition shipped to Europe from America is loaded within a radius of five miles from City Hall. The Jersey officials have started their proceedings with the determination of forcing the shipment of this ammunition in the future from points remote from New York.

There will be a conference this morning between State and Federal officials to plan the removal of the danger, and other arrests are expected to follow the conference. Four investigations of the great explosion are now under way—by the Jersey City police, the New Jersey legal authorities, the railroads involved and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The list of deaths from the explosion was increased to four yesterday by the discovery of a fourth body in New York Bay not far from Black Tom Island.

The fire was burning with almost unabated energy yesterday on the island, and the Jersey City Fire Department heads said it would be a month before the 30,000 tons of sugar burns itself out. The shrapnel and other explosives continued to explode from time to time, sending scurrying the firemen and employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who have already started the work of reconstruction on the island.

The end of Black Tom Island is a

Continued on Page 3.

Fielder Says Explosives Must Be Moved From Cities

Governor Fielder of New Jersey issued a statement yesterday in which he said:

After the explosion at Communipaw in February, 1911, the Legislature enacted a measure which it was assumed had provided reasonable safety. It would be well for the authorities intrusted with the criminal process to find out whether this law was violated and whether reasonable precautions were taken to safeguard the lives of the people of Jersey City and New York.

It does seem to me that it is barbarous to have dynamite and other explosives piled right up at the door of great cities and almost under the noses of thousands of inhabitants. I do not believe that the people of New Jersey and New York will tolerate a continuance of these conditions. The custom of unloading high explosives in New York Harbor will not be permitted any longer by the public sentiment that will surely be aroused by this disaster.

RUINS DISCLOSE DISASTER'S CAUSE

Small Blaze Finally Got Out of Control of Railway Employes.

BOMBARDMENT KEEPS UP

Thousands of Tons of Sugar Still Burning and Expected to Smoulder for a Month.

A gentle south wind sent ripples across the surface of a lake 300 feet long and 150 feet wide down on the end of Black Tom Island yesterday afternoon. It whispered through blackened wrecks of freight cars, twisted remnants of what had been containers of picric acid, and the waves lapped against shores of blackened earth and rails turned into fantastic shapes.

The lake was the result of the explosion of half a dozen cars of dynamite early Sunday morning with a force that struck terror to the hearts of everybody in Jersey City and frightened several millions in New York.

When the smoke had partially cleared away yesterday for the first time it was possible to go to the end of Black Tom Island and see the havoc that had been wrought. It was not until then that the way in which the explosion happened could be understood.

Black Tom Island is a peninsula which sticks its nose from the shores of Jersey City out into New York Bay toward the Statue of Liberty. Two hundred yards from the shore line there began a row of twenty-four warehouses of the National Dock and Storage Company, at the shore end of which stands the grain elevator of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. On the south side of the island jutted out Piers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. Pier 7 was almost on the southeast corner of the island, and forming an L with it was the South Pier, and on the northeast corner of the island was the North Pier. From the grain elevator to the tip of the North Pier is about 800 yards.

Before the Explosion.

At midnight Saturday there were a hundred or more grain barges moored near the grain elevator. Out at the deep water piers were moored barges containing explosives to be shipped to the Allies. The exact number of these barges will not be determined until those towed away have been rounded up and counted because they were being towed in and out and some of the records are gone.

On the island were many cars loaded with explosives. There has been no statement as to how many and there will have to be a lot of checking to establish this. There were 200 cars loaded with ordinary merchandise. These stood waiting to be unloaded.

In the twenty-four warehouses were stored goods worth more than $25,000,000, including $3,400,000 worth of sugar, 30,000 tons which had been imported, and 24,000 bales of tobacco waiting to be sent to Germany at the end of the war.

Watching all this vast store at midnight Saturday were half a hundred employes of the Lehigh Valley and the National Dock and Storage Company.

Just before midnight a tug backed Johnson barge No. 24 into the end of North pier. In this arsenal and storage house, one of America's finest terminals, there started a small blaze. Witnesses differ as to whether it started on the Johnson barge or among the freight cars. The fire was said to have started at midnight. It was 12:40 when the Jersey City Fire Department got an alarm. Five fire companies found that the blaze on the end of the pier had got beyond the control of the fire fighting powers of the railroad and they started to work. But the blaze burned stubbornly and as it spread the firemen backed away, driven by the fierce heat.

Discovery of the Fire.

Shortly before 2 o'clock the Captain of the tugboat Geneva saw flames on the Johnson barge and came around to the end of the pier to tow it to safety, knowing it was a floating arsenal. When he got to the pier he found another barge burning. He hooked hawsers to both and started out into the harbor. He had got only a short way when the second barge was blown to pieces in a great explosion which shook buildings fifteen miles away. Mud from twenty feet down was hurled high in the air.

The tug cut loose and made out into the harbor, leaving the Johnson barge, it floated stub against the Jersey Central pier from which it had been pulled four hours before, and from it a bombardment was kept up for four hours.

The force of the explosion of the first barge threw the burning freight cars backward, and soon it was apparent that the fire was eating up the island freight yards in way that the firemen could not stop. Twenty minutes after the first explosion it reached a string of cars loaded with dynamite, and that was when Black Tom Island's new lake was created. Five of the warehouses were swept from the island with their contents and eight others took fire.

When the dynamite cars exploded whole cars and parts of cars flew into the air and sank back into the crater. Water rushed in, for the bottom of the crater was below the sea level, and great

Continued on Page 3.

RESUMPTION ALL MAIN LINE TRAFFIC via Southern Railway. Leave N. Y. daily 11:08 A. M., 4:35 P. M. and 12:30 A. M. for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham and intermediate points via Charlotte, N. C., also 1:08 P. M. daily for Augusta, Ga., via Spartanburg. N. Y. Office, 264 5th Ave.—Advt.

HUGHES ACCEPTS, ATTACKS RECORD OF HIS OPPONENT

Crowd in Carnegie Hall Cheers Criticism of Wilson and His Foreign Policies.

COLONEL SHARES IN OVATION

Chiefs in Both Wings of Party Greet Roosevelt, Who Later Praises the Speech.

CITES 'BLUNDERS' IN MEXICO

Nominee Ridicules Whole Course of Administration, Repeats Plea for Americanism.

Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, received formal notification of his nomination and made his speech of acceptance last night before an audience which in the sweltering heat filled Carnegie Hall from orchestra pit to topmost gallery.

His speech itself was a critical review of the Wilson policies, in particular his treatment of the Mexican situation and the record made by the Wilson Administration in its relation to the warring powers in Europe. It was at times scathing in its criticism and again Mr. Hughes's utterances were fraught with satire, which the audience applauded heartily.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who occupied one of the lower tier boxes, shared honors with the Republican nominee as a centre of interest and attraction, though he took only a silent part. Colonel Roosevelt was cheered for from three to four minutes when he entered his box, shortly after 8 o'clock, and was forced to rise again and again to acknowledge the ovation. From many parts of the hall rose the cry familiar from the days in Chicago immediately preceding the Republican National Convention: "We want Teddy!"

The appearance of Mr. Hughes on the platform about fifteen minutes later was the signal for a new demonstration which, both in length and intensity, equaled, but did not surpass, that bestowed upon the Colonel. It was Colonel Roosevelt's first appearance at a Republican gathering since his voluntary exile from the party, following the Chicago convention of four years ago.

Flags Deck Carnegie Hall.

Carnegie Hall was swathed in American flags. They were festooned on the balustrades of boxes and the galleries, and they covered completely the walls behind the stage. A large American flag, fanned into a flutter and brought out in striking relief through the white rays of a searchlight, occupied the middle background of the stage.

Colonel Roosevelt with Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former Secretary of State Robert Bacon and former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, occupied Box 25 on the lower tier. Mrs. Roosevelt did not attend the meeting. Box 31, not far from the Roosevelt box, was occupied by the family of the nominee. Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Dr. Colin S. Carter, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Hughes, and Mrs. Carter; Estabrook Carter and Howard Dickinson, two nephews of the nominee, and Lawrence Grenen, Mr. Hughes's private secretary, were in the party.

All the boxes were occupied by Republicans and Progressives of prominence, accompanied by their wives and other women relatives. On the stage sat the members of the Notification Committee, headed by Warren G. Harding, United States Senator from Ohio, who, as Chairman of the Republican National Convention, was made head of the committee to notify the candidate for President of his nomination. Members of the Republican National Committee, prominent Republicans from different sections of the State, Governor Whitman, a dozen United States Senators, and a score of Republican Congressmen occupied seats on the platform.

Arrival Signal for Ovation.

Of the 3,000 persons or more in the hall itself, all but a thousand or so were present by invitation. The crowd was early in arriving and the hall was filled when the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt brought on the first and practically only episode of unusual interest at the meeting. As soon as he was seen a storm of applause and cheers broke and then the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The Colonel smiled blissfully at the demonstration and seemed very happy as he arose again and again and bowed in his somewhat jerky fashion in response to the welcome.

The band played for a while, and then the members of the Notification Committee, followed by the nominee, made their appearance. This was a signal for the applause to be renewed. Chairman Willcox of the Republican National Committee gripped the hand of the candidate in welcome. Mr. Hughes was attired in black, wearing an English walking coat, which he kept closely buttoned throughout the ceremony. Through the notification speech of Senator Harding, which opened the proceedings, Mr. Hughes sat with his eyes intently fixed on the speaker.

"The convention uttered the principles of a confident, determined, reunited, and enthusiastic Republican Party which turns to you in highest respect and trust as a nominee best typifying the party's purposes and the people's desires," said Senator Harding.

"It is fitting that I should speak the congratulations of this committee on your most extraordinary nomination. It has no parallel in the history of the Republican Party. As the whole people have approvingly witnessed, you have been chosen for leadership by a convention which comprised the best thought, the highest intention, and deepest consecration of a great and his-

Continued on Page 6.

FOR THAT TIRED FEELING
TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
Excellent for the relief of exhaustion due to Summer heat, overwork or insomnia. Cooling and refreshing. Buy a bottle today.—Advt.

Dutch Steamer Wilhelmina Sunk by Mine; Three Stokers Killed; Americans Among Saved

LONDON, July 31.—The Dutch mail steamer Koningin Wilhelmina, which left Flushing this morning for Sheerness, has struck a mine near the North Hinder Lightship, dispatches from Holland announce.

Three stokers were killed when the vessel, a paddle boat of 1,964 tons, struck the mine. All the rest of those on board were saved, it is believed.

Reuter's correspondent at Flushing reports that the seamer carried forty-one passengers and a crew of sixty.

The Koningin Wilhelmina, the Flushing dispatch adds, left that city at 6 o'clock this morning, and struck the mine about 9 o'clock, finally sinking, after keeping afloat for some time.

All the passengers and the surviving members of the crew were taken off in small boats. Among the saved are some wounded soldiers.

The vessel carried in place of freight empty barrels to keep her afloat in case of accident. The Captain reported by wireless that his ship had struck a mine near North Hinder and that only the aft part of the vessel was out of the water. Later the ship disappeared entirely.

Steamers and torpedo boat destroyers were dispatched to the assistance of the survivors.

THE HAGUE, July 31.—Frank W. Mahin, the American Consul at Amsterdam, and his wife, Mrs. Abbie Mahin, were the only American passengers on board the Koningin Wilhelmina. Both were saved. This information was given to The Associated Press by the Zeeland Steamship Company.

The Zeeland Company also is authority for the information that all the passengers and crew were saved except the three stokers who were killed. All the passengers are on board a British torpedo boat destroyer, which is proceeding to England. None of the passengers was injured.

The first passengers to enter lifeboats were rowed to the North Hinder Lightship. On arriving there it was seen that the Koningin Wilhelmina remained afloat, seemingly justifying the hope that the thousands of empty barrels which she held would keep buoyant. The lifeboats, accordingly, returned to the ship.

The Koningin Wilhelmina, however, began to sink by the head and soon disappeared. The lifeboats with the passengers then returned to the North Hinder Lightship, where they were picked up by a British destroyer, two Dutch torpedo boats, and two tugs with doctors, who had been called for by wireless before the vessel sank, also were on hand to rescue the survivors.

This is the third mail steamer the company has lost since the war started. The Koningin Wilhelmina was a steel vessel, 329 feet long, 35 feet beam, and 16 feet deep. She was built at Glasgow in 1895.

AMERICANS SLAIN IN A MEXICAN RAID

Invading Band Loses Five Dead and Kills Two Near Fort Hancock, Texas.

CARRANZISTAS AID CAVALRY

Cross Boundary to Fight with Our Men—First Instance of Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 31.—Two Americans were killed early this morning in a clash with Mexican bandits five miles southeast of Fort Hancock on the Rio Grande. Five of the Mexican bandits were killed, and it is thought probable that several others were wounded before they escaped back across the river. Private John J. Twomey, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, and Robert Wood, customs inspector, were the Americans killed. Sergeant Lewis Thompson of Troop F, was shot three times and may die.

While only small numbers were engaged, and the loss of life was small, there was a circumstance that in the eyes of army men here lent much significance to the affray. For the first time in the history of the present differences with Mexico, Carranza soldiers fought by the side of American soldiers in the effort to capture or exterminate the bandids. Moreover, they fought on American soil. The bandits, of whom there was only a small number, had been driven to the river by a detachment of Carranza soldiers and fled to the American side to escape their pursuers. The Carranzistas stopped at the river.

During the fight between the bandits and a squad of six American troopers a short time after the bandits gained the American side, two American Customs Inspectors, Robert Wood and Roy Bean, joined the cavalrymen. Wood was the first American killed. Bean ran to the river and invited the Carranzistas across to help defeat the bandits, whose exact number has not been ascertained.

Carranzistas Give Aid.

Eight Carranza soldiers under a Captain forded the river and ran to the little ranch house in which the American soldiers had surprised the outlaws. The combined force, firing ceaselessly, began to surround the little building, and Private Twomey was shot and killed. Instantly the bandits made a dash for their horses and sped back to the river. Three of their dead were found in the ranch house, and one just outside. That others were seriously injured was evident from the fact that as they fled they left behind them a trail of blood sufficient for the Americans and Carranzistas to follow without difficulty in the early morning light.

When the soldiers reached the river the Americans stopped on this side, as they had no orders to cross, and turned over further pursuit of the outlaw gang to the Carranza soldiers, who recrossed the river immediately and continued to follow the trail until they were out of sight. None of the Carranzistas was injured on this side so far as is known here.

The first reports of this engagement reached General George Bell, Jr., at El Paso from unofficial sources this morning, and were telegraphed immediately to General Frederick Funston. When General Bell made his first report, however, he knew nothing of the co-operation of the Carranza soldiers. It was not until late this afternoon that General Funston received the full official report from General Bell, giving particulars regarding the fight and the co-operation of the Mexican soldiers.

General Funston said that it was unnecessary for the Carranzistas to cross the Rio Grande after the bandits, as the American Army was adequately able to take care of this side of the river. It is generally believed here, however, that the action of the Carranzistas in crossing to American territory to co-operate in the fight is likely to have a most favorable influence on the situation at this time, when an international commission is about to meet to deal with the border situation.

Lieutenant Describes Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Five Mexican bandits were killed, two wounded, and two escaped at the Sanchez ranch this morning, when a detachment of the Eighth United States Cavalry and two United States Customs Inspectors fought for thirty minutes, the bandits, who were barricaded behind the adobe walls of a sheep herder's house and corral.

Lieutenant Charles Telford reported the encounter to Colonel Charles W. Taylor late this afternoon. The Lieutenant, who commanded Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Hancock and Fabens, was at Fabens when the fight occurred. He went to the ranch as soon as a courier took him news of the engagement. Later he came to El Paso.

"There were at least nine of the men

Continued on Page 4.

NEW CAR STRIKES PLANNED BY UNION

With 3d Av. System Idle, N. Y. City Railways Men Begin to Organize.

MAYOR CALLS CONFERENCE

Detectives on Green Cars—Men Urged to Strike, Hedley Says—B. R. T. Thinks Men Loyal.

Officials of the New York Railways Company announced last night that efforts had been made by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes to extend the strike of motormen and conductors to the lines of that company. The New York Railways Company operates what are known as the "green" cars, and a tie-up of its lines practically would deprive Manhattan of all of its surface transportation.

A statement issued shortly before midnight by Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the New York Railways Company, accused striking carmen of having made efforts to intimidate employes into quitting their cars yesterday. These efforts, according to Mr. Hedley, were continued until a late hour.

Hundreds of policemen were detailed to watch the twelve depots of the company, and detectives were ordered to accompany all the green cars. Agents of the company also were present at secret meetings alleged to have been held last night in Mozart Hall, 328 East Eighty-sixth Street, and in a hall at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, where arrangements were said to have been made to carry the strike to the lines of the New York Railways Company.

Hedley Tells of Strike Efforts.

The statement by Mr. Hedley was issued by him at the operating offices over the depot at Fiftieth Street and Seventh Avenue, where he and his staff had gone after receiving information that the union would make an effort to tie up the cars of the New York Railways Company. It was as follows:

All day long today small coteries of men have been trying to persuade our employes to leave their cars. Mass meetings are being held constantly, made up principally of strikers from Westchester County. At these meetings volunteers are called for to go out and pull New York Railways men off their jobs.

We have nothing to do with any dispute between any other street railroad company and its employes. The present strike was started in Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle. There have been no difficulties or matters of difference between our lines and our men. Nevertheless the striking Westchester County men have come into the Bronx and have threatened to call out the workers of all Manhattan lines.

The propaganda of the foreign labor union which is now seeking to interfere with the comfort and convenience of New York involves domination of the New York transportation system by a labor union with interests in various parts of the United States, with main offices in another State, and with no responsibility whatever to this community.

There is no question whatever of the purpose of this union, without consultation with or authority from our own employes, to call a strike on the lines of the New York Railways, with a hope that through threats and intimidation our men may be induced to stay away from their work.

The leaders of this foreign union have boasted in meetings today that, with a very few adherents, they could intimidate our employes and put our surface lines out of business.

We submit that any such action would be an attack not only upon our men who have manifested their desire to continue at work, and our company, but also upon the people of New York.

Believes Men Are Loyal.

Our policy is to do for our men everything that the financial condition of the company will permit. Our men themselves know that we are disposed to share with them the increased prosperity of the company. We have increased wages twice this year. During the last several years we have made other increases, as well as constantly adjusted working conditions so as to make them more favorable.

We have conducted an exhaustive canvass of our men and, with a single exception, every man seen has assured us of his purpose and desire to continue at work. We know that our men are loyal and that they want to stand by us. We propose to stand by them.

We are confident that the city authorities of New York will afford passengers on our cars and the employes who man them adequate protection. Relying on that confidence, we propose to give service to the people of New York City.

The statement was read by Mr. Hedley to Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, before it was given out.

"I have been receiving reports from our men, but up to midnight none of our motormen or conductors had joined the strikers," said Mr. Hedley after reporters had read his statement. "We are taking every possible precaution to keep them at work. It was not thought necessary to place policemen in uniforms on our cars, but detectives will

Continued on Page 20.

Dougherty Detective Bureau and Military Police, 31 Broadway; investigations, surveillance, &c.; founded 1901, by Harry V. Dougherty, Principal.—Advt.

RUSSIANS CROSS THE STOKHOD RIVER ON 27-MILE FRONT IN DRIVE AT KOVEL; HAIG SAYS ALLIES ARE WINNING NOW

Two More Air Raids Are Made on English Coast; Eight Counties Visited Last Night and Attack Goes On

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1, 3:08 A. M.—The eastern and southeastern counties of England were visited by German airships late last night, and the attack was still proceeding at an early hour this morning.

An official communication issued after midnight read:

An attack by a number of hostile airships developed before midnight. The raiders are reported as having crossed the coast line along the eastern and southeastern counties. Bombs were dropped off the Thames estuary. The attack is proceeding.

Another official communication, issued later in the morning, said:

The raid appears to have been carried out by a considerable number of airships. The raiders seem to have spent some time cruising over the counties of Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent, and Huntingdon.

Bombs were dropped somewhat indiscriminately over localities possessing no military importance. Our anti-aircraft guns came into action, it is believed, with good effect. Full details of the raid are not yet at hand.

This is the third raid within a week on the English coast. The second one was made yesterday morning, the story of how a Zeppelin was engaged by a British aeroplane being told in this official communication, issued yesterday:

At 5:15 o'clock this morning one of our aeroplanes pursued and attacked a Zeppelin thirty miles off the east coast. The pilot had fired more than two trays of ammunition into the Zeppelin when he was temporarily incapacitated by a portion of his machine gun flying off and stunning him. The Zeppelin was nowhere to be seen when the pilot regained consciousness. He was therefore forced to return to his station.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—The Chronicle this morning publishes this dispatch, dated at "a southeast coast town" at 12:45 A. M.:

"Warning was received here last night that hostile aircraft might be expected. A few minutes after the warning had been received a Zeppelin was sighted coming from the coast south of the town and steering inland in a westerly direction. It appeared to be traveling in a semi-circle, and was soon picked up by the searchlights.

"The Zeppelin rose to a height of about 8,000 feet and passed out of sight. Lights were extinguished at one theatre, but the players continued with the aid of torchlights. No panic occurred, and so far as can be ascertained no bombs were dropped."

A Times dispatch from an unnamed town, dated at 12:35 A. M., says:

"Flying out seaward, a Zeppelin passed over here to-night. It was revealed by searchlights before having time to do any damage. Its gleaming outline afforded a fine spectacle to large crowds, which quickly assembled at all points on the shore.

"So far as known at present no bombs were dropped on land, but some seem to have fallen out at sea. The explosions lasted for about twenty minutes."

BRITISH COMMANDER SEES VICTORY NEAR

Britain Now Fully Prepared and Showing Her Real Power in Present Drive.

PROUD OF HIS MEN'S VALOR

Says German Officers Admit Defeat—British July Losses Only Five Times Those Suffered in Trenches.

British Losses in July Reached Total of 59,675

LONDON, July 31.—British casualties reported in the month of July in all the war areas totalled 7,084 officers and 52,591 men.

By FREDERICK PALMER.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 31, (via London.)—At the close of two years of the war and of the first month of the British offensive, General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander in Chief of the group of British armies in France, in speaking of the situation, laid particular emphasis on the fact that the beginning of the third year of the war saw the initiative entirely with the Allies on all fronts, while England for the first time was exerting something like a power worthy of her numerous resources on land.

"The tide has turned," he said. "Time has been with the Allies from the first. It is only a question of more time till we win a decisive victory, which is the one sure way to bring peace in this as in other wars. Until this victory is won it ill becomes a British soldier in France to think of peace."

Those who have had the freedom of the battle lines for the last four weeks have had glimpses of the youthful and scholarly features of Sir Douglas in a passing automobile on dusty roads, thick with moving troops and transport, and again of his athletic figure, alighting from his car at the headquarters of one of the army commanders for a conference. But mostly his time is spent in a quiet room in a small château, his personal headquarters. In the middle of this room, where he talked with The Associated Press correspondent today, was raised a map of the region of the offensive, with every detail—roads, woods, villages, trenches, ridges, and valleys—and all the contours revealed at a glance. The only other visible machinery of command were little sheets of reports which come from the firing line through the curtains of shell fire, giving the situation at intervals in every sector of the front.

Purpose Always to Gain Time.

"The problem of the first Summer campaign and the second for the Allies," he said, "was to hold the Germans from forcing a decision with their ready numbers of men, guns, and shells. Whether it was the able generalship and heroism of the French on the Marne, the dogged retreat of the little British expeditionary force from Mons, the stubborn resistance of the French and British to the Germans' effort for the Channel ports, the Russian retreat last Summer, Belgium's or Serbia's sac-

Continued on Page 2.

TELLS OF 'HELLFIRE' SEEN FROM TREETOP

French Soldier Describes His Sight of Shells Falling Among German Flame Throwers.

ADVANCE ON SCHEDULE TIME

Latest Stroke in Somme Offensive Achieved Just the Results That Were Designed.

By GEORGES LE HIR.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SOMME FRONT, Sunday, July 30.—Since dawn this morning the French troops have made forward bounds that will go down on record as one of the most successful and least costly actions of the whole battle. What is rare in such fighting, everything went exactly according to schedule; every unit reached its objective without undue difficulties, thanks greatly to the change in the weather, which for the last few days has been sunny instead of incessantly misty, thus permitting the airmen to give priceless information to the artillery, whose preparation has been exceptionally thorough.

By noon the soldiers were already beginning to organize the captured positions, for though the Germans so far resisted less stubbornly it is known they have brought heavy reinforcements to this sector and they will be certain to do their utmost to regain what they have lost.

As I write counterattacks are proceeding furiously, the enemy employing every instrument of warfare at his command, but the French veterans are peerless in the rapid organization of defenses, and despite reckless losses the Germans can make no progress. Moreover, we are now gaining an enormous advantage from the positions in the Somme loop, whence a most destructive enfilading fire annihilates the masses attacking our positions around Monacu Farm, which is the centre of the hottest fighting.

Watched Attack From Tree.

Better than any description of mine to give the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES an idea of the situation is the story I just heard from an injured man in a dressings station close to the front line trenches of yesterday, which have now become communication boyaux to the firing line, which has been advanced 500 yards. When asked how he had been hurt, he startled me by replying:

"In watching hellfire from a treetop."

Then he continued:

"Just before noon my company was set to organize an old German trench a little way north of the farm, but when the officers examined it they found it destroyed by our bombarment so that we would unlikely be able to get it ready before the enemy attacked. So it was decided to withdraw us to a better position some fifty yards in the rear. Then the Captain called for some one to stay behind to watch and signal the enemy's movements. That's my regular job, so I fixed myself about fifteen feet up in a cleft of big branches and seized a telephone which was connected with the nearest battery. From

Continued on Page 2.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.—Advt.

RUSSIANS SOUTH OF BRODY

Sweep On, While Austrians Shell City, and Reach River Sereth.

NEAR TARNOPOL RAILROAD

Trap 31st Honved Regiment Complete and 935 Other Prisoners on Stokhod.

GERMANS TAKE 1,889 FOES

Are Rushing Up Every Available Man in Effort to Stiffen the Crumbling Fronts.

LONDON, July 31.—The Russians are continuing their success and, despite the strongest German resistance, are pressing ever closer to Kovel.

According to news received here tonight they are across the Stokhod over the whole stretch between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche Railroads, (approximately twenty-seven miles.)

General Letchitsky, whose operations were suspended by the Dniester floods, is moving again and working toward Stanislau, another important railway centre.

A dispatch from Petrograd says:

"With General Kaledines's army in full control of the Stokhod River, which has been the chief obstacle to the westward progress of the northern wing of the Russian forces under command of General Brusiloff and the troops under General Sakharoff driving the Austrian Army commanded by General von Boehm-Ermolli westward from Brody, the Russians are now well advanced in the campaign against the two important centres of Kovel and Lemberg.

"The Russian offensive conducted in both these directions has been so vigorous and unrelenting that the Austro-Germans apparently have been in a predicament, not knowing from which point to spare troops to reinforce the defense of some other part of the front. The result has been that the Germans are exclusively occupied with the defense of Kovel, while von Boehm-Ermolli's army, without assistance, has been mainly striving to protect the roads to Lemberg.

"Of the two objectives, Kovel is in the position of greater danger, being threatened from the west, where the Russians have successfully passed the Stokhod River, and from the south, where the Russians recently reached an advanced point on the Vladimir-Volynski road, south of Kiselin.

"The view held here is that the Austro-Germans, despite their stubborn resistance, will be unable much longer successfully to oppose all three Russian lines of advance upon Kovel, Vladimir-Volynski, and Lemberg, and probably will be compelled to sacrifice one of these points in order to stiffen resistance against the Russian attacks on the other two."

Whole Volhynia Line Advancing.

PETROGRAD, July 31. — Austrians with heavy guns are bombarding Brody, captured by the Russians on Friday, but the Russians continue to advance into Galicia, southwest of that town, and are rapidly approaching the Krasne-Tarnopol branch of the Brody-Lemberg Railroad, having reached the Rivers Graberki and Sereth. In the advance on the Stokhod front in Volhynia further Russian successes are reported. The official bulletin issued tonight says:

On the Stokhod our forward march continues. At certain points the enemy is employing gusts of fire. In the course of today's fighting Colonel Kanserof, a brave regimental commander and Knight of the Order of St. George, was wounded.

In the direction of Brody the enemy bombarded with heavy artillery the town of Brody and the crossings of the River Boldurovka. On the greater part of the front desperate and sanguinary combats continue, the enemy employing his utmost efforts to maintain himself on his line of defense. With this aim he is bringing up all available reinforcements from every sector, even separate battalions.

Another official communication issued earlier in the day was as follows:

In the region northeast and southeast of Baranovitchi a fierce artillery duel is taking place.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the stations at Zamire and Isiaslay.

On the River Stokhod our forces fighting there went forward. At one of the bends in this river in the course of our attack we have taken among other prisoners the entire Thirty-first Honved Regiment with the regimental commander and his entire staff.

At other places on the Stokhod we took twenty-one officers and 914 rank and file and four machine guns.

In the direction of Kovel fierce fighting continues.

In the Brody area we are pursuing the enemy and have reached the Rivers Graberki and Sereth.

Linsingen Captures 1,889 Russians.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—Strong Russian assaults in mass formation against the troops of General von Linsingen were repulsed with the heaviest losses to the attackers, said the section of the German official statement today dealing with the eastern front. The Germans captured 1,889 Russians. The statement follows:

In the vicinity of Friedrichstadt Russian reconnoitring detachments were repulsed.

Attacks against our canal position west of Logischin and near Nobel, on the Strumin, southwest of Pinsk, failed.

Continued strong assaults of Russian masses against General von Linsingen

were victoriously repulsed again yesterday. Once more we caused the heaviest losses to the attackers. The enemy brought to bear his heaviest pressure on the sector on both sides of the Kovel-Sarny railway, between Witonlez and the Turija, south of the Turija, and on both sides of the Lipa.

A well-prepared counterattack drove back the enemy, who had penetrated near Zarecze, south of Stobychva, 30 miles northeast of Kovel. So far as ascertained 1,889 Russians, including nine officers, were taken prisoner yesterday.

In the battles in the last few days our aeroplane squadrons inflicted considerable damage on the enemy by attacks on shelters, marching and bivouacing troops, and on lines of communication in the rear.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: Continuing their attacks in the sector northwest and west of Buczacz, (southeastern Galicia,) the Russians succeeded at a few points in penetrating our first line of defense. They were driven back again. All the Russian attacks were victoriously repulsed.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters, under date of July 30, reads textually as follows:

The battles in East Galicia and in Volhynia continue with undiminished violence. In East Galicia, especially near Molodylov, northwest of Kolomea, and west and northwest of Buczacz, the struggle is bitter. The enemy continued his efforts both day and night, but all failed under the heaviest losses.

Russian attacks between Berestechk and the Stokhod, in spite of the great loss of human lives, had no success whatever. In most cases the attacks were stopped by our artillery and infantry fire.

Where the Russians entered temporarily our trenches, as they did to the west of Lutsk—army of General von Terztyansky—they were ejected by a counterattack.

Near Kaszovka, on the Stokhod, after repulsing several Russian attacks, the defense was placed along the subtense of the far-advancing Stokhod bend.

VIENNA, July 31, (via London.)—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Northwest of Buczacz the enemy continues to attack with greater tenacity. Our troops maintained all their positions. Several enemy attacks due west of Brody failed.

In Volhynia the enemy again sacrificed untold thousands of men without result. South of the Stokhod the enemy temporarily obtained a foothold on the left bank of the Stokhod, but was driven back again. We captured 2,000 men in Volhynia yesterday.

RETREATING TO KOVEL.

Germans Along the Stokhod Said to be Fighting Rear-Guard Action.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS ON THE STOKHOD FRONT, July 30, (Dispatch to The London Times.) — The movement on the front of the entire army is proceeding successfully. The enemy's defenses, which were extraordinarily strong, have been crumbling like sand before the Russian troops with the tradition of victory behind them.

It must be remembered that the defenders of the Stokhod line are largely German troops and that they are fighting on a position, picked in advance, which has been in preparation for months. In two days' fighting the Russians have taken 40 guns, among which are 25 German heavies, and 9,000 prisoners, not counting those taken since noon today.

Our movement from Kashovka on the Stokhod due east of Kovel, which I mentioned yesterday, has been developing strongly and the troops have now forced their way five and one-half miles beyond the river, capturing many prisoners and guns. At the point now reached the Germans are making a stubborn stand, but there is reason to believe this is a rearguard action, as observers in our balloons report that the road to Kovel is black with retreating troops. Our movement on the left flank is slowly swinging forward with the village of Perehodi as its approximate axis, while operations at other points which it would be unwise at this time to discuss are equally successful.

The country here is as flat as a board and marshy, with the slow-flowing Stokhod oozing in the midst of beds of water lilies. The difficulties of an advance are almost incredible, yet our troops forded the river, in places passing mazes of barbed wire sunk in the water.

THOUGHT THE STOKHOD SAFE.

German General Said Russians Couldn't Break That Front.

Cabling on July 25 from Swidniki, which is on the Stokhod, where the Kovel-Rojitsche Railroad crosses, or rather once crossed, that river, Cyril Brown, staff correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, sent an account of an interview with the General commanding the famous German Blood and Iron Division, which was holding that stretch of the front. The interview was published in THE TIMES of Saturday.

"I asked him," said his interviewer, "what would be the effect on the whole of Linsingen's line if the Russians should succeed in forcing the Stokhod here. He looked puzzled, then said: 'They can't get by me. They can't force the Stokhod, ausgeshlossen.' And he refused to admit even the faint possibility for the sake of argument. But then he explained why ausgeshlossen:

"'The Stokhod is from fifteen to fifty feet wide on my sector of the front and only waist deep. The Russians have web hands and feet. They're like ducks, not a bit afraid of the water. It can't stop them. They can easily cross the Stokhod, but then they have to go over six or eight nunared yards of swampy meadow, though not in masses, for the Russians can neither throw themselves down nor intrench, and while we lay a barrier fire behind them and shrapnel on them our machine guns mow them down from the front and flanks. The Russian masses that storm across the Stokhod fall into the fire trap from which few miraculously escape.'"

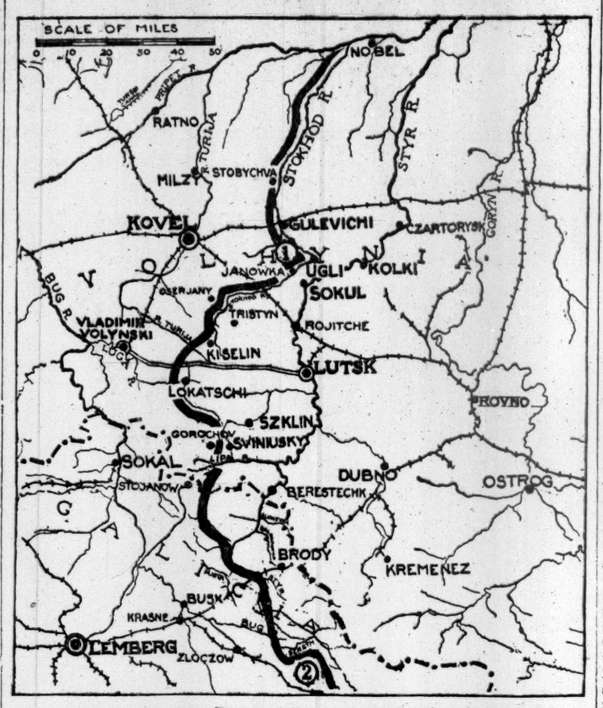
During an interview the correspondent had the previous day with General von Linsingen himself, the Commander in Chief of the Teuton armies in Volhynia was asked "if the continuous downpour of rain, which turned the splendor of the Stokhod into a chain of seas and lakes and rich meadows and plains into almost impassable swamps and marshes, were an advantage or disadvantage to the Russians."

"'Neither,' he said, remarking that in Volhynia rain fell alike on the just and unjust and intimating that the weather was really neutral. 'Bad weather is the same for the Russians as for us. It is possible, however, that a continuation of the Russian attack with which we reckon will be slowed up and delayed thereby.'"

In speaking further of the Russian offensive, which had been temporarily halted, the General said:

"'Selbstverstandlich, it goes without saying, that if the Russians mass everything they've got on a narrow front and employ it as the English have done in the west, where they were just recently reported to have hurled seventeen divisions into a narrow space, in that case the Russians may well succeed in temporarily pressing in our front at some point or another until we can draw our reserves together and parry their blows. But in a breaking through of our front I hardly believe."

Theatre of Russian Successes



According to news from Petrograd last night the Russians in their advance on Kovel have crossed to the west side of the Stokod throughout its entire V-shaped length between the Kovel-Sarny and Kovel-Rojitsche railroads (1). Southward, in the operations in Northeast Galicia, the Russians have pressed on west of Brody, and have reached the Sereth River (2) on their way to the Krasne-Tarnopol branch of the Brody-Lemberg railroad.

The heavy black line shows the present approximate position of the Teuton front from the Pripet River to the headwaters of the Sereth.

SCOTS AGAIN LED ATTACK ON GERMANS

Drove Invaders from Strong Positions East of Waterlot Farm in Sunday's Somme Fighting.

TOOK 200 PRISONERS

Germans Attempted to Counterattack, but Were Caught by Machine Gun Fire and Many Slain.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 30.—There was some infantry fighting today in co-operation with the French on the British right wing and, as far as the British troops are concerned, some progress was made to the east of the Waterlot Farm, which is on the road from Longueval to Guillemont. It was a very hot day with a scorching sun, but the artillery observation was not easy during certain hours owing to a rather thick haze. In spite of this the British guns maintained a heavy bombardment upon the German line in support of their troops, who advanced over the difficult ground. Many prisoners surrendered at an early stage of this progress, one batch of 170 men being captured first, and other groups being rounded up later, bringing the total up to something more than 200.

It is more than a week ago that some of the British pushed their line down from Longueval to the Waterlot farm, on the road to Guillemont, which they held against repeated attacks. The Germans were very busy digging new trenches to the east of the road and through these they were able to send up bombing parties and machine gunners to protect the northern and western approaches to the ruins of Guillemont itself.

The first forward movement from the Waterlot farm was made by some Scots who had already been fighting hard since July 14, when they helped to break the second German line. These Scots chased the Germans out of their lines. The Waterlot farm was found to be a collection of ruined buildings and yards which the Germans seem to have used as a dumping ground for old iron and machinery.

In the darkness of that night and the next, patrols went out to discover the strength of the Germans. The young British officers and their men went crawling forward over the broken ground and satisfied themselves that the Boche was there in strength.

The artillery bombarded the German trenches, to make the work of the infantry easier.

The advance was made on the farm before dawn and was led by bombing parties of Scots. They reached a trench north of the railway line with only three men and one officer wounded, but it was impossible to go further at that time. The Germans were holding very strongly a trench immediately across the railway line and had dug a nest of new trenches on the east of road from which they could enfilade the British with rifle and machine gun fire.

The Scots got well down into a trench, but a large force of German soldiers with machine-guns were seen coming down the main road from Guillemont. At the same time from the trench parallel with the British the Germans sprang on to the parapets and came over.

The Scots were hardly strong enough to resist these attacks, supported by an enfilade fire. They were ordered to fall back and the retirement was carried out without disorder. It was covered by the machine gunners, who remained as a rearguard sweeping down the advanced parties of the Germans so as to gain time for the Scots to get back.

The second move from the Waterlot farm was made by the same Scots, supported by other troops. The Germans suffered badly. A very strong force of their bombers made a brave counterattack on the Scots, but were caught by a rifle and machine gun fire and fell almost to a man.

Some of the German soldiers said they were sick of the business, and had had too much shell fire. When dusk was creeping over the countryside a group of them came out of a ruined farm, holding up their hands as a sign of surrender, and some of the Scots went out to bring them in. The Germans in the trenches beyond, however, opened fire on their own countrymen, and some of the British were killed or wounded.

When later on another party came out they were not received in a friendly spirit. That night the Scottish stretcher bearers went out to bring in their wounded and found among them one man of theirs who had been discovered by a German patrol but was left behind because he gave them his water to drink. They thanked him and said:

"Good luck and a safe return to your own lines."

But when they went away he thought he had been left to die.

TURKS ARE PUSHING ADVANCE ON EGYPT

Twelve Thousand Men Get Close to Romani, But Are Checked by British.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from the British press representative at Romani says:

"The Turks have made considerable progress in their advance on Egypt, they having moved forces of 12,000 men to a ridge nine miles from Romani, where they were checked by the British forces.

"The Turks advanced along the ancient Caravan route from El Arish, (about a hundred miles east of the Suez Canal) to Kantara, on the Suez Canal. They moved on a front of nearly ten miles and screened their advance very well. By marching at night and resting by day in palm groves, or in shallow holes, covered by palm leaves, they kept their movements from the airmen's eyes. But their position and strength were revealed before they could surprise us."

RUSSIANS ON TURKS' HEELS.

Continue Advance in Erzingan Region—Turks Take a Mountain.

PETROGRAD, July 31.—The following bulletin was issued by the War Office today:

Caucasus: In the region of Erzingan our troops made a further advance. A Turkish attack in the region of Disyglaver, in the direction of Mosul, was repulsed.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following Turkish official statement for July 30 has been received here:

On the Persian frontier the Russians have been driven from Revanduz by the Turks and pursued toward the Persian border. An engagement which followed was favorable to the Turks, who took a dominating height. Russians fleeing from Saking are being pursued by the Turks.

On the Caucasus front, the Turks have taken Artuck Mountain. Russian attacks southeast of Bashkedy were repulsed.

Turkish detachments advancing on the Egyptian front gained ground to the west, driving back enemy reconnoitring detachments.

BRITAIN REAFFIRMS HER STAND ON RELIEF

Foreign Office Asserts Germany Attempts to Confuse Different Issues.

FOOD FOR CIVILIANS ONLY

Allies Insist Harvests in Northern France and Belgium Are for People.

LONDON, July 31.—The Foreign Office makes the following statement to The Associated Press in reply to The Associated Press Berlin dispatch of Sunday having reference to the feeding of the civilian populations in the foreign territories occupied by the Germans:

"To judge from The Associated Press message from Berlin, the German Government is attempting to escape from the clear issue set before it by the allied Governments by trying to confuse together as many totally different questions as possible.

"It may be worth while to explain the situation. There are three distinct questions:

"First—The allied Governments have made a final offer regarding the conditions upon which they will accede to the appeal of the President of the United States on behalf of the occupied territories which are now receiving no imported foodstuffs.

"Second—In a communication, which has not been published, the allied Governments recently demanded that in Northern France and in the military zone of Belgium the German Government should reserve the harvest for the civil population. This is a separate negotiation on the same lines as that undertaken a year ago with regard to last year's harvest in Belgium. It is a negotiation for the proper carrying on of relief work, already for a long time in operation, and is wholly distinct from the first demand, mentioned in the preceding paragraph, which relates to the conditions upon which new relief work can be started.

"Thirdly comes the question of the larger part of Belgium under civil administration. This question is not the subject of any particular dispute at the present moment, as the German Government was forced last April to give binding guarantees that no foodstuffs should be exported from Belgium or used for the occupying army. This guarantee applies to the next harvest, and, although, like all other German guarantees, it is constantly being violated by local German officials and soldiers, it is a guarantee already given and which is gradually being enforced by continual representations from the Relief Commission.

"It is vain for the German Government to try to confuse these issues. Each is quite clear in itself. The only point at which the last two questions are connected with the first is that if the Germans were to refuse to give or keep the necessary undertakings regarding the harvest in France and Belgium it would, of course, be impossible for the allied Governments to make good their offer to the new relief schemes for the other occupied territories.

"What the allied Governments will feel obliged to do if the German Government refuses to comply with the demands regarding the harvest in Northern France and the military zone of Belgium is a question which the German Government has no right to ask. The demand made on it is a perfectly just one. It is hoped it will be supported actively by neutral opinion; and if the Germans refuse it they must face consequences which perhaps they do not expect and which they certainly will not like."

The Right Hon. Henry Edward Duke is at present Chairman of the Royal Commission on Defense of the Realm Losses and a Unionist member of Parliament for Exeter. He is also a well-known jurist, and holds several legal titles, being a Privy Counsellor and at one time Treasurer of Gray's Inn. He has served as arbitrator in several great labor-capital disputes, notably that between the Western Railway Company and its employes in 1907. His appointment adds another Unionist to the Asquith Cabinet, which now stands eleven Liberals, nine Unionists, and one Labor appointee.

The title of Mr. Duke would naturally be what his predecessor in office, Augustine Birrell, had been, "Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland"; but as Lord Wimborne, the last Lord Lieutenant, who resigned with Mr. Birrell after the Dublin revolt, is to have no successor, Mr. Duke will probably take a title similar to that held by the Secretary for Scotland, McKinnon Wood, and be called "Secretary for Ireland."

The Berlin dispatch referred to by the British Foreign Office embodied an interview with Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who declared that, regarding the German occupied districts in Poland, Germany stood by her former offer, namely, to reserve the harvest for the civilian inhabitants and soldiers and policing forces of the army of occupation, as distinct from the army of occupation. With reference to France and Belgium, Dr. Zimmermann said this question must be decided from headquarters.

France Favors English Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Sharp at Paris cabled to the State Department today that France acquiesced in the recent note of Great Britain offering to permit the shipment of American relief supplies into portions of Poland occupied by the Teutonic forces on condition that the occupying armies would not seize or remove native food products. The Ambassador said Premier Briand had informed him of the French position before President Poincaré had received President Wilson's personal letter. It is feared here that the condition attached may be rejected by Germany and Austria and cause the President's personal appeals to come to nought.

ARABIANS CAPTURE A TURKISH GARRISON

Yembo, Gateway to Holy Cities, Is in Hands of Grand Sherif, Who Organizes Rule.

LONDON, July 31.—An Arab force dispatched to the Hejas coast of the Red Sea after the fall of Jeddah has captured the Turkish town and fort of Yembo, says a Reuter dispatch from Cairo. The troops in the Turkish garrison were made prisoners and guns and munitions were captured.

Apparently, the dispatch adds, the Grand Sherif of Mecca is putting his house in order. He is arranging for the publication of a weekly official journal, whereby news and opinions may be conveyed to the people. He has appointed an Arab to collect the customs at Jeddah, has nominated doctors to study hygiene in the army, and has named a competent police instructor.

The Grand Sherif of Mecca, the Chief Magistrate of the Holy City, proclaimed his independence of Turkish rule early in June, and was supported by Arab tribes in the west and central parts of Arabia. The Sherif began operations about June 9, and in a short time captured the garrisons of Mecca, Jeddah, the chief seaport of Arabia, and the town of Taif.

Yembo is the Red Sea port of the City of Medina, which lies 125 miles to the west. It is a place of transit for pilgrims from Egypt to the holy cities.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company will promptly adjust all losses under its policies caused in consequence of the explosion.

EXPECT EARLY REPLY TO BLACKLIST NOTE

British Foreign Office Considering Our Protest — Boycotted Firms Here Pleased.

LONDON, July 31.—At the British Foreign Office it was announced today that the American note protesting against the blacklisting of American firms was receiving sympathetic and careful consideration. An answer probably will be sent in the near future as the points raised will not require an extensive investigation, the British policy in regard to this matter being well settled.

The Department of Foreign Trade expects to continue to settle as quickly as possible all individual claims to release from the list.

Following a conference between Leopold Zimmermann, Chairman of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, and Maurice B. and Daniel W. Blumenthal, attorneys for the association, on the subject of President Wilson's note to England in the matter of the blacklist, Maurice B. Blumenthal made public yesterday the following statement:

"The prompt action of the President and the firm tone of the note are gratifying. Obviously the President entertains the view expressed in the resolutions of our association that the question is one affecting the whole nation, and that it is therefore incumbent upon our Government to resist England's action. We think that the President's future course will be in line with the firmness and positiveness of his note and that the principle for which our resolutions declare will be vindicated as the result of our Government's action in the premises."

Mr. Blumenthal added that the resolutions, which were adopted last Tuesday, were sent to the President the day of their adoption, and that last Thursday the association sent a telegram to the White House offering to produce evidence in particular cases of British interference with American commerce if the Government decided to take up the matter with England case by case instead of on the general principle involved. In answer to these communications, Mr. Blumenthal received yesterday the following telegram from the White House:

"The President received the resolutions of your association mailed last Tuesday and has received your telegram of the 27th. The Government is taking action which I hope will be effective.

"J. P. TUMULTY,
"Secretary to the President."

Mr. Blumenthal said that he was especially pleased with the President's note because Mr. Wilson, in it, did not deal with particular cases but stood for the principle of freedom of American commerce involved in all of them.

ASQUITH PROMISES TO AVENGE FRYATT

Germans Will Be Called to Account for "Atrocious Crime," He Tells Commons.

PRESS DISCUSSES METHODS

The Times Suggests the Refusal of Intercourse with Teutons for a Term of Years.

LONDON, July 31.—"It appears to be true that Captain Fryatt was murdered by the Germans," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons this afternoon, in reply to a question by Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Ulster Unionists.

"The British Government," the Premier added, "heard with deep indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and usage of war. Coming as it does contemporaneously with the lawless cruelties to the population of Lille and other occupied portions of France, it shows that the German high command under the stress of a military defeat have renewed their policy of terrorism. It is impossible to conjecture to what further atrocities they may proceed, but the Government desires to repeat most emphatically their resolve when the time comes that these crimes shall not go unpunished.

"When the time arrives they are determined to bring to justice the criminals, whoever they may be and whatever their position. In a case such as this the man who authorized the system under which the crime was committed may well be the most guilty of all.

"The question of what immediate action should be taken is engaging the earnest attention of the Government and I hope to make an announcement shortly."

Sir Edward Carson suggested that the House should pass a bill making it clear that Great Britain would refuse to admit the German people into the comity of nations until such crimes are expiated." Premier Asquith said he would consider the matter.

The Government has recommended the granting of an extra pension of £100 annually to Captain Fryatt's widow, besides the amount to which she is entitled under the Government's compensation scheme. The Great Eastern Railroad, of one of whose ships Captain Fryatt was the master, is also granting his widow a £250 annuity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 1.—Premier Asquith's statement in the House of Commons that the murder of Captain Fryatt would not go unpunished is received with satisfaction by the press and there is much speculation as to and there is much speculation as to what form the punishment should take.

The Times says this morning:

"We are not going to shoot any German prisoners, piratical or otherwise, by way of reprisals. That is not the British way. We shall fight to the end with clean hands. What is wanted and what the allied arms will inflict is such a punishment as will compel the German people to understand that with criminal folly they have entrusted the conduct of their affairs to men capable of placing their country beyond the pale of civilization.

"There is time yet to decide whether that punishment is best inflicted by refusing all intercourse for a term of years until the German nation has purged its guilt or in Mr. Asquith's words by bringing to justice 'the man who authorized the system under which such crimes are committed.' Either course or both may be followed. One thing is certain, the trial will take place when victory is ours and whatever sentence is pronounced will be confirmed by the allied peoples, sitting in judgment."

The Daily Telegraph says in commenting on Asquith's statement that "in such cases as this the man, who authorized the system under which such crimes are perpetrated may well be the most guilty of all."

"Naturally, the Prime Minister speaks under restraints of official reserve, but these words point directly to two men—Admiral von Tirpitz, who organized the diabolical method of submarine warfare and the Kaiser himself, who sealed with his approval the procedure under which inoffensive travelers are drowned and Captain Fryatt is shot as a franc-tireur."

The Chronicle says:

"It is pretty well agreed that reprisals upon the German prisoners in our hands must be ruled out of court. We can enter into no competition with Germany in the matter of frightfulness, for we are bound to be beaten. Thus, the suggestion that we should hold 100 of the most prominent of the Germans interned in this country as hostages and hang twenty of them for every fresh outrage upon British subjects does not come within the bounds of practical action.

"The great body of public opinion is in favor of Kitchener's plan that no German shall become naturalized or financially interested in any concern in the British Empire for twenty-one years after the declaration of peace."

The Times's shipping correspondent writes:

"The murder of Fryatt has created a state of feeling among all connected with shipping in the City of London which will not be eradicated. The effects of the shooting are twofold. The first is to cause a complete agreement everywhere that the murder must be avenged. The second effect has been enormously to strengthen the case for ostracizing the German nation for a period of years.

"That Germany will work hard to get back into the favor of decent people after the war there is no doubt, but business men are now agreed that she must be prevented from playing in the future as in the past the part of wolf in lamb's clothing.

"The movement to close all British ports throughout the empire to German ships after the war for a period of years has thus been greatly strengthened by the Fryatt murder. So has demand for compensation from the German mercantile marine for every British ship sunk as an essential stipulation of peace."

BERLIN DEFENDS EXECUTION.

German Admiralty Contradicts Grey —Threatens All "Bushwhackers."

BERLIN, July 31.—The execution of Captain Fryatt is declared to have been "obviously legal and right" in a statement given out by The Associated Press today by the German Admiralty. The statement is in reply to criticism of the execution made by Sir Edward Grey. It points out that Captain Fryatt had a professional lawyer to defend him, as the American Embassy was informed when it made inquiries at the request of England.

The Admiralty holds that England "claims for herself a special code of morals and honor in sea warfare which amounts to a reversal of all reason because it insists that merchantmen have the right to attack submarines without warning, while it refuses to concede the same right to submarines. Germany is unwilling to submit to that code which amounts to sacrificing the brave and heroic submarine crews to British pirates and franc-tireurs.

"Sir Edward Grey's statement says that the Admiralty's announcement is consciously designed to mislead the public. Captain Fryatt was not attempting to forestall a submarine attack, which was made without warning as the submarine was sailing on the surface and had signalled him to halt, according to the stipulations of international law. Therefore, he was not trying ot save the lives of his crew, for they were not endangered.

"On the other hand, Captain Fryatt allowed the submarine to approach his vessels for the purpose of examining it and then suddenly and treacherously tried to ram and destroy it and thus obtain the reward offered by the British Government. That was not self-defense, but a treacherous surprise by a hired murderer. He boasted of the deed which, fortunately, failed in its object.

"Witnesses from the crew of the submarine appeared at the trial and proved the facts in the case. The German court-martial condemned Captain Fryatt to death because he committed an act of war against Germany without being enlisted in his country's forces. He was not shot in cold blood and with premeditation, as the British Government asserts, but was condemned as a franc-tireur after a formal court-martial.

"As a court-martial on land protects the soldier of the army against murder by bushwhackers by threatening the death penalty, the same military law protects members of the sea forces from murder at sea.

"Germany will continue in the future to apply this military law in order that submarine crews may not become the prey of bushwhackers at sea."

FRANCIS JOSEPH VERY ILL.

Emperor Catches a Severe Chill While Inspecting Troops.

LONDON, July 31.—Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria caught a severe chill while inspecting his troops, says a Vienna dispatch forwarded to London by the correspondent at The Hague of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Emperor is described as being very ill and confined to his bed.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK.

Italian and British Steamers and a Norwegian Schooner Are Lost.

LONDON, July 31.—The Italian steamship Dandolo of 4,077 tons gross has been sunk, according to an announcement made today at Lloyd's shipping agency.

Lloyd's also announced the sinking of the British steamship Claudia of 1,144 tons gross, and of the Norwegian schooner Mars.

The Dandolo was formerly the Muggiano and was built at Spezia in 1900. She was 376 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 28 feet deep. Venice was her home port.

HAMPER BRITISH SHIPS.

Swedish Coast Mines Will Prevent Return from Baltic, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, July 31, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"According to the Swedish newspaper Politiken," says the Overseas News Agency, "the mines recently placed by the Swedish Government will make it impossible in future for British steamers to return to England from the Baltic.

"Up to this time British vessels have sailed along the coast within Swedish territorial waters. They will now be forced into international waters on their journeys."

TELLS OF 'HELLFIRE' SEEN FROM TREETOP

Continued from Page 1.

there I could see a German trench at the edge of a little wood about eighty yards from the trench my comrades had vacated.

"For nearly an hour nothing happened. Occasionally I noticed heads peering from the Boche trench trying to look into the empty trench which was hidden from them by a slight swelling of the ground just before it. They would have been a splendid mark for a sniper, but I had other work this time. Suddenly a group of about forty Boches crept forward from the wood, rapidly followed by the best part of a company. I telephoned: "Enemy advancing, led by a detachment of 'flamenwerfer,'" for I had recognized the devilish apparatus carried by the foremost group. When the latter were about thirty feet from the empty trench they halted in a hollow just below the rise in the ground, and then, with appalling suddenness, a dozen jets of white and yellow flames darted up to fall plumb into the trench. The dense smoke hid the rest of the Germans, and almost choked me, but thanks to my mask, I was able to gasp information to the battery.

"It was then I had a glimpse of what hell must be like. Our gunners had the range to an inch, and a torrent of shells burst right among the fire-throwers. Great sheets of flame sprang up, one jet from an exploding container just grazing me, burning my clothes and scorching my rigs rather badly. But it was impossible to escape. The ground was a sea of fire. In the midst of it the Germans, like living torches, were dying horribly. One man spun round like a top, not even trying to run away until he fell in a pool of flame. Others rolled on the ground, but the blazing liquid ran around them everywhere, and I could smell the horrible odor of burning flesh.

"I don't think any fire-throwers escaped. Their screams, heard despite the cannonade and rifle fire, seemed to continue terribly long. The company behind them appeared panicstricken. As the smoke lifted I saw them running back to the wood, and our mitrailleuses did severe execution. I was nearly fainting with the fumes and pain from my burns. The Captain sent a patrol, which found me hanging limply in the tree fork. They had trouble getting me, but luckily the Germans were too staggered to interfere."

BRITISH COMMANDER SEES VICTORY NEAR

Continued from Page 1.

rifice, Italy's stonewalling against Austria's offensive, or France's immortal defense of Verdun, the purpose was always to gain time for preparations necessary to take the offensive away from the enemy."

He mentioned the days of Ypres, in the Fall of 1914, when the British had not battalions where they have divisions now, and fought with flesh and blood against superior gunfire. Since he took command of the army, which he had to train and form, his favorite word has been "Patience" to his subordinates and callers.

"Our unpreparedness at the start of the war, due to its unexpectedness, is no secret, he continued. "While France, which had a great national army and universal service, was giving all her strength, we had to begin building from the bottom. The majority of our best regular officers had been killed or wounded in the early fighting.

"With the remainder as a nucleus to drill and organize the volunteers, who were raw, but had the spirit that quickeneth, we undertook to create an army of millions, which must be officered largely by men of no military experience, to fight the German army, with its forty years of preparation. We had to make uniforms before the men who had enlisted could be taken out of civilian garb, to build plants for the manufacture of rifles before we could arm our recruits, and to build gun and munition plants before we could have artillery.

"Meanwhile we had to keep on stonewalling in France with such troops as we had ready against that prepared foe whose blows were the sturdier in his efforts for a decision owing to his realization that time was against him. Now the new army has had its first practical experience in attack on a large scale."

After his plans were made and the order given to advance on July 1, General Haig could only await news of the results in this quiet room, with its atmosphere of detachment. There was no change in his imperturability in the half hour's suspense before the first definite information arrived out of the mantle of shell and smoke and confusion into which the infantry charged over a sixteen-mile front. When night came he listened to the reports of his subordinates, made plans for the morrow and gave directions of customary brevity, and sometimes with pithy homily.

Characteristically Scotch, with the hardy constitution of the Scot, keeping up his exercise and insistent on a fair allowance of sleep, he seems as fresh at the end of the month's battle and two years of war as when the war began.

Sacrificed Life Without Wavering.

"However well trained an army," he continued, "however able its Generals, however ample its artillery and munitions, the supreme test in a war of this kind is its capacity, unity by unit, for bearing heavy losses unflinchingly. Wherever sacrifice of life was necessary, to the end these new army men have borne it without wavering, and in a manner worthy of the best traditions of the Anglo-Saxon race when it has had to fight for principles associated with its history the world over.

"When her navy held England safe from invasion, it was principle which led these men—all volunteers—to fight on soil which is not their own. They realized the preparedness, discipline, and autocratic organization of the enemy, which stood for militarism, abhorrent to them.

Turning to the map he put his finger first on Pozières and then on Delville Wood, where the British, by incessant struggle, have gained precious high ground, and said:

"Here our men, after they had conquered the maze of trench fortifications which the Germans had been a year and a half in building, have fought under field conditions, digging what cover they could, withstanding counterattacks with all the stubbornness of the regulars at Ypres, continuing to advance, pitting their skill, courage, and resource against those of an army with forty years of preparation. Their confidence that, as man to man, with equally good artillery support, they were the superior of the German has been justified by the event.

"If we had gained less ground, if we had not in conjunction with the French inflicted heavier losses on the enemy than our own and had not given a vital blow to his morale, our offensive would have been worth while for its benefit to our morale. Our men ask only to keep on attacking. They feel that they have taken the measure of the Germans.

Losses Five Times June's.

"In relation to our own losses, they have been severe in the instance of some units, whose steadiness in the face of a most galling fire has insured reliance on the others under a similar test. I may say that the total for the month of July to date, in the midst of a continuous offensive, has been less than five times the total in June, when we were in our trenches.

"But you have been able to see these things for yourself as a correspondent. Your pass will take you to the front line at Pozières or Delville Wood, to any headquarters, from that of a battalion to that of any army, or wherever you please."

Then Sir Douglas referred to the character of the German army and of the British army as revealed by the fighting of the last four weeks.

"The British soldier," he said "used to thinking for himself, recognized the stubborn task before him, but the German, docile in his obedience to take in his superiors without question, was led to believe that the offensive of our new army, which was not taught by their kind of discipline and was, therefore, inefficient, could not be formidable. When we followed these men in their first line with a breach in their second, the shock of our success was accordingly the greater to their minds. For the first time German officers, who were taken, admitted that Germany was beaten. One of them, who was on his way to England and had glimpses of our reserve camps in France, said that he had been told that the British had only a fringe of troops on the front line, and that once our attack was repulsed, they could go through to the coast and end the war."

Finally, in expressing the situation, Sir Douglas indulged in a Scotch phrase. "Facts are chiels that winna ding," and continued:

"The third year of the war will be the Allies' year. No less than France, now that we are ready, we shall give all the strength there is in us to drive the invader from her soil and that of Belgium. England will not achieve her full strength on land, however, until next Summer.

"All those who believe that our cause is the cause of civilization may rest assured that this army has no thought except to go on delivering blow after blow until we have won that victory by force of arms which will ensure an enduring peace."

ALLIES HOLD GAINS ON THE SOMME FRONT

British Make Further Slight Advance—French Repulse Repeated German Attacks.

LONDON, July 31.—Following yesterday's heavy stroke on a six-mile front on the Somme, the Allies spent most of last night and today in consolidating their gains.

As the result of local encounters in the region of the River Somme the British troops last night advanced their posts at some points on the plateau north of Dazentin-le-Petit. Today there were no infantry actions on the British front.

Against the French forces the Germans put great pressure, making attack after attack, but without serious result, according to the Paris official bulletins.

The struggle was especially severe last night round Monacu Farm, where the Germans got a footing for a moment, but were immediately driven back.

The British official statement issued today, read:

The night bulletin was as follows:

There was no infantry fighting on the British front today and no incident of importance occurred.

The Royal Flying Corps carried out several bombing raids and dropped seven tons of bombs on the enemy communications and billets. A train was blown up, an ammunition depot was set on fire and a hostile aeroplane on the ground was destroyed. There were many aerial combats and several enemy machines were driven to the ground in a damaged condition. Three of our machines are missing.

The French official statement of the afternoon said:

To the north of the Somme toward the close of yesterday evening and in the course of the night the Germans multiplied their counterattacks against our positions in Hem Wood and on Monacu Farm. The fighting was particularly violent around Monacu Farm, where the enemy succeeded for a moment in gaining a foothold, but a brilliant offensive return of our troops regained possession of the place.

At Hem Wood all enemy attempts were repulsed by our fire. During these attacks the fire of our batteries on the left banks of the river enfiladed the enemy troops and inflicted heavy losses on them.

On the left bank of the Meuse a German attack against the northeastern slopes of Hill 304 failed under our fire.

On the right bank a minor opefation enabled us to advance in the region southwest of Fleury and to capture some twenty prisoners.

An enemy grenade attack against the western portion of Vaux-le-Chapitre Wood was unsuccessful.

The night communication was as follows:

North of the Somme the Germans today continued their counterattacks in the Hem Wood and on the Monacu Farm. All their attacks failed with serious enemy losses and we maintained the captured positions.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) the artillery duels continue violent in the sectors of the Thiaumont Wood and Fleury.

There is nothing important to report from the rest of the front.

During Sunday night one of our air squadrons bombarded military factories at Thionville and the stations of Conflans and Audun-le-Roman, as well as bivouacs in the region of Etain.

Says Allies Didn't Gain a Foot.

BERLIN, July 31. — Anglo-French troops in their attack on Sunday against the German positions in the region of the River Somme did not gain a foot of ground, according to the Army Headquarters Staff. The official statement reads:

The British operations near Pozières and Longueval lasted into yesterday. They heralded a fresh great Anglo-French attack, which followed in the morning, along the whole front between Longueval and the Somme, the enemy bringing into action at least six divisions. Between Pozières and Longueval the attack was kept down during the day by machine gun fire, and in the evening only developed into local attacks, also made with very strong forces.

The enemy was repulsed everywhere with the heaviest sanguinary losses, and he has not gained a foot of ground. Where hand-to-hand combats developed they were decided in our favor, thanks to the energetic assault of Bavarian and Saxon reserves and brave Schleswig-Holsteiners. Twelve officers, 769 men and thirteen machine guns were captured.

South of the Somme there were artillery battles.

In the region of Prunay, in the Champagne, a weak French attack broke down under our fire.

East of the Meuse the artillery fire was frequently increased to great violence. Southwest of Thiaumont Work there were small hand-grenade battles.

An enemy aeroplane attack on Conflans was answered by a bombardment of Pont-à-Mousson.

Germans in Straits at Ginchy.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, July 31.—Numerous breaches in the railroad from Combles to Peronne, which is utilized by the Germans as the supporting point of their principal line of defenses, were made by the French in their latest offensive.

At the same time two battalions captured the German work at the crossing of the Ginchy-Hardecourt roads, and, extending the progress to the east, reached the railroad facing Maurepas, less than 300 meters from the first houses of the village, which is thus menaced from the west and south.

This brilliant operation was conducted with the usual ardor by the corps commanded by the well-known General B——. The small number of prisoners taken by the French indicates the fierceness of the struggle. The Germans tried with all their means to check the victorious advance. In one sector alone, of less than two kilometers in length, they put an entire division in the line. The latest information is that the situation of the Germans at Ginchy, and especially at Guillemont, is extremely critical.

SWELTERING HEAT AIDS ALLIED ATTACK

Gunners Able to Register Their Targets—10,000 Germans Massed on Front of 2,000 Yards.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE FIELD, July 30, (via London, July 31.)—French and British soldiers made today's attack in sweltering midsumm

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Split of White Rock and a dash of lemon quenches the most irritating thirst

RUINS DISCLOSE DISASTER'S CAUSE

Continued from Page 1.

clouds of steam arose. A dozen cars containing picric acid and gasoline took fire and exploded almost noiselessly as compared with the great blasts. It was this which threw the great glare which seemed to persons on Manhattan to envelop the island.

A Continuous Bombardment.

Shrapnel and one and four pound shells exploded continuously, sending out their screaming warnings of danger. The firemen were driven almost from the island, and it was hours before they got their apparatus to working effectively again. Barges with exploding ammunition broke from their moorings and drifted across the harbor. Others were towed away through the smoke, pierced by the ever-recurring explosions.

The flames spread to the warehouses which were left standing, and one by one the walls crumpled in before the terrific heat within and explosions without.

Policemen and firemen rushed about trying to find their comrades. Several were dragged from the débris and taken to hospitals. Chief Leyden of the Lehigh Valley police force was seen near the point of the great explosion just before it occurred, and his body has not been found. Residents of the grain canal boats clambered from their wrecked homes and were taken to Jersey City hospitals to be cared for. More than 100 persons received minor injuries.

No one viewing the scene of the explosion it seemed possible that more had not died in the destruction. But there were few at work on the island at night and the heat of the first small fire had driven them from the immediate scene of the explosion.

Black ruin—that describes the appearance of the outer half of Black Tom Island. Picture a half-mile strip of land, less than 100 yards wide, strewn in some places with piles of burning wreckage 100 feet high, and all burning and smoking. Twisted railroad rolling stock, thousands of tons of metal that had been machinery, ruin everywhere—and in the midst of it the innocent-looking lake of a depth unknown. Rails were twisted away in all directions from the bank of the crater holding the lake. Cars stood half over the brink, left by the caprices of the canned death that was let loose.

Remnant of a Pier.

The piling of the north pier is all that is left of it. South pier is standing almost whole, with here and there the ends of four-pound projectiles sticking out as if they had been shot from the cannon for which they were intended. Counting inshore, Piers 7, 6, 5, and 4 are gone, the remnants floating about New York Bay. Eleven of the twenty-four warehouses were intact and their contents saved. It is said that it will take the tons of sugar a month to burn away.

Early yesterday morning a barge that was supposed to be burned out and was lying a couple of hundred yards from the end of the pier began to resound with exploding shells. Hundreds of projectiles shot from it for an hour and then it was still.

All yesterday shells continued to explode fitfully on the island. The sharp reports served as signals for a general ducking of heads. A hundred workmen were engaged in picking up all the unexploded shells that could be found and carting them away. There were many shrapnel, with thousands of one-pound shells scattered here and there and there a three or four-inch shell.

The presence of the shells presents one of the greatest problems in the work of clearing the island, which has already started. A tap of a pick or a scrape of a shovel would be enough to set them off and the wielder of the pick or shovel would never tell the tale. It is probable that the millions of bricks in the débris will have to be picked away one by one. A steam shovel was engaged yesterday in digging away the wreckage of the inshore wrecked warehouses but it is not believed that such efficient methods can be used where the shells still lie thick, for there are many thousands on the island which did not explode.

Besides the contents of the standing warehouses, there is little on the island worth salvage. There are great piles of borax and salt, but most of it has been hopelessly damaged by the flames.

Persons who work on the island insist that there are at least ten men buried beneath the wreckage.

LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.

Four Now Known to Have Been Killed in the Disaster.

The list of known dead was increased by two yesterday. Cornelius Leyden, Chief of Police of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, who was reported as missing on Sunday morning, has been given up as dead, although his body has not been found. Another mangled body was found in the bay off the Communipaw pier, which was apparently that of a man of about 50, 5 feet 7 inches in height, with iron-gray hair. The official list of dead and missing now stands as follows:

Dead.

LEYDEN, CORNELIUS, Arlington, New Jersey; Lehigh Valley police.

TOBSON, ARTHUR, 2-month-old child, 87 Central Avenue, Jersey City; thrown from his bed and died from shock.

Unidentified man, about 22 years old, five feet ten inches tall, light brown hair, wearing black trousers and a white and purple shirt with the laundry mark 7,985; picked up by the New York Harbor Police off the Communipaw pier.

Unidentified man, about 50 years old, five feet seven inches tall, iron gray hair; picked up off the Communipaw pier by the Jersey City Police.

Missing.

CORBIN, M., Captain of Barge No. 24 of the Johnson Lighterage Company.

WILSON, Mrs. FREDA, wife of Captain Wilson of Barge No. 2 of the Lorraine Transportation Company, supposed to have been sung near Ellis Island.

WILSON; the two small children of Mrs. Freda Wilson.

Seven members of the crew of the Lehigh Valley barge Bridgeton.

The crew of the Bethlehem Steel Company's barge anchored next to Barge 24; number unknown.

The crew of the schooner George W. Elisle, Jr., which was found drifting in New York Bay; number unknown.

Two guards employed by the Dougherty Detective Bureau on duty at the Bethlehem Steel Company's barge.

EXPLOSIVES LAWS NEED UNTANGLING

Investigators Find a Lack of Jurisdiction When They Get Into Harbor.

LIMIT COMMISSION CONTROL

Thousands of Carloads Sent Out Monthly from Terminals on the Jersey Shore.

In investigating the regulations yesterday that pertain to the shipment of explosives in the Port of New York, an abrupt change was discovered at the water's edge. Down to the shore line the regulations are many and minute, designed to cover every phase of the movement of this dangerous freight. The regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission on this subject fill twelve printed pages. Regulations of the States of New York and New Jersey have also been worked out in much detail.

Once explosives are loaded from the pier on lighters, the authority of the Interstate Commission comes to an end; the Division of Combustibles of the Fire Department, it was learned yesterday, makes claim of authority only 1,000 feet from shore.

In the transportation of explosives on lighters through the bay there are no regulations in force compared with those that apply at the piers. The jurisdiction is that of the War Department, which designates the place of anchorage of ships taking on explosives as freight, and there is also the requirement that boats in the course of loading and unloading explosives shall bear a red flag and red lights at night.

W. S. Topping, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Explosives, which is maintained by the railroads, said yesterday that Congress up to this time had not provided a suitable law to regulate the transportation of explosives from the line where the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission ends to where they are transferred from lighter to ship.

"This bureau," he said, "has tried, beginning as far back as 1909, to get some action that would safeguard this water transportation, as at present there is no supervision such as should exist over this part of the transit."

Suspects Rules Were Violated.

Mr. Topping said the Communipaw explosion was an illustration of lack of control of movement of explosives by lighterage, and in his opinion the initial explosion on Black Tom Island was on the barge of the Johnson Lighterage Company tied up to the Lehigh Valley pier.

"This is indicated, I think, by the way the whole stringpiece of the pier is turned in and the way four cars are thrown back from the place where the barge was tied," he said. "The barge was tied there without authority and, I was told yesterday by a Lehigh Valley official, against explicit instructions.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission asked us today to make a report on the explosion. We shall continue the investigation, and will report just as soon as we are ready. The commission will send one of its men to work with us."

The principal shipments of explosives from the vicinity of New York, Mr. Topping said, were from the piers on Black Tom Island and from Pier 19, the Jersey Central terminus to the north. Explosives brought down by the New Haven Railroad were transferred from Westchester to the Harlem River and thence on lighters to ships down the bay. The amount of this was small compared with that handled from New Jersey points. From the New Jersey terminals about 1,000 cars a month had been going out. The regulation was that explosives could not remain on the pier longer than forty-eight hours. The greater part of it, Mr. Topping thought, was moved within twenty-four hours.

Statistics obtained at the Bureau of Statistics in the Custom House showed the preponderance of the Port of New York in shipments to Europe of war ammunition. For the four months ended in June the value of cartridges shipped from this port was $11,860,704; from the whole United States for the same period, $17,758,708; gunpowder, New York, $53,-313,372; United States, $69,062,742; other explosives, New York, $104,045,159; United States, $128,379,917.

In dynamite this port's proportion is relatively smaller, the figures being: New York, $1,512,815; United States, $6,860,760. Mr. Topping said that dynamite was not considered a munition of war, and that South America took a large part of the export of this explosive. Much of it was shipped from Gibbstown, N. J.

For the twelve months ended with June the totals for the Port of New York were: Cartridges, $35,787,378; dynamite, 5,804,182 pounds, value, $1,-116,922; gunpowder, 141,044,151 pounds, value, $114,702,190; explosives $211,-852,440. The place designated by the Federal authority for loading of munitions is in Gravesend Bay, and it was estimated yesterday that thirty ships were waiting to be loaded and that average departures were five a day.

Adamson Warns of Floating Peril.

Regarding munition salvage floating in the bay, Fire Commissioner Adamson issued the following warning yesterday:

"Great damage lies in the possibility of careless handling of explosives that have floated to Manhattan Island and are still being washed up to the shores by the tide. We have received reports of children tampering with metal-lined boxes of stuff that looks like dirty brown spaghetti, but it is really smokeless powder. The Police and Fire Departments are doing their best, in close cooperation, to prevent a series of small accidents following yesterday's explosion, and the co-operation of the public is earnestly solicited. Persons finding along the waterfront packages that they do not understand or know to be dangerous should notify the police or the nearest fire company."

Smokeless powder packages were washed ashore yesterday from the Battery as far up as 108th Street, North River, at some places as high as seven. The boxes were three feet long, one and one-half feet deep, and one and a half feet wide, of wood, with the powder in a metal case inside. At Seventy-second Street and North River some boys tore open a box. There is no danger of an explosion, it was said at the Division of Combustibles, unless the powder was exploded under compression, and the warning was issued, especially, to keep boys from trying to open the packages.

Neither from Manhattan nor from any of the piers of New York are explosives permitted to be loaded from lighters to ships. The city regulations contain the following:

"(1) Such explosives and ammunition may be transported by rail into the Mott Haven Railroad yards and the railroad yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companyon Staten Island, provided they are promptly transferred by car floats, barges, or lighters to Government anchorage, to be there loaded on an outgoing vessel."

Mr. Topping said no explosives had been shipped by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company from Staten Island.

FIX ELLIS ISLAND DAMAGE.

Its Extent Is $100,000, According to Engineer Who Plans Repairs.

After making a thorough examination of the damage done by the explosion on Sunday, F. S. Howell, civil engineer in charge of construction at Ellis Island, said yesterday that Congress had been asked to appropriate $100,000 to restore the damaged buildings to their proper condition.

A contract has been made, he said, with the Northeastern Construction Company of 225 Fifth Avenue, to do all the necessary repairs at a charge of 15 per cent. above the cost of labor and material. It will take three months at least, Mr. Howell said, under favorable conditions, before the various damaged buildings can be restored.

"Repairs will be started first on the Hospital for Contagious Diseases on No. 3 Island," said the engineer, "and finished in the executive offices in the main building. In the board room and other offices on the second floor of the main building eight window casings, 30 feet by 25 feet, weighing five tons each, fell in with the force of the concussion, shattering hundreds of small windows.

"The steel roof over the general hospital on No. 2 island caved in several inches and part of it was torn off with the terra cotta covering. The building which suffered most was the Contagious DDiseases Hospital on No. 3 Island. The roof was lifted back and turned down on the rafters, the ends of which were shattered with the weight of the roof when it fell. Concrete girders in the building sagged downward from the force of the explosion. The terra cotta was out of line, the marble slabs on the walls were split and the tiled floors were raised.

"On account of the scarcity of glass at present," Mr. Howell said, "we are having the big windows boarded up and covered with tarred paper. The hall in the main building used today for the examination of the 422 immigrants who arrived Saturday afternoon from Bergen on the Norwegian-America liner Bergensfjord, and those who arrived on Sunday on the American liner New York.

"It is fortunate that the explosion did not reach the Central Railroad yards at Communipaw, about 1,400 feet away, where there were 1,000 cars loaded with ammunition waiting for shipment abroad. I know that to be true because I visited the Central yards four days ago and saw them there."

Mr. Howell said if the shells at Communipaw had exploded it would have been the end of Ellis Island.

Cases, each containing 100 pounds of smokeless powder, were drifting around the shores of Ellis Island facing Black Tom Island yesterday, and boys were wading in shallow water picking up shells which they took back to the Jersey shore and sold as souvenirs for $1 each.

The Government launch Manatee with four police launches were busy all day gathering up the cases of powder, and several junk dealers were out in boats doing the same thing, and expecting to reap a good harvest out of their salvage.

3 BLOWUPS ON BLACK TOM.

W. L. Saunders, Who Built Present Plant There, Tells History.

Black Tom Island has been the scene of at least three other big explosions, according to W. L. Saunders of 4 West Fortieth Street, a member of the Naval Consulting Board, who erected the plant of the National Storage Company. One of the disasters, in a nitroglycerine factory on the island, killed several people.

Before 1870, Black Tom was a barren rock, Mr. Saunders said. Then the Central Railroad of New Jersey became the owner and erected a cribwork around the rock, filling it in with sweepings purchased from the city. Thus, twenty-five acres were gained, and the island was used for storage by the railroad.

Later the nitroglycerine plant was built, the owners spending more than $1,000,000 in developing the factory. Both the first and second explosions occurred shortly after the factory was built. Both of these accidents were serious, but no lives were lost, Mr. Saunders said.

There was scarcely a vestige of a building or anything else left after the third explosion shook the island, he declared. The machinery and parts of the buildings were blown in every direction and several workmen were killed.

"Black Tom lay idle for a few years until the National Storage Company engaged me to build a plant for them," Mr Saunders continued. "The principal building on the 'island is the old Centennial Hall from the exposition in Philadelphia, which the company purchased at the close of the exposition.

"In connection with the third explosion a curious thing happened. The nitroglycerine was made in receptacles resembling a stove pipe. Pieces of this pipe were found all over the island when I came there. A workman in my employ rigged up a section of pipe to a stove in his house. The first time he started a fire there was an explosion and the man was thrown out of the door. A finger was torn off by a flying piece of pipe and he was severely injured. Owing in view of the fact that the pipe had been exposed to the weather for three years, we thought it remarkable that a trace of the nitroglycerine should remain."

Much trouble was experienced in riddling the island of fuses, which overran Black Tom after the explosive factory abandoned the place, Mr. Saunders said. Many people believed for years that the island was "hoodooed," he concluded.

INSURANCE MEN BUSY ESTIMATING LOSSES

Three Conferences Held by Fire and Plate Glass Underwriters.

LEGAL CONFLICTS UNLIKELY

Question Whether Fire or Explosion Wrought Havoc Will Not Be Raised, They Declare.

Insurance men began yesterday to take stock of their losses through the Black Tom Island explosion and fire. It will be a slow task, especially in fixing the actual damage at the scene of the explosion. This is because claims must be received and investigations made, and, this done, the adjusters must work out the final amounts of losses to be paid.

Buried in the wreck of the warehouses on Black Tom Island are the books of the National Docks and Storage Company concerning the shipments that were destroyed when the explosion occurred. At the office of the company in the Produce Exhange Building it was said there appeared to be only a small chance of ever recovering the records. Officials said there was still no reason to change the original estimates of loss made by Edmund L. MacKenzie, the President. This placed the loss by fire and explosion at between $12,000,000 and $15,000,000, and it included the value of 30,000 tons of sugar, 24,000 bales of tobacco, and other goods in the warehouses.

"Any statement that we might issue at this time would be without value," Mr. MacKenzie explained. "The moment it is possible to get near enough to where the fire started we will begin a thorough investigation. It will probably be two days before this can be done."

The fire loss is well distributed, it is said, and the question whether the entire business will be handled by the New York Board of Underwriters or by separate companies is one that will be taken up at a meeting within a few days. There was a conference of many fire insurance men yesterday, but at the Board's office it was said no estimate as to individual losses had been made.

The preliminary report is as to the general loss on Black Tom Island. This shows that Pier 6 has been destroyed and that Pier 5 has been seriously damaged by the explosion. Storehouses from F to 6 have been destroyed with all their contents, and storehouse E was damaged. Other buildings have suffered a water loss.

Much Smashed Glass Uninsured.

While many plate glass insurance men stool by the first estimate of a million-dollar glass loss, the figures were revised, because the glass destruction covered such a large area that some of it will have to be accounted for outside the New York offices. In the million-dollar estimate is included also the loss of sheet and double-thickness glass that is not insured. It also includes plate glass above the second floor in some buildings, which is not, because of special risk, covered by an insurance policy, and is a loss that falls upon property owners.

An agent explained that glass above the second story of a building is supposed to be immune from breakage from the street and is therefore seldom insured.

The havoc wrought by the explosion was freakish in character, and some places where plate glass on the street level remained unbroken, glass in upper story windows was blown to bits. Ordinary uninsured glass is the kind used for house windows and doors. This class of loss will mount into the thousands of dollars, it is said.

Another reason for revising figures of loss, it was pointed out, is because there will be between 10 and 15 per cent. of breakage. Cracked glass can be put up and used again.

Many representatives of the plate glass insurance business met yesterday in the office of Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company 63 William Street. While the meeting was not called on account of the present situation, the question of loss was discussed.

There was considered the question of evading loss payments under the clause in the policies that makes the companies not liable for damage caused by fire. Some of the large concerns declared that no attempt should be made to take advantage of any technicality and that every loss should be promptly acted upon and paid. Others argued stockholders' interests, and in the end a committee was appointed to confer and report back to a meeting held in the Plate Glass Insurance Exchanke, 1 Liberty Street in the afternoon.

At that meeting it was decided by the companies not to take advantage of any technicalities, but to pay the insurance in full.

Major A. White, President of the New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, included in his estimate of a million dollars' worth of glass, Brooklyn, $100,-000; New York, $200,000; Jersey City, $70,000 and Hoboken, $30,000. An estimate of an officer of the United States Casualty Company cut these figures almost in half, but he based his figures on the demands made on his company.

Another who is quoted as upholding the first estimate of a million-dollar glass loss is R. T. Conley, New York Manager of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. He made his estimate after a careful tour of inspection.

Those who go into the open market to replace destroyed glass will have to pay high, for the prices have nearly doubled.

700 Alarms to Protective Company.

The United States Casualty Company will not be called upon to face a great loss, in the opinion of J. J. Dorn, Executive Superintendent here. He said the company had been lucky, and judging from the first claims made the loss would not exceed a few thousand dollars. Other companies did not escape so easily.

In the adjustment of claims by the fire insurance companies there may enter the question as to what measure of damage was caused by fire and what by explosions. It is probable few claims will be contested, however, unless it is plainly apparent that it was explosion and not fire that caused the destruction.

The Holmes Protective Company reported yesterday that windows were shattered as far north in Manhattan as West Ninety-fourth Street. The company was called upon to guard 30 West Ninety-fourth Street, where the windows were broken. The first reports brought day and night managers of the company to the office, and within a few hours 500 of its patrolmen were on duty. The company in the hours following the explosion was called upon to answer 700 alarms, of which 250 proved to be false.

The central office, at 26 East Fifty-ninth Street, recorded eleven private houses where windows were broken, and the office at 48 East Seventy-ninth Street had to guard seventeen houses damaged in the same way.

LIBERTY STATUE STANDS TEST.

Only a Few Bolts Ripped Off—Loss on Island, $100,000.

After the United States Army engineers had surveyed the Statue of Liberty and the buildings on Bedlow's Island yesterday Captain A. T. Clifton, the commandant of the Signal Corps which is stationed there, said the repairs there would cost about $100,000.

It would take about ten days to make the temporary repairs, such as fitting the casings of the windows in the houses and the doors which had been blown off by the explosion, he said, and during that period the public would be excluded from the island.

Captain Clifton went on to say that the buildings were not damaged, with the exception of the western storehouse, a corrugated iron structure, which had been ripped to pieces by the concussion.

The main structure of the Statue of Liberty practically escaped uninjured, as well as the power plant which provides the light. About 100 iron bolts in the inner shell of the statue had been ripped off and the base and outer envelope of the statue had been chipped a little by the shrapnel from the barges at Black Tom Island.

Captain Clifton stated that the officers' houses now had no windows, frames or doors, and were being blocked up with tarred paper until the proper materials could be obtained. Several of the shells found on Bedlow's Island had time fuses in them, the Captain said. Boxes of smokeless powder, with a quantity of wreckage of all kinds, were washed ashore yesterday.

THE CITY CLEANS UP EXPLOSION'S DEBRIS

Queer Freaks of Air Currents Shown by the Windows Broken Downtown.

THE SKYSCRAPERS SUFFER

Many of the Tall Buildings in Lower Manhattan Got Full Force of the Concussion.

Débris scattered about downtown New York by the big explosions of Sunday morning was pretty well cleaned up when New York began its work yesterday. Canvas and boards covered some broken windows, but glaziers were at work at many places putting in new plate glass, where the explosion had shattered the old.

The throngs pouring into the lower part of the city found, however, much still visible of the mighty force's work to arouse their interest.

The damage showed the vagaries of the air currents and ground shock. In some buildings, facing away from the scene of the explosion, windows were blown out by the blast, while in other structures directly across the street and looking toward Black Tom Island not a single pane of glass was broken.

Buildings near the water front and reaching high above the lower blocks bordering on the river—such as the enormous Whitehall Building at 17 Battery Place, the United States Express Building at 2 Rector Street, and the new Adams Express Building at 61 Broadway—suffered heavily.

The lower floors of these buildings were partly protected by their neighbors, but the higher floors took the full force of the tremendous rush of air driven northward by the explosion. In the United States Express Building, for instance, no fewer than 425 heavy plate glass windows were demolished, nearly all of them on the river side. Nearly 300 windows were broken in the Adams Building, and the roof of the Rector Street elevated station on the Ninth Avenue line was covered with fragments of glass.

Some of the largest single panes of plate glass in the financial district are on the upper floors of the new bank building of J. P. Morgan & Co. These windows are lined on the inside by iron grille work to protect men working at desks beneath them. One of these, on the Broad Street frontage and one on Wall Street, was broken, but the others were unharmed.

Cut Glass As If with Diamond.

One big window in a nearby building was not only broken but large pieces picked up afterward showed hundreds of paralleled cracks running half way through the quarter-inch glass, looking as if the cuts had been made by a diamond wheel.

Beaver Street, facing almost directly on the harbor and with the western end exposed through the open area of Battery Park and Bowling Green, took the whole force of the explosion. From Broad Street to Broadway nearly every street front on the north side of the street was broken in.

The new Childs Restaurant Building near the corner of Broadway and Beaver, with the front of its three stories consisting almost entirely of single panes of glass, was open from roof to sidewalk. Another restaurant with a big expanded window was unscathed, the small panes being reinforced by the latticed divisions.

In the Stock Exchange, the Consolidated Exchange, and the Cotton Exchange windows were broken. J. S. Bache & Co., at 42 Broadway, lost a big plate glass window. Glass was broken in a score or more windows in the Woolworth Building and the Bankers Trust Company building had one large pane shattered, while a smaller building with an almost all-glass front was untouched. Windows were broken in the Municipal Building and in the Post Office Building.

Trinity Church Unhurt.

Although plate glass windows were broken in the vicinity of Trinity Church, the historic old building withstood the shock of explosion. The only damage that could be discovered was the fracture of a small glass in a corner of the altar and reredos, but the strongly built old County Court House did not escape.

There the freakish nature of the explosion was shown. Supt. Michael C. McNally found that several bars used to fasten the iron shutters on the ground floor had been twisted and almost torn from their fastenings. Fifty-one windows in the Court House were broken, these being on all the floors from the first to the fourth. Nine windows were broken in the Hall of Records.

The Bankers Club on the thirty-eighth floor of the Equitable Building suffered more than any other part of the building, in which a total of about fifty windows were broken, most of the damage being confined to that floor. A great $400 window in the building of the International Silver Company in Maiden Lane was undamaged, while a much smaller window alongside of it was broken in. In the Hudson Terminal Building a dozen lights were broken. On the incline leading down to the tunnel on the Cortlandt Street side of the building two panes were broken.

Glass was shattered on the front of the Standard Oil Building, and great pieces of canvas tacked along the street level showed where the explosion had wrought damage. Along Nassau Street about one store window in five suffered damage, and in Cortlandt Street there was the same condition.

At the Aquarium, the Custom House, and the Barge Office the workmen were engaged in repairing the slight damage done by the shock.

Conditions about Borough Hall in Brooklyn were similar to those in the lower end of Manhattan. Boards covered many window openings in the business section, and snapping shades called attention to damage done above the street level. The glass damage in the borough was placed at $100,000.

The Adams Street Police Station reported a loss of $15,000 in plate glass windows in the precinct. It was estimated that in the downtown district alone more than 1,000 plate glass windows were broken.

In the Poplar Street Precinct, which includes the lower end of Fulton Street and the streets under the Bridge, it is estimated that $6,464 damage was done. Hamilton Avenue precinct reported a loss of $15,222.

The explosion shattered a strip of stone coping along the roof of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place. A piece of the cross on the Sterling Place side was knocked off and a large window on the Park Place side broken.

BETHLEHEM LOSS IN DOUBT.

Data from Railroad Needed to Compute Value of Shells.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, according to an official yesterday, was unable to figure the extent of loss caused by the destruction of munitions shipments in Sunday morning's explosion at Black Tom Island, because reports had not been received from the Lehigh Valley Railroad in regard to the amount of shells sunk or destroyed. The company had several forms of contracts with the Allied Governments regarding liability in the period when munitions are in transit from factory to battlefield, it was said, and this fact worked to retard information about losses.

Under one contract the Bethlehem Company's interest ceases when the shells leave the works, while another provides that delivery must be made alongside the ship before the buyer takes possession.

It is understood that the shells were insured either by local underwriters or abroad. This being the case, a local manufacturer of munitions said, the question of liability would probably rest between the railroad and the insurance concerns. Practically all the Bethlehem finished shells come this port over the Lehigh Valley, and the natural assumption yesterday was that all the shells destroyed were turned out at Mr. Schwab's plant.

Other concerns, however, use this road for shipping munitions destined for England and France, and the bills of lading may show that the products of several companies were scattered by the explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 31.—President E. G. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company today issued this statement:

"At this time it is a little premature to obtain any information as to what materials shipped from our works have been destroyed in the fire on the docks of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Jersey City, as to date no authentic information has been received from the railroad officials. Shipments are made from the local plant, and it is safe to say that some of the products of the local company were on or near the piers destroyed."

EXPLODES SHRAPNEL ON SHIP.

Careless Carpenter Causes Panic and May Lose His Life.

The three-masted schooner George W. Elizie, Jr., was picked up adrift off Bedlow's Island Sunday afternoon by Captain Fred Bouchard of the tug Gallagher. She was taken to the foot of Dwight Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, to await repairs in the Robins Dry Dock. On board her was a consignment of salt and some shrapnel shells.

In the gang of carpenters that started to work on her was John Johnson of 430 Bainbridge Street. He came across a two-pound shrapnel shell, and decided that it would be a good thing to take home as a souvenir. Johnson picked the shell up and unthinkingly tossed it into his tool chest.

It fell on a hammer. The resultant explosion shook the vessel from stem to stern, and the men working about the different parts of the Elizie fled in terror to the deck. Some, believing that the vessel was about to sink, jumped overboard. In a few minutes the men ventured below deck. There they found the carpenter. He was unconscious. His left foot had been almost torn off, and there were eight wounds in his chest and body made by the scattered shrapnel.

Johnson was taken to the Holy Name Hospital, where it was said last night he had a bare chance for life. He is 36 years old and has a family.

"Turner for Concrete"

"Completed on time" has money value for you. Turner has had 573 contracts in 14 years, but not one penalty for failure to finish on time.

TURNER Construction Co

LUNCHEON TO INOUYE.

Japan Society Host to Diplomat on His Way Home from London.

Marquis K. Inouye, who recently retired as Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the Japan Society at a luncheon yesterday at the Lawyers Club. High tributes to his achievements and those of Japan were heard by the Marquis with evident pleasure. In turn he expressed the hope that the Japan societies of New York and of London, having for their object the promotion of more friendly relations between Japan and the English-speaking countries, would combine their efforts more closely with greater results.

The Marquis said he was aroused by the terrific explosion in Jersey City early Sunday morning as his ship was coming up the bay, and he thought for a while it was intended as a salute for himself. Seriously, however, he said he was greatly shocked by the result of that disaster, and expressed his sympathy for those who had suffered from it.

A Barton Hepburn was toastmaster. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Charles H. Sherrill spoke, and among the invited guests were: Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, General James N. Allison, Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society; R. Ichnomiya, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Surgeon Major, U. S. A., retired; K. Seko, S. Akamatsu, Japanese Consul General; Walter E. Frew, Willard Straight, Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey; John I. Waterbury, Melville E. Stone, Captain Michael McDonald, U. S. N., retired; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Frank D. Russell, George Gray Ward, C. A. Coffin, Mortimer L. Schiff, I. Hamaoka, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; S. Takaki, T. Otsuka, William H. Burr, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, John S. Sleicher, Howard Mansfield, and Herbert Noble.

GERMAN BABIES HAVE MILK.

Gerard Reports That Only Adults in Germany Feel Shortage.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ambassador Gerard sent to the State Department today a report from Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, an attaché of the Embassy at Berlin, saying no German babies were suffering from the lack of milk, and that the shortage was being felt only by the adults.

Dr. Taylor made a special investigation of this question. He reported that one of the results of the general scarcity of milk had been to prevent its use for producing fats, oils, and chemicals for military purposes.

RAILROAD HEADS TO BE ARRESTED

Continued from Page 1.

lake, 300 feet long and 150 feet wide, which was solid land before the explosion. It is fringed about by desolate ruins of railroad rolling stock, blackened earth, and jutting ends of broken, twisted rails.

Cases of explosives which had been hulled from the burning barges were found floating in New York Bay and in the North River as far up as Seventy-second Street, yesterday, constituting a grave menace to shipping.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad officials reiterated their statement yesterday that the fire had started on a barge of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, which, it is alleged by the railroad, had no business in the dock. T. B. Johnson of the towing company denied that the barge did not have a right to the dock and said "the Lehigh is trying to shift the blame."

The Jersey City officials started an investigation yesterday to determine what railroads keep large amounts of explosives stored in Jersey City with a view to causing the arrest of the persons responsible for maintaining a public nuisance.

Late yesterday afternoon Commissioner of Safety Hague of Jersey City heard there were 200 cars of explosives and ammunition in the yards of the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central. He took ten detectives and started an immediate investigation, after which he made the announcement that the heads of the two railroads would be arrested. Secret Service agents have been lent to the Jersey City authorities, and they are making a detailed investigation to find out just how much ammunition there is in Jersey City.

Mr. Hague said he had heard that the reason for the tying up to the Lehigh piers of the Johnson barge, which was loaded at the Central pier, was to save $25 in towing charges. He said it looked as if the effort to save the $25 had caused a loss of several lives and $25,-000,000 in property damage.

The police still hold to their belief that the fire started on the Johnson barge, although it is the belief of Prosecutor Hudspeth that it started on the piers.

Prosecutor Hudspeth hinted at widespread arrests of officials of other railroads which carry munitions through Jersey City. Besides the Lehigh Valley and Jersey Central, he said these roads all carried explosives through Jersey City—the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and the West Shore.

THREE HELD IN BAIL FOR MANSLAUGHTER

Authorities Determined to Fix Responsibility and Punish the Guilty Ones.

Albert M. Dickman, Black Tom agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Alexander Davidson, Superintendent of the National Dock and Storage Company, arrested Sunday night on a charge of manslaughter because of the explosion, were arraigned yesterday before Judge Sullivan in the Hudson County Court House, and their cases were adjourned for a hearing Friday morning. Bail was fixed at $5,000 each and was furnished.

George R. Dupont of Jersey City gave bail for Mr. Dickman. He denied that he was a relative of any of the members of the du Pont firms which have been shipping ammunition through Jersey City. Former Fire Commissioner John Sheehan, an employe of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, went on Mr. Davidson's bond.

A few moments later Theodore B. Johnson, head of the firm of the Johnson Lighterage and Towing Company, for whom a warrant had been issued on Sunday night, appeared before Judge Sullivan and surrendered. He, too, was released in $5,000 bail. Johnson owned the barge on which the Lehigh Valley charged that the fire which led to the explosion started. The railroad contended that the barge had no right in the dock and that it had warned Johnson to keep the barges away from the dock.

"The barge had a perfect right in the dock," said Johnson, "for it went there with the knowledge of the Lehigh Valley to complete loading. I can prove that the fire did not start on the barge, but on the piers of the Lehigh. The Lehigh is putting out such statements to shift responsibility. There is nothing to them. I might say that there have been several fires of incendiary origin on the Lehigh piers on Black Tom Island which were never reported to the Jersey City officials because the railroad succeeded in extinguishing them. I will prove that my company was not responsible for the explosion and the fire."

Following the arraignment of Dickman and Davidson, there was a conference, attended by Mayor Fagan of Jersey City, County Prosecutor Hudspeth, Congressmen Eagan and Hamill, Commissioner of Public Safety Hague, and others, after which it was announced that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of E. L. MacKenzie, President of the National Dock and Storage Company. The warrant will probably be served this morning.

Prosecutor Hudspeth said that although a ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission had been used by the railroads to protect them in handling explosives, this ruling had been made under a law passed in 1911, and did not contemplate application to the present problem.

"I have evidence of criminal negligence of the worst sort and we will push the cases to the limit," he said. "Because they have had difficulty in getting ships to transport the ammunition, the railroad and transportation companies have allowed it to accumulate so that no one in this section of the country is safe. It was against the law for that dynamite to be on Black Tom, and I am going to find out who is to blame.

"The railroad companies say they had nothing to do with the Johnson barge. It seems that it had been loaded at the Central pier near the Lehigh piers and had been towed to the Lehigh piers on Black Tom about 10 o'clock Saturday night. I am inclined to believe it was taken there to complete loading it.

"It also appears that there were a large number of cars loaded with various kinds of explosives on Black Tom Island. The most startling thing about the whole affair is that it seems there was a fire burning for more than an hour on Black Tom before it was reported to the Fire Department, and it was reported only when it had got beyond the control of the railroad employes. That, in itself, justifies the charge of criminal negligence.

"It would appear that the barks from the burning cars set Barge No. 24 on fire. The Lehigh tug Geneva came around the end of the island and hooked onto the Johnson barge and another barge and started to tow them into the stream. They had just got under way when the second barge exploded. That was the first big explosion. A striking thing is that while the Johnson barge carried the red signals the barge which disappeared in a flash did not carry any signals, so are we told. The Johnson barge then drifted across to the Central terminal and banged away like a fortress for four hours. The tug Geneva got away. Then the cars on the dock contined to burn and other barges were ignited. Finally there were 200 cars of dynamite, or whatever the stuff was, and then came the second explosion and the resulting fire.

"There are two questions we are considering: First, the jurisdiction of the State, and, second, the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The State cotends that the ordinary storage of explosives for purposes of interstate commerce did not contemplate turning one end of this city into an arsenal. That stuff is being shipped, not for purposes of interstate commerce, but for purposes of war, and it is not right for millions of people to be imperiled for the benefit of foreign warring nations and for the profits of munition dealers. It's a public nuisance of the worst kind, and no body or law or power has a right to imperil millions of lives. The railroads can't get the facilities to ship the explosives, but that gives them no right to store them in Jersey City."

The Prosecutor said he had invited United States District Attorneys Marshall of New York and Lynch of New Jersey to meet him in conference today. He was asked if he had unearthed any evidence of a plot.

"I am not saying anything about that," was the reply.

Congressman Hamill said it was an outrage that Jersey City and vicinity should be subjected to the storage of vast amounts of ammunition within its borders.

"They should be forced to handle the ammunition somewhere else," he said. "They have no right to turn Jersey City into an arsenal. The Federal laws never contemplated such a thing, and if action must be taken by Congress to prevent a repetition of these explosions, I will do all in my power to bring it about."

The Jersey City officials made an inspection of the harbor front about Black Tom Island yesterday, after which Mayor Fagan said:

"It seems to me that things have just come to this: If Jersey City is to be made the dumping ground for the worst kind of explosives and if the welfare of the people of Jersey City is to be disregarded with impunity the sooner the people of the State of New Jersey, of Jersey City, will be arrested as a result of Sunday morning's explosions, are two of the country's best known railroad executives.

Mr. Besler has been President of the Central of New Jersey since May 1, 1914. He lives in Plainfield, N. J., but could not be reached last night.

President Thomas of the Lehigh Valley has been the Lehigh's President for more than fourteen years. His home is in Bethlehem, Penn.

EXPLAIN FEDERAL INQUIRY.

Officials of Commerce

"New Columbus" is James Hopper's story of how the Villa raid turned a border village into a booming town of tents, restaurants, stores, barber shops, manicure palaces, Turkish baths, a movie theatre and a cabaret. It's in this week's

5c a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Service

THE DESIGNER is a magazine of service to women—an authoritative adviser in matters of home-furnishing, food, dress, child-training.

The Designer

Its three hundred thousand subscribers who welcome the suggestions of its editorial pages are likewise susceptible to the influence of the advertising columns.

Butterick

Seventeen

By Booth Tarkington

"The fact that 'Seventeen,' the latest store of smiles from the imagination of Booth Tarkington, is among the six best sellers, is in itself a compliment to the intelligence of the American reading public."
—*Portland (Ore.) Telegram.*

"If the reader wants to forget cults, sociology, uplift, politics, and the war for an evening, let him, or her, procure a copy of 'Seventeen,' and laugh exhaustively for hours on a stretch. . . . The jolliest and one of the best books of the season."—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Cloth, $1.35 net
Leather, $1.50 net
HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

You Can Have Soft White Hands

Soak the hands on retiring in hot Cuticura Soap suds, dry and rub Cuticura Ointment into the hands. Wear old glove or bandage during night.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

In a Single Night By Using Cuticura

COUNTRY LIFE EXPOSITION ORGANIZATION SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE
Service for the Country Home Buyer.
Country Life Exposition
Headquarters for Suburban REAL ESTATE.
R. E. Farley, President
Grand Central Terminal, N.Y. Elevator on Suburban Ramp

GIANTS TO-DAY WITH PITTSBURGH, 3:40 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

HELP THE NEWSDEALERS.

Sunday New York Times should be ordered in advance, as newsdealers limit their supplies to actual orders, unsold copies not being returnable. Order today.—Advt.

HEAR BREMEN NEARS AMERICA'S SHORES

Baltimore and Norfolk Stirred by Reports of Her Early Arrival.

WIRELESS GETS THE NEWS

Way Is Cleared for the Departure of Her Sister U-Boat, the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.—Persistent reports that the second German undersea freighter Bremen, now long overdue, would arrive inside the Capes tonight or early tomorrow morning agitated German circles here tonight as well as in Baltimore, where the rumors started. A private wireless station not far from here, in a Virginia town, also picked up a report that the Bremen at last was to make her appearance. Those who took the message out of the air were unable to hazard even a guess as to its source.

As far as can be learned, no tug awaits the coming of the second submersible freighter, although the Thomas F. Timmins, especially rigged and equipped, loitered about Hampton Roads for a week or more awaiting the arrival of the Deutschland, which it escorted up the bay to its berth at Baltimore.

It is believed here that if the Bremen does arrive within the next twenty-four hours the Deutschland at once will set out for her home port, Bremen. It is thought that she had not essayed the journey outside the Capes because for some reason it was important that she should get into communication with the Bremen before starting. If such be the case it is expected that as soon as an opportunity to converse in some manner with those on the Bremen has been afforded her the Deutschland will set forth.

There were no special preparations observable in the harbor which would lend corroboration to the rumors of the Bremen's imminent arrival, and those unfriendly to the undersea freighter made no secret of their belief that one more "false alarm" had been raised.

They were stronger than ever in their belief that the Bremen had been captured or sunk, and that the American agents of the Ocean Forwarding Company were in ignorance of her whereabouts.

Way Cleared for the Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—A member of Captain Paul Koenig's crew on the Deutschland started a report today which circulated throughout the city that the Bremen was due inside the three-mile limit before midnight. As the rumor seemed to bear out other information, it received more attention than have most of the reports regarding the big U-boat which for ten days have excited this city. The Bremen, it was said, had been seventeen days at sea.

As evidence that the Deutschland was on the eve of departure, it was also said that the Neckar had ceased to supply food for the Deutschland's crew and that no more provisions were being purchased.

The tug Thomas F. Timmins started its engines at 1:30 o'clock thtis afternoon and, casting a line to the barge George May, towed the scow away, clearing the way for the submarine. The motors of the Deutschland also were started at a high rate of speed.

Paul G. L. Hilken, manager for the Deutschland's owners, today denied that any appeal for protection had been made to the United States.

"Ask protection from the United States for the Deutschland? Ridiculous!" said Mr. Hilken. "No one of the Eastern Forwarding Company has made such a request. Neither has Captain Koenig, nor Captain Hinech. I don't know where the report originated, but I can say it is perfectly absurd."

"Wasn't an informal request made of the Coast Guard cutter Apache?"

"Not to my knowledge. And I'm very sure there wasn't any. We don't need protection."

There was a report tonight that a member of the Deutschland's crew who wears an Iron Cross, was the man who fired the torpedo which sank the Lusitania. When an effort was made to identify this man, the Eastern Forwarding Company officials took steps to close every possible source of information. It is said this man was personally decorated by Kaiser Wilhelm. There was no confirmation of this.

Another story current here today was that the Bremen in reality never had left her home port.

TO FURNISH NO CONVOY.

Government Unwilling to Extend Special Protection to Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Two days of consideration have not changed the view of the Government that it would be bad policy to furnish a special convoy of warships to the German merchant submarine Deutschland during her progress from Baltimore until she leaves American territorial waters. The decision reached on Saturday on the Deutschland's petition for special protection, was confirmed by officials of the Government today. They indicated that it would be an unwise precedent to furnish special convoys to belligerent merchant vessels within American waters.

Officials made it clear, however, that this Government would take every measure to prevent any violation of neutrality directed against the safety of the Deutschland. The neutrality patrol established at the Virginia Capes last week when the battleship Louisiana reported that a vessel claiming to be a British cruiser had passed inside the Capes, will be maintained while the Deutschland is in American waters.

State Department officials indicated today that if the submarine was endangered by a large number of craft attempting to follow her down Chesapeake Bay, a Coast Guard cutter probably would interfere.

It has been understood that the Deutschland's commander fears he will be seriously handicapped in his efforts to escape to sea if he is followed by a fleet of boats carrying correspondents, photographers, and sightseers. Heretofore officials have indicated that this could not be prevented, but Acting Secretary Polk said today that the Treasury Department to that extent would consider supervising the submarine's departure under the same authority that it provides patrols for congested yacht race courses.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels said today that no more warships would be assigned to neutrality duty off the Virginia coast.

WOULD EXCHANGE CIVILIANS

Arrangements Are Planned to Free Prisoners Past 45 Years Old.

BERLIN, July 31, (via London.)—There is a strong possibility that the question of interned civilians will be partly settled soon by a decision to exchange all those more than 45 years old.

It is thought that those between 45 and 50 will be released, contingent upon their unfitness for active service.

SLOCUM BLAMELESS FOR COLUMBUS RAID

Secretary of War Announces No Stigma Rests on Conduct of Post Commander.

INSPECTOR MAKES REPORT

Funston Says Mexican Scout Misled Colonel—Pershing Defends His Subordinate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Colonel H. J. Slocum of the Thirteenth Cavalry has been exonerated by the Secretary of War of blame in connection with Francisco Villa's raid on Columbus, N. M., last March. Colonel Slocum was in command of the American troops at Columbus, and there has been a great deal of unofficial criticism of the apparent circumstance that his forces were surprised by the Villistas. This criticism suggested neglect of duty on the part of Colonel Slocum. All over the country stories have been told of this or that alleged incident on the night of Villa's raid, all tending to show that the American troopers were not on guard and that no precautions had been taken to prevent a surprise attack.

It was made known at the War Department today that the Columbus incident had been investigated by a special Inspector on the staff of Brig. Gen. Pershing. The department made public the indorsements on the Inspector's report by General Pershing, Major Gen. Funston, commanding the troops on the border, and Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff. The recommendation by the Chief of Staff that Colonel Slocum be advised that no stigma rested upon his conduct, and that he and his command are highly commended, was approved by Secretary Baker.

Following is the official statement of the outcome of the investigation:

"On the 13th of March, 1916, the commanding General, Southern Department, was ordered to make an investigation of the circumstances connected with the attack on the camp of the United States troops at Columbus, N. M., (commanded by Colonel H. J. Slocum, Thirteenth Cavalry,) on the night of March 8 and 9, 1916, by Mexican bandits.

"The investigation was made by a special Inspector on the staff of General Pershing, commanding the punitive expedition.

"In forwarding the report of this investigation General Pershing remarked:

"'Colonel Slocum seems to have made every endeavor to obtain accurate information of the whereabouts and intentions of Villa. The information received from the usual Mexican sources was, unfortunately, credited, when, as a matter of course, under the circumstances, it was entirely unreliable. From headquarters, both of the department and the brigade, the information regarding Villa's exact whereabouts and his intentions was not such as to cause any particular alarm in Colonel Slocum's mind, although he did reinforce the troops patrolling the border line.

"'Although a brigand, Villa was not, presumably, an enemy of the United States, nor were Mexico and the United States at war. Although Villa's approach to the border excited the curiosity of our officers along the border, it is not believed that many thought that Villa would have the audacity to attack a regimental garrison of American troops.

"'The very prompt action on the part of the officers and men of the garrison in meeting this sudden attack, the small loss incurred, and the very great loss inflicted upon Villa and his band deserve full consideration in this connection. To my mind, the results present a good reason for complimenting the officer in command, instead of subjecting him to technical criticism, which could serve no good purpose.'

"The Commanding General of the Southern Department (General Funston) in forwarding this report quoted his remarks in a former indorsement on the same subject, as follows:

"'In my opinion, General Slocum meets fully the criticisms that have been made of him in connection with the apparent lack of precautions taken to guard the camp and town at Columbus. Especially significant is his statement that he had employed and sent across the line a presumably reliable Mexican who brought him false information to the effect that Villa with his main force had gone toward Guzman, leaving only a few men at Palomas. Another circumstance that deceived him was the persistent report, which I had also seen in the press, to the effect that Villa's march north was for the purpose of seeking refuge in the United States.

"'The matter had not seemed clear to me before reading Colonel Slocum's statement, but it is now my opinion that there was not sufficient grounds for the term to have made by Incumbent on him to increase materially the guards at the camp and town. Some precautions had been taken by strengthening the force at Gibson's Ranch and the patrols sent out from there. When the great distance to be covered by these patrols is taken into consideration, it does not seem strange that Villa's force was able to slip through them in the darkness. Doubtless, during the night he assembled his men immediately south of the line, which our patrols were not allowed to cross, and then, his scouts or spies having reported that the patrol had passed, took his men over.

"'A partial surprise carried out by stealth and treachery in time of peace must not be judged by the same standards as a surprise in time of war. Had open hostilities existed between our force and Villa's, and our scouting parties been able to go anywhere, Villa never would have been able to concentrate his band within a day's march of the border without his actions being known.

"'Further, last November, Villa, smarting under his defeat at Agua Prieta, which he claimed was due to the fact that I told him that if he resumed the attack and any projectiles fell on the American side I would attack him with my entire force, openly threatened on several occasions that he would raid Arizona with his entire force. The fact that he did not, when he had fully 10,000 men with him for such an enterprise, made it naturally seem improbable that he would try a raid with one-tenth that number; and it must be remembered that until he made his raid our information was to the effect that he had only a small personal escort. Colonel Slocum, being at Douglas at the time, heard of Villa's threats and knew of his failure to carry them out.'

"The report of Colonel Slocum, commanding the forces at Columbus, N. M., on the night of the 8th and 9th of March, 1916, was referred to the Inspector General of the Army, who remarked as follows:

"'From the facts before me I am of the opinion that Colonel Slocum followed correct military principles in the disposition of his force, in the orders given to the commanders of the detachments on the boundary line, and in the organization of his interior guard. The fact that he was barred from sending patrols across the border line into Mexico deprived him of the only sure means of discovering the presence of bandits or others with hostile purpose in time to adequately protect his territory from sudden incursions by them.

AMERICANS SLAIN IN A MEXICAN RAID

Continued from Page 1.

in the Mexican bandit band," Lieutenant Telford declared. "They crossed the river during the night, I believe, and proceeded to the ranch house of a Mexican sheep herder named Sanchez, where they hid over night. Roy Bean, a customs line rider, came to Fort Hancock at 4 o'clock this morning and reported the presence of the bandits at the Sanchez house, and asked for a detachment of troops to go back with him.

"Sergeant Lewis Thompson took five men, including a hospital corps man, and proceeded southeast from Fort Hancock toward the ranch house where the Mexicans were in hiding. With him went Robert L. Wood of Fort Hancock, a Customs Service man.

"Bean ordered the aged sheepherder to tell the Mexicans to come out and surrender. A big, bewhiskered Mexican came out of the house with two bandoliers of cartridges around his waist and over his shoulder and proceeded to fire point blank at Sergeant Thompson and Bean, who were standing in front of the 'dobe. The other men had deployed in the willow thicket and mesquite brush while the parley was in progress with the old man. The firing then became general. Wood was the first man to fall on our side. The man who shot him was wounded eight times by our soldiers, and a man who shot Private John Twomey was also killed in his tracks.

Five Dead Mexicans Found.

"Bean then ran to the river, where Carranza fiscales [fiscal guards] were seen, and after finding that they were not members of the same bandit band he had them cross to the American side of the line, and they started shooting as the bandits ran from the house through the corral and toward the river. They are believed to have wounded two of the nine men composing the band, and it is believed that there are two other bodies in the thick brush, making seven that we are almost sure were killed. Five bodies were found. The two who were hit were either killed or fatally wounded, while the two who are thought to have escaped may have been wounded."

The bodies of Inspector Wood and Private Twomey will be sent here for burial. Sergeant Thompson is in the base hospital here with wounds under and over his left arm. The dead Mexicans were buried where they were found.

The bandits are believed to have been the part of a band which has been making raids in the Big Bend, stealing horses from Fort Hancock and firing on troop trains passing through. They call themselves Villistas, but are in reality cattle and horse rustlers, smugglers and bootleggers.

Although Company C, Eighth Massachusetts Infantry, under command of Captain Cushing, was at Fabens, only six miles away, the Massachusetts men did not get the coveted chance to participate in a fight against raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The War Department this afternoon received from Major Gen. Funston at El Paso a report from Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., as follows:

Fort Hancock, Texas, 8:30 A. M., July 31, Commanding General El Paso District, El Paso, Texas:

Five Mexican bandits resisting arrest killed at 5:30 A. M., one and one-half miles south of Sanchez Ranch. Private John J. Twomey, Troop F, Eighth Cavalry, and Robert Wood, Customs Inspector, killed. Sergeant Lewis Thompson, Troop F, Eighth Cavary, wounded. Sending full report by messinger on train leaving here 9:30 A. M.

In view of the statement that the Mexicans were bandits it is believed that this Government will make no new representations to the Carranza Government.

"Little Servants in the House"

The Electric Percolator

"Press the button" and delightful coffee is the result—with an electric percolator. This is another "Little Servant" in the home

The best types of electric percolators, from $6.50 up, and other household appliances, are on display at our Show Rooms

For demonstration of their usefulness visit any of our offices or our Bureau of Home Economics, 124 West 42d Street. Attendants always "At Your Service"

On sale also at Department Stores and Electrical Supply Shops

The New York Edison Company
At Your Service
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600
Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

424 Broadway Spring 9890
126 Delancey Street Orchard 1960
10 Irving Place Stuyvesant 5600
*124 West 42d Street Bryant 5262
*151 East 86th Street Lenox 7780
*27 East 125th Street Harlem 4020
*362 East 149th Street Melrose 9900
*Open until midnight
Night and Emergency Call: Farragut 3000

SOCIALISTS TAKE UP PROBLEMS OF WAR

Dutch Leader Outlines Peace Conditions at Opening of Conference at The Hague.

WANTS BELGIUM RESTORED

Believes No Lasting Settlement Can Come Simply from Destruction of Prussian Militarism.

LONDON, July 31.—The opening at The Hague today of the international conference of delegates of the Socialist parties in nine neutral countries was marked by an address by the Dutch leader, Pieter Jelles Toelstra, who laid stress on the disastrous consequences of the war in hampering social progress, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Military successes, the speaker said, hitherto had been on the side of the Central Powers, but it seemed the zenith had been passed and the superiority of the Allies in men and money was definitely coming into play. The vital interests of all Socialists required them to ask whether the time had not arrived for them to resume their liberty of action.

The speaker, adds the dispatch, thought that no durable peace was possible on the basis of the present war map or the definite destruction of "Prussian militarism," but Socialists must see that restoration of the independence of Belgium and Poland and the constitution of a democratic Balkan federation were made essential points of any peace program.

The question of Alsace and Lorraine was more difficult, the dispatch quotes the speaker as adding, and he believed the Socialist parties of France and Germany should aim at some such compromise as had been suggested before the war.

Emile Vanderveide, the Belgian Minister of State, in a letter explained that he was unable to attend the congress, but said that his neutral comrades would "have the right and duty of speaking as to how they were suffering from the war, as it is to their interest that peace, when it comes, shall be just if it is to be durable.

"Belgian Socialists," concluded the Minister's letter, "cannot believe that the Socialists of neutral countries will remain unmoved by the fact that Belgium has fulfilled her duty while Germany has violated her pledge and destroyed and slandered Belgium. We only ask that our case be examined."

THE HAGUE, July 31.—The Socialist conference met in a small assembly hall. The meeting, although free to the public, was attended only by delegates and some reporters.

The number of countries represented shrunk to six, as the Swiss and Norwegian delegates were unable to obtain passports, the Rumanians were prevented from coming on account of the critical state of affairs in Rumania, and arrangements for the delegates from Luxemburg went wrong owing to the non-delivery of letters.

It was not known until yesterday that the place of Morris Hillquit of New York, International Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States, had been taken by Algernon Lee of New York. Mr. Lee reached the conference some time after the formal opening, as the boat on which he had crossed from England was held up by fog.

WHITMAN SILENT ON RUMOR.

Governor Whitman declined to comment yesterday on the report that he was preparing to ask President Wilson to recall the New York troops from the border.

According to the story, a New York officer at the border received a letter a few days ago from a man prominent in New York politics which stated positively that the Governor would ask the withdrawal of the troops. No information regarding the withdrawal had been received at the Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building here.

RELIEF BY PENNSYLVANIA.

Railroad Aids Dependents of Employes Now at Border.

Distribution of the funds needed for the relief of the families and dependents of Pennsylvania Railroad employes who have been called into military servie on the Mexican border began early this week.

The first installment of the relief money will cover July. Thereafter payments will be made semi-monthly, as in the case of wages, and in all instances will be placed directly in the hands of the wife, mother, or other beneficiary. This duty will be performed by employes designated by the various Superintendents. The payments will be made out of the fund of $100,000 set aside by the Board of Directors for this purpose.

An individual inquiry made in the case of every one of the more than 800 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are now at the front showed that about 300 under arms have families or other dependents who will require relief during the absence of the employes from their regular work. The needs of all these are being met. In addition, the railroad is paying the dues of every member of the Voluntary Relief Fund who is at the front, thus fully protecting his disablement and death benefits in his absence.

INQUIRY MENACES REPORTERS.

Articles on Treatment of Militiamen Will Be Sifted.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Special correspondents attached to the various militia units in this district were made uneasy today by news that copies of their articles to home papers dealing with treatment of the men have been submitted to the various commanding officers for investigation.

It is learned that by order of the War Department these officers have been instructed to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement, incompetence and neglect made in these articles. If it is proved that the men have been in any case made to suffer needless hardships the blame will be fixed. But if it can be shown that there was no basis for charges that caused the relatives of the guardsmen great mental anguish, then the guilty writers will shortly see themselves homeward bound.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Jackson Heights

on the new subway into Queens is being built up to satisfy the demand for well built, well planned

New Apartments

at minimum rentals. The builders have provided larger rooms, with more light and air than are to be found anywhere else in the city. But reasonable land values at Jackson Heights make possible their rental at much less than the prevailing prices in Manhattan, Bronx or Brooklyn.

Why not inspect these apartments?

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments.

THE QUEENSBORO CORPORATION
Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON all the Eastern Railroads in 1915, seventy-five per cent. of the train employes earned these wages (lowest, highest, and average of all) as shown by the payrolls—

PASSENGER

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,641 – 3,224	$1,931
Conductors	1,553 – 3,004	1,831
Firemen	951 – 1,704	1,128
Brakemen	957 – 1,707	1,141

FREIGHT

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,585 – 2,992	$1,783
Conductors	1,552 – 2,901	1,642
Firemen	933 – 1,762	1,109
Brakemen	862 – 1,521	973

YARD

	Range	Average
Engineers	$1,303 – 2,178	$1,543
Conductors	1,145 – 1,991	1,315
Firemen	752 – 1,633	935
Brakemen	834 – 1,635	1,085

The average yearly wage payments to *all* Eastern train employes (including those who worked only part of the year) as shown by the 1915 payrolls were—

	Passenger	Freight	Yard
Engineers	$1,796	$1,546	$1,384
Conductors	1,724	1,404	1,238
Firemen	1,033	903	844
Brakemen	1,018	858	990

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, 174 Fulton St., N. Y. City.
Day School, "Dwight Method" of Instruction.
Evening School.
Near Fulton St. Subway Station, Hudson Terminal and Elevated R. R. stations. Courts and lawyers' offices close at hand. Students can join A. M. or P. M. or Evening Classes. Three years' course, with degree of LL. B. Treatises used, with cases, lecture notes, etc. Send for Catalogue No. 10.
GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

LAW SCHOOL FORDHAM UNIVERSITY
Woolworth Building
233 BROADWAY.
Afternoon Classes 4:15 to 6:15
Evening Classes 7:45 to 9:45
Term Begins Sept. 28. CASE SYSTEM. Tuition Fee One Hundred and Ten Dollars. Catalogue sent on application to Registrar.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
341 West 75th St. Phone Columbus 8894.
Founded 1906. Open all Summer. Both sexes. Thorough preparation for all examinations. Home or School. Resident tutors if desired. Pupils taught how to study.
Summer Resident Tutoring: Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, and other localities.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

School Information
FREE Catalogs of all Boarding Schools or Camps in the U. S.
Bureau maintained by the schools to help you
AMERICAN SCHOOL'S ASSOCIATION,
1012 Times Bldg., N. Y. 'Phone Bryant 8980.

SPANISH AND OTHER LANGUAGES
Learn quickly with pronouncing records of Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry. Fit all Talking Machines. Write for Booklet or call for Demonstration. Easy payments.
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Kelvin School
Summer session for Fall college entrance examinations begins August 7. Highly experienced teachers. Morning session only. Twelfth year. Office hours: 9:30-11:30. 331 W. 70th Street. Telephone, Columbus 8396.

McBURNEY SCHOOL
Prepares for College & for Life. A new school with distinctive features.
302 West 57th St.
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A.

Prominent Educator with a year's leave of absence would take four boys to accompany him to his bungalow in Florida for instruction and preparation for college or business; real personal attention at all times; plenty of outdoor life; rates reasonable. Address Z 344 Times Annex.

THE BARNARD SCHOOL of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 West 79th St.
Cooking, Millinery, Dressmaking, Accounts, also English and French. One or all subjects may be taken. 8th year. Catalog.

Bryant School for Stammering
Methods: Educational, rational, easy, benefits positive. Established 1888. Booklet free. Dr. E. A. Bryant, principal. 36 W. 40th.

PRATT SCHOOL—62 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship. Summer session.

EASTMAN-GAINES
Business; Shorthand. 123d St. and Lenox Av.

SPANISH LANGUAGE TAUGHT.
Prof. Prunera. 80 Wall St. & 166 W. 96 St.

DAVID MANNES MUSIC SCHOOL
For catalog address 181 W. 75th St.

U. S. Home Study music lessons. Any instrument 15 cents. Music Department. Gimbel Brothers.

Dalton Swimming School
308 W. 59 St. (Col. Circle.) Booklet "F."

Parisian lady teacher gives lessons; moderate terms; best references. Write H 45 Times.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
College. Twenty-one courses leading to degrees. Board and Tuition $400 per year
Preparatory School. $400 per year.
St. Edward's Hall For younger boys. $250 per year.
Information may be obtained at the
NEW YORK OFFICE
of the University at
505 FIFTH AVENUE.
TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8415

The Tome School
An Endowed Preparatory School
Offers the best possible preparation for college or technical school. The most beautiful and complete school buildings and grounds in America.
Thomas S. Baker, Ph.D., Port Deposit, Md.

KISKIMINETAS SPRINGS SCHOOL
For Boys. Endorsed by every American University. Individual plan of work. College preparatory course and a good training for business life. Special course in agriculture. Scientific physical care. 29th year opens Sept. 19th. Write for catalog.
Kiskiminetas Springs School, Dept. 29, Saltsburg, Pa.

The Mercersburg Academy
FOR BOYS Mercersburg, Pa.
Send for catalogue to
Wm. Mann Irvine, Ph.D., LL.D., Headmaster, Box 121.

PEDDIE For the all-around education of manly boys. Athletic sports. 60-acre campus. Prepares for college and business life. Lower school for boys from 11 to 14.
ROGER W. SWETLAND, Headmaster, Box T, Hightstown, N. J.

WILBRAHAM ACADEMY
Wilbraham, Mass.—150 miles from New York. Fits boys for college and for life. Five brick buildings. Fine gymnasium and athletic field. Limited enrolment. References required. Rates $600-$700.
Gaylord William Douglass, M. A., Headmaster.

SWARTHMORE PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Every facility in modern, well-equipped buildings, recreation and refined surroundings. Mental, moral and physical development. New York representative, Mr. Wm. Anthony, 430 West 118th St., Apt. 7d.
A. H. TOMLINSON, Headmaster, Box G, Swarthmore, Pa.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Thorough courses, able teachers, excellent discipline and healthful situation. Preparation for college or business. Writes for catalogue. The Principal, Bordentown-on-the-Delaware, N. J.

BLAIR ACADEMY General education and preparation for college or technical school. Certificate privilege. New gymnasium. Catalog. JOHN C. SHARPE, LL.D., Headmaster, Box V, Blairstown, N. J.

ST. PAUL'S—SCHOOL for BOYS
Write for Catalog. WALTER R. MARSH, Headmaster. 181 Stewart Ave., Garden City, L. I.

HANOVER TUTORING SCHOOL
In the Heart of the New Hampshire Hills. Summer session July, August and September. Every candidate in last two years entered college. John W. Leydon, Director, Hanover, N.H.

Successful College Preparation for Boys
Riverdale Country School
Riverdale-on-Hudson Tel. Kingsbridge 123

ALLENTOWN PREPARATORY A boys' school of high standards. Junior Department. Catalog. FRANK T. SIEGMAN, A.M., Principal, Allentown, Pa.

NEWTON ACADEMY Semi-military. 55th year. Home school for 40 boys near N. Y. Rate moderate. Catalog. P. S. Wilson, Principal, Box U, Newton, N.J.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WONDERS.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial provides entertainment for all. War pictures, forming a record of the European conflict unequaled by any other publication, 10 cents everywhere; $5 a year. Handsomely bound volume for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FIND HOPE FOR CURE IN PARALYSIS SERUM

Two Hospitals Said to Have Had Results from the Blood of Convalscents.

LIMITED SUPPLY AVAILABLE

Deaths Show Increase, but New Cases Reported Are Fewer, Due to Sunday Holiday.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Sunday	Deaths Yester-day	New Cases Sunday	New Cases Yester-day
Brooklyn	9	20	76	59
Manhattan	2	9	40	44
Bronx	..	1	7	8
Queens	2	5	15	21
Richmond	..	..	7	..
Totals	13	35	145	132

Total of cases to date.....3,964
Total of deaths to date..... 841

Reports of new case of infantile paralysis and of deaths in the city made public yesterday by the Department of Health tended further to confirm the official belief that the epidemic was losing strength in Brooklyn and Richmond, and gaining—gradually, but actually—in Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx.

Health Commissioner Emerson will not be surprised if today's reports seem to show a material advance of the disease, because ever since the beginning of the epidemic, Tuesday reports have included cases originating on Saturday and Sunday, and not reported to the Department of Health until Monday.

So successful has th etreatment of poliomyelitis patients wit hserum of the blood of recpvered patients seemed to the surgeons of the Willard aPrker Hospital that the surgeons are now attempting to obtain as much serum as they can with the intention of treating all of the more than 300 patients in the hospital. The serum treatment has also been used to a limited extent in the Kingston Avenue Hospital in Brooklyn with encouraging results.

None of the officials of either hospital would make a definite appeal yesterday for contributions of blood by persons recovered from poliomyelitis, but it was learned that the surgeons at the Willard Parker Hospital want ten times as much serum as they are able to obtain and would welcome persons recovered from the disease who would be willing to surrender some of their blood. The blood-removal operation, according to the authorities, is simple and entails no pain or bad effect upon the subject.

May Prevent Crippling.

No one has contended for the serum that it was a cure, but the apparent results so far obtained from the use of it have made it the most promising agent known for the treatment of poliomyelitis, in the opinion of those who have used it. Thirty patients at the Willard Parker Hospital, it was learned yesterday, had been inoculated with the serum, and it was upon the improvement in the condition of these that the physicians have based most of their hopes. One of those familiar with the treatment said yesterday:

"The serum seems to be the only thing that offers any promise, and those who have used it have strong hopes of its efficacy. They are beginning to hope not only that it will cure many cases of poliomyelitis, but that, injected into patients not yet paralyzed, it will prevent paralysis."

Dr. Charles E. Banks, senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, who is in charge of the organization for issuing Federal certificates to children leaving the city for interstate travel, said yesterday that out-of-town communities were continuing to become "more sane" about quarantine regulations.

Dr. Banks said the health officer of New Canaan, Conn., had assured him that there would be less "hysteria" in his district in the future. Towns in Connecticut had been the most "unreasonable" in the matter of quarantine, according to Dr. Banks.

Dr. Banks said yesterday he would discontinue sending notices of the departure of New York children to communities maintaining an absolute quarantine against New York.

Want Five More Physicians.

Dr. Banks said he had asked Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the Public Health Service for five additional assistants in his work here, and that he had placed a surgeon at the St. George Ferry, Staten Island, to issue certificates to persons going through there to points in New Jersey.

Health Commissioner Emerson yesterday gave out vital statistics showing that the death rate in the city from other causes than poliomyelitis continues to be less than that of last year. Considering all ages, the death rate of the city for the first thirty-one weeks of this year was 14.54 per 1,000 inhabitants, against a rate of 14.66 for the corresponding period of last year. In the week ending last Saturday 283 children of less than one year of age died from all causes, and in the corresponding week of last year 344 infants died, making a gain of sixty-one this year.

In the week just passed the deaths the deaths from all causes of children between the ages of one and five—the groups most affected by poliomyelitis—numbered 592 against 484 deaths in the corresponding week of last year.

Theincrease of 108 deaths in group this year was less than the number in the group who died of infantile paralysis, showing that the death rate from other causes must have been less in the week this year than last.

"These figures show," Dr. Emerson said, "that the general health of the city this year is better than last, and that, in fighting the epidemic of poliomyelitis, the department has not neglected the work of saving lives in general."

Ten Scientists Accept Call.

Ten out of the twelve scientists originally invited to meet here on Thursday for conference and observation in relation to the epidemic have accepted their invitations, it was announced by Dr. Emerson yesterday. The other two invited are Dr. John S. Adami of McGill University, Montreal, who is on hospital duty in Europe, and Dr. William H. Welch of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who is unable to come. In the place of Dr. Welch, Dr. John Howland, also of Johns Hopkins, has been invited to the conference, and has accepted, so that at present eleven scientists are scheduled to gather here.

Miss Monica Moore, a social worker attached to the Volunteer Hospital, said yesterday that, in her opinion, many ignorant mothers, fearing that germs traveled through their air, were shutting up their children in closed rooms, and that others, distrustful of hospitals, were not summoning aid or reporting cases of the disease in their children. Other social workers reported that they had found instances of both practices.

Representatives of settlement centres and charitable organizations of the lower east side yesterday joined with physicians of the district in forming an organization for co-operation with the Department of Health in fighting the epidemic. The organization will seek to improve hygienic conditions and advise parents concerning proper preventive and sanitary measures.

The Society for the Prevention to Children, it was announced yesterday, was housing children under its care in a building at Second Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, instead of in its own building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, because the heads of the society were not certain that their building was free from infection. No case of infantile paralysis, however, has been discovered among the children in the care of the society.

3,964 Cases to Date.

Although there were 2,042 patients in hospitals in the city yesterday and only 306 vacant beds immediately available, Dr. Emerson was not worried. The discharges, he said, and the acquisition of new beds would prevent a shortage.

The new cases yesterday added to the total number of cases up to that time would make a total of 3,865 cases to date, but the statistical division of the Department of Health admitted another mistake in arithmetic and said that the correct number of cases to date was 3,964. Repetitions of cases in succeeding daily reports, it was said, caused the mistakes.

The Department of Health announced yesterday that it had issued 41,361 certificates to persons leaving the city and had refused the applications of 219.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths in the city were made public by the Department of Health yesterday:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Israel Locker, 32 Lewis St.
Jacob Unger, 716 5th St.
Ruth Justice, 136 Waverley Place.
John Dillon, 415 Fort Washington Av.
Sylvia Lowy, 117 West 142d St.
Cornelius Hopewasser, 236 6th St.
Felicia Lewin, 228 Audubon Av.
Morris Splar, 2,288 2d Av.
Vaghina Goorabian, 467 4th Av.
Hyman Suesman, 180 Orchard St.
Sidney Bloom, 139 Monroe St.
Mitchel Horowitz, 46 Fort Washington Av.
Rosa Dorio, 232 West 28th St.
Lillian Podninack, 105 Monroe St.
Jacob Yerslovsky, 113 Henry St.
Yetta Yucelowitz, 22 Rutgers Place.
James Meyers, 660 Water St.
John Doian, 166 West 87th St.
Edward Sheetz, 985 Columbus Av.
Edward Phillips, 1,123 1st Av.
Abe Rubin, 247 East 78th St.
Beatrice Nester, 614 West 49th St.
James Morrison, 328 East 24th St.
Alice Engle, 101 West 108th St.
Rosalle Lardoro, 119 Christopher St.
Isaie Horowitz, 82 Monroe St.
Jessie Capolla, 190 Elizabeth St.
John Melozzo, 283 Elizabeth St.
Estelle Jablow, 480 Central Park West.
Edna Pohs, 26 W. 114th St.
Frank Halyton, 532 E. 18th St.
Thomas McMahon, 423 W. 16th St.
Edward Regan, 103 E. 97th St.
Louis Ungarten, 524 Grand St.
Sidney Mack, 88 Lewis St.
Stella Snyder, 175 E. 68th St.
Jaenette Neylon, 102 W. 106th St.
John Potschco, 603 W. 178th St.
Allan Minzer, 610 W. 191st St.
Dorothy Avidan, 837 7th Av.
Lillian Hicks, 219 W. 61st St.
Edward Kurtz, 206 E. 32d St.
Catherine Brandi, 98 Thompson St.
Margaret Cleary, 282 W. 128th St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Natalie Krum, 238 E. 89th St.
Beldin Horowitz, 60 W. 76th St.
Vito Larichi, 7 Carmine St.
Nora Walsh, 784 Greenwich St.
Agnes Feeney, 93 Bedford St.
Ruth Wisan, 110 W. 113th St.
William Meyer, 504 Amsterdam Av.
Gertrude Greegan, 243 Madison St.
Violot Desanti, 14 Morton St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Milton Linder, 254 E. 185th St.
Baby Wiesenthal, 1,084 Forest Av.
Lowman Heinskir, 2,106 Clinton Av.
Ruth Hoagland, 215 E. 163d St.
Julia Hoffman, 1,585 Mayflower Av.
Edward Divin, 3,648 Darns Av.
Lina Forst, 202 St. Ann's Av.
Matiln Prager, 1,098 Union Av.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Esther Violo, 2,423 Arthur Av., (at St. Francis Hospital.)

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Beatrice Klein, 40 Johnson Av.
Vincendina Longo, 679 Lorimer St.
Rose Nezero, 378 Manhattan Av.
Mildred Baff, 396 Marcy Av.
Pauline Spiegel, care of Sokylan, 45 Morrell St.
Silva Lasky, 38 Porter Av.
Baby Seyson, 368 Rodney St.
Annie Geswaldi, 221 Union Av.
Vincent Mule, 253 N. 8th St.
Mamie Dorthy, 134 N. 4th St.
Arthur Bowers, 154 Albany Av.
Rudolph Pumskaie, 53 Bremen St.
Elizabeth Boyle, 462 Lexington Av.
Raymond Joseph Pereda, 1,909 Pacific St.
Robert Rosenthal, 2,127 Pacific St.
Robert Jones, 87A Sackman St.
Emma Dohl, 823 St. John's Place.
Baby Fitzgerald, 1,359 St. Mark's Av.
Jacob Klein, 1,841 Sterling Place.
John Gunther, 131 Stockholm St.
Arnold Rinder, 28 Sumner Av.
John Denning, 315 Troy Av.
Carmelo Benandi, 321 Troutman St.
Michael Lomascolo, 40 Nostrand Av.
Virginia Hornes, 994 Myrtle Av.
Daniel Codington, 714 Myrtle Av.
Valentine Selther, 241 Melrose St.
Alfred Ding, 208 McDonough St.
Joseph Pino, 784 Hart St.
Dora Book, 534 Flushing Av.
Manuel Weinberg, 534 Flushing Av.
James David, 813 Gates Av.
Joseph Forzio, 222 Liberty Av.
Irving Weingardt, 59 Liberty Av.
Pearl Chimes, 411 Hillside St.
Sarah Weisskott, 209 Watkins St.
Sydney Rosenberg, care Goldfein, 1,485 East New York Av.
Gordon Pierretti, E. 88th St. and Smith Lane.
Gladys Sansota, 1,740 Bath Av.
Esther Thompson, 945 71st St.
Margaret Creighton, 1,695 83d St.
Wilbur Anderson, 324 56th St.
Stephen Hand, 7,206 7th Av.
Ellen Logato, 6,616 14th Av.
Helen Youngstron, 628 E. 48th St.
Bertha Schweiger, 198 Bay 23d St.
Helen Potter, 34 Douglass St.
James Ciliberti, 76 N. Portland Av.
Anthony Monte, 50 Prince St.
Vincent Goodwin, 125 Sands St.
Charles Slattery, 355 Smith St.
Elizabeth Behrens, 94 Hall St.
Fred Bruce, 2,310 Avenue L.
Lawrence De Boer, 2,284 Bedford Av.
Clarence Olsen, 1,326 E. 3d St.
Irving Nicholson, 2,862 E. 3d St.
Francis Madden, 1,121 37th St.
Guido Luciano, 2,773 Harring St.
Louise Vetter, 2,769 Harring St.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

John Pitt, 839 Myrtle Av.
Anthony Darnowski, 341 Kingsland Av.
Raffaele Di Bariolomeo, 66 Main St.
John Ryan, 497 Clinton St.
Dolla Forre, 178 High St.
Isadore Reiner, K. A. Hospital.
Torre Tanger, 4,019 8th Av.
Vincenzo Cule, 253 No. 8th St.
Guiseppe Corozzo, 222 Liberty St.
Carmelo Benanti, 321 Troutman St.
Geraldine Scully, 1,632 C. I. Av.
Rosemary Gardner, 130 Clermont Av.
Marion Leonhard, 606 Decatur St.
Anna Tomminello, 17 Hamburg Av.
Teresina Dumanco, 355 Linden St.
Eliz. F. Boyle, 462 Lexington Av.
G. A. Vitone, 270 Humboldt St.
Arnold Rinder, 28 Sumner Av.
Rose Bresner, L. I. College Hospital.
Anna Beissert, 5,513 5th Av.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Emily Wizks, 68 Wickley Av., Elmhurst.
Mary Niccag, 120 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Francis Cotlinger, 117 3d St., Elmhurst.
Syvil Elias, 309 6th Av., L. I. City.
Wm. Woltze, 83 William St., L. I. City.
Robt. Sthwinn, 218½ 15th Av., L. I. City.
Margaret Totora, 58 7th St., L. I. City.
James McCarthy, 184 8th St., L. I. City.
Lewis Seeger, 174 Francis Av., Flushing.
Wm. Munda, Old Homestead Landing Rd., Little Neck.
Cath. McBreen, Jamaica Av. and Willow St., R. Hill.
W. Goccorski, 429 Sutphin Rd., Jamaica.
Rose Manzo, Boyd Av. and Shoe and Leather St., Woodhaven.
John Konech, 4,267 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven Jct.
Rita Denner, 43 Shipley Av., Woodhaven.
James McCarthy, 1,230 Cortland Av., Ozone Pk.
Bauer, 1,911 Linden St., Ridgewood.
Paul Sthuern, 2,334 Putnam Av., Ridgewood.
Florence Eggers, 1,715 Green Av., Ridgewood.
Jas. Kollrisen, 106 Ziegler Av., Maspeth.
Wm. Geaney, 168 Clifton St., Laurel Hill.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Lulu Schoepp, 1,715 Green Av., Ridgewood.
Leroy Parker, 211 So. 19th St., Flushing.
Theodore Kreusling, 587 Woodward Av., Ridgewood.
Mary McCoy, 120 Kingsland Av., Elmhurst.
Caroline Jurgens, Dry aHrbor Road, Middle Village.

The spread of infantile paraalysis in new districts in Manhattan continued yesterday according to the above list of addresses:

DISEASE SPREADS IN STATE.

Health Department Hears of 53 More Ill Outside This City.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Fifty-three cases of infantile paralysis, the largest number since the outbreak of the present epidemic, were reported to the State Department of Health from points outside of the City of New York, in the twenty-four hours ended at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Health Department officials said, however, that the figures were not alarming, as many of the cases would have been reported yesterday if the local health officers had known that the department's office was open on Sunday. Three deaths were reported in the same period.

Up to tonight there had been a total of 436 cases and 42 deaths, not including those in the City of New York.

The deaths reported today were at Highlands, West Islip, and Saratoga Springs. The new cases were distributed as follows: Westbury, 4; Poughkeepsie, 3; Hudson, 3; Hempstead, 3; Montgomery, 3; Oyster Bay, 2; New Rochelle, 2; Liberty, 2; Greenport, (Columbia County,) 2; Whitesboro, 2; Floral Park, 2; and Larchmont, Highland, Forest Park, Glen Cove, Rockville Centre, West Islip, Oakdale, West Sayville, Greycourt, Austerlitz, Fallsburgh, Huntington, Brookhaven, Babylon, Laurens, Fishkill, Calverton, White Plains, and Mineola, 1 each.

Dr. L. R. Williams, Deputy Health Commissioner, received a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt joday in which the former President announced he would co-operate with the department in efforts to open an isolation hospital at Oyster Bay. Dr. Williams and Secretary Nicholl of the department went to New ork today to study the situation on Long Island.

86 NEW CASES IN NEW JERSEY.

New Rochelle Reports 24 Under Treatment—Man of 24 Dies.

Dispatches received last night announced thirty-five new cases of infantile paralysis in New Jersey yesterday, distributed as follows:

Jersey City, 4; West New York, 4; Guttenburg, 3; Union Hill, 3; Orange, 2; East Orange, 2; Northvale, 3, and 1 each in Montclair, Oakland, Irvington, West Orange, Harrison, Kearny, North Bergen, West Hoboken, East Amwell Township, Perth Amboy, Spring Lake, Acquackanoah Township, and Hoboken.

In addition to these cases it was reported from Newark that there were fifty-one new cases there on Sunday and yesterday and four deaths.

It was announced in New Rochelle that there were twenty-four cases of the disease there, and the town Board of Health complained to the State Board that health officers in other communities were shipping persons infected with poliomyelitis to New Rochelle.

Spread of the disease was reported from Suffolk County, Long Island, Babylon being the principal place affected.

There were three deaths from the disease in Philadelphia yesterday, one of them being that of a man 24 years old.

NEW FEDERAL MOVE IN CLOTHING STRIKE

Henry Morgenthau Hears That Inquiry Will Begin in a Short Time.

15,000 PICKETS ON DUTY

35,000 More Clothing Trade Workers May Be Affected by Lockout Today.

An investigation of the garment strike which has paralyzed the clothing industry in this city for more than twelve weeks will soon be started by the Federal Government, according to a letter received here yesterday by Henry Morgenthau from Secretary Redfield of the United States Department of Commerce.

A committee to investigate the strike already has been suggested by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor, and their names have been submitted to President Wilson. In his letter to ex-Ambassador Morgenthau, Secretary Redfield said he understood that the personnel of this committee had been approved by the President. Mr. Morgenthau explained that the letter was in answer to one he wrote the Secretary of Commerce last week, urging the necessity for a Federal inquiry into the garment strike.

More than 15,000 strikers were sent out on picket duty yesterday at the clothing shops throughout the city, according to an estimate made by officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 32 Union Square. The strikers took up their places quietly, and at the end of the day there had been no arrests or reports of disorder. At the union headquarters it was said that its President, Benjamin Schlesinger, and counsel, Morris Hillquit, would go to the City Hall this morning to confer with the Mayor.

The garment trade is threatened with another lockout today that may involve 35,000 workers, according to members of the United Coal Contractors' Association, 134 Delancey Street, who asserted that they were ready to close 438 shops affiliated with their organization, unless their demands were met by the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters at 752 Broadway.

The demands which have been made by these contractors include a 10 per cent. increase in prices, the furnishing of silk and thread without charge, the registration of all contractors, insurance of one-half a cent on the dollar by the manufacturers, and payment for work three days after it is delivered. The manufacturers were notified that they had until today to grant these demands, but when their offices were closed yesterday the contractors had received no notification of such concessions from them.

Claims that hundreds of the garment strikers went back to work yesterday were made at the headquarters of the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, 220 Fifth Avenue, but these were denied by the representatives of the union.

HERE TO COUNT STRIKE VOTE

Chairmen of Railway Workers' Adjustment Committees Arrive.

Preparations for counting the vote on a general strike of 400,000 workers, affecting 225 railroads in all parts of the United States, were begun yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel. The vanguard of 600 Chairmen of the General Adjustment Committees of the four brotherhoods of railway workers voting on the strike arrived throughout the day, and all the Chairmen were expected to be in the city before Thursday.

The counting of votes will be completed by Aug. 7, according to Timothy Shea, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who was in charge of the affairs of the Adjustment Committee yesterday.

The votes will be counted under the supervision of A. B. Garretson, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; W. H. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and W. S. Carter, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

INTERBOROUGH PAYS RENTS

Nearly Half a Million Turned Over to City's Finance Department.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, through its Treasurer, John H. Campbell, paid to the Finance Department yesterday $477,907 for rentals and liabilities for the company. The payment was made for the following three accounts: Rents from April 1 to July 1, 1916, under lease by the city of the rapid transit railroad constructed under contract between John B. McDonald and the city, dated Feb. 21, 1900, $402,705.06.

For rent from April 1 to July 1, 1916, under lease by the city of the rapid transit railroad constructed under contract between the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company and the city, dated July 21, 1902, $54,170.45.

For amount of liability of the Manhattan Railway Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1916, $11,032.

CHORISTER PLEADS GUILTY.

McCann Admits Forgery of Express Money Orders.

William E. McCann, 27 years old, of 33 Beekman Place, the chorister in the Church of St. Bartholomew, who was arrested on a charge of forgery Sunday by detectives of the First Branch Bureau as he was leaving church, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Corrigan in Yorkville Court yesterday, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. The complainant against the choir singer is Clarence S. Lambert, an inspector for the American Express Company, who charged specifically that McCann forged in the store of Brooks Brothers, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, an express money order for $50.

McCann formerly was in the employ of the express company. Detectives Healy and Kirk made the arrest.

15 GIRLS CROSS SEA TO WED

All of Them Scotch—Mother with 12 Children on Liner.

The Anchor liner Cameronia arrived yesterday from Glasgow, by way of Liverpool, bringing fifteen young Scotch women who were met at the pier by their fiances who also hailed from the land of the thistle and the bagpipes.

The interest of the 175 cabin passengers was centred upon Mrs. Dora Margowski, who was accompanied by her twelve children—Benjamin, Annie, Leah, Sarah, Esther, Reseda, Taub, Rose, Leopold, Miriam, David, and the baby, all of them looking healthy and happy. Their ages ranged from fifteen years to six months.

After questioning Mrs. Margowski, the Immigration Inspector sent her to Ellis Island with her family for further examination.

$43,000,000 SECURITIES HERE

Arrive on Rochambeau as Credit for French War Purchases.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived last night from Bordeaux with $43,000,000 in securities to be substituted as a basis for credit to purchase war munitions for the French Government. This is said to be the largest batch of securities ever sent on one vessel across the Atlantic.

The British Government has been sending over large quantities of securities on the White Star, Cunard, and American liners during the past two months, varying in value from $15,000,000 to $35,000,000, which have been consigned to J. P. Morgan & Co. and other New York banks.

TO TAX HONE ESTATE HERE.

New Jersey National Committeeman Left More Than $1,000,000.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday holding that the estate of John Hone, at one time Vice President and member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and a brother-in-law of John L. Cadwalader, the lawyer, was taxable in New York, although Mr. Hone always maintained a voting residence in New Jersey and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from that State. The Surrogate's ruling was based on the fact that Mr. Hone lived at 5 Gramercy Park.

Mr. Hone left an estate of more than $1,000,000.

Favor $540,000 Flood Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A bill to appropriate $450,000 for the relief of flood sufferers in the South was ordered favorably reported today by the House Committee on Military Affairs. The fund is to be expended under direction of the War Department and may be spent in supplying tents, food, medical supplies, and clothing for the flood victims in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

SUIT OVER 11-INCH STRIP.

University Names More Than 100 Defendants in Land Action.

More than 100 defendants were named yesterday in a suit brought in the Supreme Court by Columbia University to sell in partition proceedings a strip of land eleven inches wide, running westerly from Morningside Avenue 100 feet and eleven inches north of 116th Street. The university owns a two-thirds interest in the strip, through a conveyance by Katherine Drexel, Lucy Drexel Dahlgren and Mrs. Harry Lehr, and the other third is owned by the estate of Leonardo Suarez, who died in 1874.

The university owns all the land surrounding the property and intends to buy the interest of the Suarez estate.

To Discuss Paper Scarcity Today.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Representatives of the National Editorial Association and newspaper publishers from various parts of the country conferred here today preparatory to their hearing tomorrow before the Federal Trade Commission regarding the scarcity and high price of news print paper. Only newspaper publishers will be heard tomorrow. The manufacturers will be heard later.

TO-DAY
our clients are receiving
$455,000
Mortgage interest paid the day when it is due. If a SURE income is wanted buy our
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

The Haunting Charm of Hawaiian Music

HAWAIIAN music has a fascination that *grows*. Listen to the strange, sobbing plaintiveness of voices, the all-but-human notes of the Hawaiian guitar and the rhythmic throbbing of the *ukalele* in these Columbia Records, and you will feel the weird enchantment of night in the South Sea Islands:

A1904 10 inch 75c. — MELEANA. David Kaili and Chorus. (in Hawaiian) / CONSTANCY. Palie K. Lua. Ukalele solo.

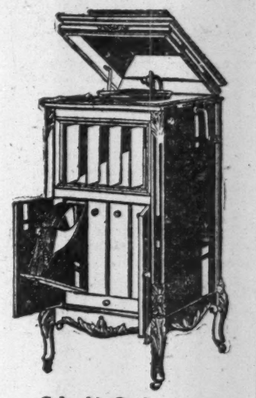
A1967 10 inch 75c. — MAUNAKEA. Henry N. Clark, Tenor, and Octette. / KAALA. Robert Kaawa, Baritone, and Octette.

A1935 10 inch 75c. — ON THE BEACH AT WAIKIKE. Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Ukalele Duet. / HAPA HAOLE HULA GIRL. Helen Louise and Frank Ferera. Ukalele Duet.

The perfect reproduction of Hawaiian music, with all its strange fascination, is proof of the power and *truth* of Columbia recordings.

Test this in *any* form of music—Columbia Records will *prove* it. There is a Columbia dealer near you—let him produce the proof *today*.

New Columbia records on sale the 20th of every month.
Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola Price $150

COLUMBIA
GRAFONOLAS and DOUBLE-DISC
RECORDS
FOR SALE BY

BELOW 14TH ST.
Gotham Shops, Inc., 49 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Greater New York Phono. Co., 810 Grand St.
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston St.
Union Talking Machine Co., 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
14TH ST. TO 43D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 W. 14th St.
Corf Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 33d St. & 5th Ave.
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & Bdway.)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 433 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Stores, Grand Central Sta. 34th St. and Bdway.
43D ST. TO 96TH ST.:
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 802 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros., Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1518 Third Av.
Christman Sons, 753 6th Ave.
ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.

ABOVE 96TH ST. (cont.):
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 Broadway
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway
I. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig, Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
148th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. & 3d Ave.
O. W. Wuertz Co. 2936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3891 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & 3d Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
Leibowitz Grafonola Shop, 894 E. 163d St.
M. Rappaport, 862 Westchester Ave.
A. Grosshandler, 1837 Southern Boulevard
Webster Music Shop, 2561 Webster Ave.
The Harlem Grafonola Shop, 1388 Fifth Ave. (near 115th St.
O. W. Wuertz Co., 1387 St. Nicholas Ave.
BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 524 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
James F. Mullin, 891 Washington Ave.
B. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
M. B. Evans, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. G. Hess, 1227 Broadway
Phelan's, 1583 Broadway

BROOKLYN (cont.):
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
James M. Quinn, 384 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 Broadway
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherzer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 2313 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 806 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave—234 Utica Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
Duckman's Music Store, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros., 4711 Fifth Ave., 261 Columbia St.
G. & R. Furniture Co., 5413 Fifth Ave.
Neapolitan Phonograph Co., 321 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 12th Ave.
JERSEY CITY.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 134 Newark Ave.
Adam Rackstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave.
Carlson & Meyer, 346 Jackson Ave.
Zarbounes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Bartclay Phono. Shop, Bergen Square

Semi-Annual
Reduction Sale

Ladies' Street Slippers..... $5.00
Combination effects—plain blacks.

Ladies' Satin Slippers..... $4.00
Unaccepted orders—odd shades.

Ladies' Oxfords (black—tan)..... $5.00

J. & J. SLATER
415 Fifth Avenue

Nicole de Paris
has the honor to announce a remarkable importation of the newest French hats just received from Paris, and will be happy to show you these fascinating Autumn Models.

49 West 37th St., New York
Telephone, Greeley 4974

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Will Close Out—To-day, in Their
AUGUST RIDDANCE
the Following Small Groups of Summer Styles

(Selections are limited—early choosing is advisable; remaining garments are rearranged practically every day, into new groups, for prompt disposal).

SILK SUITS—*Formerly to $95*—at $28, $35 to $65
Handsome demi-costume styles for calling, or wear at Summer Hotels; also smart silk-jersey and Shantung suits for Beach, Boardwalk and Country wear.

CLEARANCE OF CLOTH SUITS—Formerly to $95—at $15, $25, $38

SUMMER FROCKS—*to $65*—at $18, $22, $28
For Country—Afternoon and Dance wear.

ARTERNOON GOWNS—*to $125*—at $45 and $38
Of Georgette crepe, printed chiffon, taffeta, foulard, etc.

HANDSOME WRAPS—*to $150*—at $45 and $75
Afternoon and Evening styles, of rich silks and satins; handsomely lined; many with touches of fur or marabou.

UTLITY COATS—*to $75*—at $18 and $35
A clearance of various lines; only one or two of a kind.

Summer Hats—*to $35*—at $10
Street—semi-dress and Garden effects.

CLEARANCE OF TAILORED & SPORTS HATS—$5

AT HALF AND LESS—Parasols—Bags—Purses—Novelties—Bathing Costumes—Riding Habits—Walking Sticks, etc.

The Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes

invites the members of suffrage, anti-suffrage, defense and other women organizations interested in public affairs to attend a reception in honor of

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES E. HUGHES
at
HOTEL ASTOR, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1
at four o'clock.

Mr. Hughes will speak briefly on the issues of interest to women in the campaign.

Mr. Hughes will speak promptly at 4:15.
Tea Will Be Served.

SENATE DEBATES JUDGES IN POLITICS

Walsh Deplores Republican Invasion of the Supreme Court for a Party Nominee.

SEES PERIL IN PRECEDENT

Townsend, Answering Him, Says Hughes Accepted Because He Believed Emergency Existed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Senate had a spirited political debate today as a counter distraction to the Hughes notification ceremonies in New York. Senator Walsh (Democrat) of Montana took the lead on the Democratic side. Senator Townsend (Republican) of Michigan replied to him. Some interludes occurred which were hugely enjoyed.

Senator Stone made one of the speeches. In the middle of it he shook his fist at the Republicans and shouted: "Oh, I would like to go over there and shake my fist under your noses. But I won't do that," he added, as the Republicans laughed, and several voices were heard daring him to be as good as his word. Then the Missouri Senator smiled and mockingly threw a kiss to Senator Borah, who, in turn, threw a kiss to the Missourian.

Senator Nelson of Minnesota undertook to add to the gayety of the occasion by interjecting the admonition to Senator Stone to "lay on, Macduff," and the Missouri Senator caught the quotation and cried back: "And damn'd be him that first cries, 'Hold, enough.'"

The debate began when, after a speech on the Thomas Constitutional amendment to make Federal Judges ineligible to any elective office, Senator Walsh said that ex-Justice Hughes was nominated for the Presidency by the Republicans "to save his party, not to save the country," and charged that no more deadly blow ever had been aimed at the Federal judicial system.

Senator Walsh said that it was appropriate to defer action on the proposed amendment until a calmer time, and that the election in November would serve as a referendum on the principle involved. If Mr. Hughes were defeated, he said, no political party would likely have the hardihood again to name as its candidate for President a member of the Supreme Court; while if he were elected the Republican Party could not stultify itself by submitting or consenting to the amendment.

The Senator referred to Justice Hughes's declination to be a candidate for President in 1912 and to his interview at that time on the subject, made public by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise.

"Judging by the past," he continued, "there must be general acquiescence in the view of Justice Hughes that 'no man is as necessary to his country's well-being as is the unstained integrity of the courts.'"

Senator Walsh said that it was only just to assume that Justice Hughes's nomination came to him unsought, and "that he had no hand in the well-ordered pre-convention campaign that was conducted in his behalf," but that "His success in the election would excite hopes in the breasts of men less rigidly scrupulous, and it would, as a practical matter, be impossible to differentiate between the man who had remained discreetly but expectantly silent and the man who had actively connived at efforts to secure his nomination."

Senator Townsend, in replying said: "It is a compliment to Mr. Hughes that no one has raised any other issue against him. He has never pandered to classes or to public sentiment, but has adhered to his duty as he saw it. The public career of Mr. Hughes stands alone in American history. He was chosen to lead his party against the opposition of the so-called politicians, and his first act after receiving the nomination was to resign from the Supreme Court bench. He accepted because he believed the people called him and bcause he believed a national emergency existed. Such an emergency does exist and has existed for two years and a half.

"Our President has been entirely vacillating in his conduct. No one ever knows how he is going to meet a problem. We are at peace in spite of the President and not because of him. If we had a President who meant what he said and spoke in the true spirit of Americanism we would not have been so close to the European war.

"We have interfered in Mexico, and because of that we are in our present deplorable plight today. The President has not kept us out of war with Mexico."

McCORMICK NAMES AIDS.

Senator Walsh Selected to Take Charge of Chicago Office.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Vance C. McCormick, Democratic National Committee Chairman, conferred with President Wilson today on final selections for the Democratic Campaign Committee and details of the work to be done in various States. Mr. McCormick also talked with several Senators, representatives, and Cabinet members.

Mr. McCormick later announced that Senator Walsh of Montana would be in charge of the Democratic Headquarters at Chicago, and said that he and the Senator expected to go there later in this week to organize the work and get in touch with the middle western situation. He said it was not true that Roger Sullivan, the Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, had objected to the selection of Senator Walsh.

The Campaign Committee will not be announced for several days.

Elaborate plans for appealing to the women voters of the west in behalf of the Democratic ticket are being made, according to Mr. McCormick. Within a few days, he said, a woman's bureau will be organized in the New York headquarters.

Mr. McCormick said that Daniel C. Roper, who resigned last week as First Assistant Postmaster General, would have charge of New York headquarters. Mr. Roper went to New York today.

DEMOCRATS MEET EARLIER.

Date for State Conference Set Ahead from Friday.

After a meeting of Democratic leaders yesterday afternoon at the headquarters of the State Committee, Chairman Edwin S. Harris sent out hurried calls to members of the committee and to Democratic County Chairmen throughout the State to meet at the Hotel Knickerbocker in this city tomorrow instead of Friday, the date originally fixed for a Democratic conference.

The meeting is to determine whether there shall be an unofficial Democratic State Convention this Fall to draft a State platform and recommend candidates for State offices. Candidates for nominations must file their petitions the week of Aug. 15-Aug. 22.

Full Text of Mr. Hughes's Speech of Acceptance

The full text of Charles E. Hughes's speech of acceptance of the Republican nomination for the Presidency at Carnegie Hall last night follows:

Senator Harding, Members of the Notification Committee, and Fellow-Citizens:

This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose, and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion. It means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions.

We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity; the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican Party as a great liberal party shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that?

The Expression of Americanism.

I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge, and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the last three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the Executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the Administration? The first duty of the Executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our State Department, and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed.

Weakness and Inexpertness.

At the very beginning of the present Administration, where in the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness we had weakness and inexpertness. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin America, where such a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons.

Where, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interest of its people, that trust was shockingly betrayed in order to satisfy "deserving Democrats." The record showing the Administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book, and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions belied. It is a dismal record to those believing in Americanism. Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed.

What Removing Herrick Meant.

Yet the Administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick, or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the esteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse in every nation worthy of the American name.

The dealings of the Administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the Administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good-will by sincerity, firmness, and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment.

In the light of the conduct of the Administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

The Case of Huerta.

When the Administration came into power, Huerta was exercising authority as Provisional President of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the Government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The President was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto Government; that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so because disclaimed.

The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defense of Huerta. But the Administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if in fact he represented the Government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims or serve humanity by wrongheadedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the Administration's subsequent patronage of Villa, (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable,) whom apparently the Administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be its hope.

John Lind's Mission.

The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The Administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain, and Japan. The Administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of President at the election the Administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the Summer of 1913, John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the President's "personal spokesman and representative" to the unrecognized Huerta, in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to a sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritatingly. The Administration continued to direct its efforts at the destruction of the only Government Mexico had.

In the Spring of 1914 occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our Admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the President went to Congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion, and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare.

Did Not Get the Salute.

We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a Cabinet officer. We are now informed that "we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag." We are told that we went there "to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go." That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Meanwhile, the Administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty. There can be no such escape for we have no debate, and there can be no debate, as to the existence of this duty on the part of our Government. Let me quote the words of the Democratic platform of 1912:

> The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the Administration multiplied outrages while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the Secretary of the Navy is an extraordinary commentary.

Naval Commander's Dilemma.

Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our Admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma. If he attempted to go up the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of "aggressive action," as the Secretary called it, "would have spread to the surrounding country" and it was "almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have followed and lives would have been lost." We had so incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international policy!

Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The Administration vacillated with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico. After a resolution was passed in 1912, President Taft had laid such an embargo. In August, 1913, President Wilson stated that he deemed it his duty to see that neither side to the struggle in Mexico should receive any assistance from this side of the border, and that the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden.

But in February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. In April, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was subsequently landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

Carranza's Recognition.

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional Government, but that it was a de facto Government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the Secretary of State of June 20, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the last three years:

> For three years the Mexican Republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice. . . . It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true naisure and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed.

The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a "punitive expedition." We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected?

The Purpose Unaccomplished.

We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire National Guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The Administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished any one; we went in only to retire. future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability, and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this Administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship.

Demands Protection of Citizens.

We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable Government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we shall give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent, and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong, and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, whole-heartedly, for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured.

Series of Diplomatic Notes.

We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if Ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count.

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this Government, in the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There we had ample notice; in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements by diplomatical conversations, we needed the straight, direct, and decisive representations which every diplomat and Foreign Office would understand. I believe that this would have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security.

The Maintenance of Rights.

Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the Administration.

We do not put life and property on the same footing, but the Administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives; it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events, but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no ulterior purposes, and the Administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous, and adequate measures on the part of the Administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thoroughgoing action. As soon as the Administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.

Shockingly Unprepared.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the last three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices, and their professions for such a purpose.

This, however, is not all. The units of the National Guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the National Guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less.

Take the Eastern Department as an illustration. The States in this department contain about 72 per cent. of the entire organized militia of the country. I am informed, by competent authority, that the quota of militia from this department, recently summoned with the units raised to war strength as required would amount to about 131,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camp in their respective States about 28,000 men; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remain to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men.

Untrained Men Called Out.

Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent, and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the last three years of disturbance, and required only a modest talent for organization. That this Administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited." Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably absent. The President addressed Congress but little over six months ago presenting the plans of the War Department, and Congress was formally urged to sanction these plans as "the essential first steps."

They contemplated an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its then strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men to a strength of 7,136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843 all told. It was said that these additions were "necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties." Further, it was proposed that the army should be supplemented by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 133,000 a year through a period of three years. At least so much "by way of preparation for defense" seemed to the President to be "absolutely imperative now." He said: "We cannot do less."

Army Organization Bill.

But within two months this program was abandoned, and the able Secretary of War who had devoted himself persistently to this important question felt so keenly the change in policy that he resigned from the Cabinet. Now, the Army Organization bill provides for an army on paper of 178,000. But in fact it provides for only 105,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and I am informed that for the next fiscal year there will be an increase of only 15,000. The plan for the supplemental Federal Army completely under Federal control was given up.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns, should have been studied and rectified. The Administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocation the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly one hundred millions we need to be surer of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority.

Nation Wants Modern Methods.

The country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administrative heads; that we shall have an up-to-date preparation; that the moneys appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources; for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of science. And a policy of adequate preparedness must constantly have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests; of upbuilding the physical strength of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence.

It must be based upon a profound sense of our unity, and of democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and neither waste nor extravagance. We should also be solicitous, by wise prevision and conference, to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self-respect; a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights, and conserves our peace.

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force, there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Favors a World Court.

Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs.

We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the co-operation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose.

Without this, it will still remain not only possible, but practicable, to disregard international obligations, to override the rights of States, particularly of small States, to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guarantee of international order. We, in this country, can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century.

Our International Duty.

If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practicable measures in the common interest in order to secure international justice, we cannot fail to recognize our international duty. The peace of the world is our interest as well as the interest of others, and in developing the necessary agencies for the prevention of war we shall be glad to have an appropriate share. And our preparedness will have proper relation to this end as well as to our own immediate security.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the now belligerent nations, highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity, hitherto unapproached. In each, the lessons of co-operation now being learned will never be forgotten. Friction and waste have been reduced to a minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding, business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before. We see in each of these nations a marvelous national efficiency. Let it not be supposed that this efficiency will not count when Europe, once more at peace, pushes its productive powers to the utmost limit.

On the other hand, in this country, with the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are undisciplined, defective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared.

The Condition of Labor.

Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing, new enterprises were not undertaken; instead of expansion there was curtailment, and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the City of New York over 300,000 were out of work. Throughout the country the jobless demanded relief. The labor commissioners of many States, and our municipal administrations, devoted themselves to the problem of unemployment, while the resources of our voluntary charitable organizations were most severely taxed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and working men are exposed to the competition of an energized Europe?

It is plain that we must have protective upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic Party, which as late as 1912 declared in its platform that it was a fundamental principle of the Democratic faith that the Federal Government, under the Constitution, had no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue." We are told in its present platform that there have been "momentous changes" in the last two years, and hence, repudiating its former attitude, the Democratic Party now declares for "nonpartisan tariff commission." But have the "momentous changes" incident to the European war changed the Constitution of the United States? Is it proposed to use a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only? Is the opposing party ready to confess that for generations it has violated the Constitution? Is that party now prepared to accept the protective principle? Rather, so far as the tariff is concerned, it would appear to be without principle. Witness its action in connection with the sugar duties, its reaffirmation of the doctrine of a revenue tariff in its proposal, and its formulation in lieu of protective duties of an "anti-dumping" provision the terms of which are sufficient to show its ineffective character!

The Protective Tariff.

The Republican Party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible; and Congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle that is about to come the American workingman shall not suffer.

The Republican Party is not a sectional party. It thinks and plans nationally. Its policies are for the promotion of the prosperity of every part of the country, South, East, North and West. It is not simply a question of a wise adjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound principle, but there is also the need in other respects for stable conditions for commercial and industrial progress. We are to meet effectively conditions which will arise after the war is over, we must put our house in order. Let it be understood that the public right is to be maintained without fear or favor. But let us show that we can do this without impairing the essential agencies of progress.

There is no forward movement, no endeavor to promote social justice, which in the last analysis does not rest upon the condition that there shall be a stable basis for honest enterprise. This subject has several important phases to which at this time I can allude only briefly. We should place our transportation system on a sure footing. We should be able wisely to adjust our regulative powers so that the fundamental object of protecting the public interest can be fully secured without uncertainties or conflicts and without hampering the development and expansion of transportation facilities. This national end may be accomplished without the sacrifice if any interest that is essentially local, or without weakening public control. Our present system is crude and inadequate.

Commerce, Industry, Shipping.

Moreover, in the severe economic struggle that is before us, and in seeking, as we should, to promote our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce—we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad. There must be no unnecessary wastes and no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put the Government into competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked: Does the Government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss? We need the encouragement and protection of Government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the Government as a competitor.

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health; for the elimination of unnecessary perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We make common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be co-operation, not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are instinct with genuine democratic symathy.

Federal Compensation Law.

I stand for adequate Federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employes of Government, but with those employes who are engaged in interstate commerce and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of Congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded, but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.

We turn to other considerations of important policy. One of these is our attitude toward the Philippines. That, I may say, is not a question of self-interest. We have assumed international obligations which we should not permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, though our opponents have seemed to consider it so. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, without partisanship, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration, and in the interest of the Filipinos. This is a matter of national honor.

Favors Votes for Women.

I indorse the declaration in the platform in favor of womad suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago, a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat, this movement. Nor can I see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily entailed in the continuance of the agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We should have a party which, while caring in less bitterness, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country, the contest should be decided promptly. I favor the vote for women.

Confronting every effort to improve conditions, is the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that democracy can be faithfully served in the performance of every needs exact knowledge, special skill, and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards in numerous instances, in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

The Civil Service Laws.

We have erected against importunities of spoilsmen the barriers of the Civil Service laws, but under the present Administration enactments providing for the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our Civil Service laws have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their consistent application. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative chiefs shall be men of special competence eminently qualified for their important work.

Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. It is time that we had fiscal reform. We demand a simple, businesslike budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the Executive, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency, and a well-balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her tasks; an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I indorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination.

Continued on Page 7.

HUGHES ACCEPTS, REPUBLICANS CHEER

Continued from Page 1.

toric party when you were not only not any aspirant, but discouraged all endeavors in your behalf.

Cites Record of Public Service.

"Notwithstanding your holding aloof from all conference and participation, that unfailing understanding which directs popular sentiment to highest victory called you to the service of the party and the nation. Your record of public service, your well known and courageous views on public questions when in Executive position, your abiding devotion to Republicanism, your possession of a confidence which has united all believers in Republican policies under our party banner, your unalterable and abiding Americanism,

HUGHES ACCEPTS, REPUBLICANS CHEER

Continued from Page 6.

curred as his speech was drawing to a close, called forth as much applause as any other part of his address.

Grouped on the stage with Mr. Hughes were the members of the Notification Committee, including two negroes, Henry Johnson of South Carolina and Dr. J. R. Levy of Georgia, who occupied prominent seats directly behind the nominee, and about 200 men who will play a part in the campaign.

Prominent Partisans in Boxes.

Every seat in the big hall was occupied, and, despite the intense heat, all remained throughout the address. Suffrage organizations were well represented. Among the boxholders were:

Clarence H. Mackay, Beverly Robinson, Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, Frank H. Hitchcock, Frank A. Munsey, William A. Prendergast, George B. Cortelyou, George W. Perkins, William F. Stone, James B. Reynolds, Mrs. Hughes, William R. Willcox, Herbert Parsons, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Theodore N. Vail, Frederick C. Tanner, Samuel S. Koenig, George R. Sheldon, George W. Schurman, Elon H. Hooker, William M. Calder, Edwin Farnham Greene, C. Ledyard Blair, Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, the Women's Roosevelt League, the League of Republican Clubs, the Hughes National Alliance, the Hughes State Alliance, A. E. Hert, Kentucky National Committeeman; Charles B. Warren, Michigan National Committeeman; James R. Sheffield, President Republican Club; the Women's Hughes Alliance, Ogden Mills, the Women's Republican League, Colonel George Harvey, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, J. H. De Braga, George W. Aldridge, F. R. Laimbeer, Daniel E. Pomeroy, and Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

Members of the United States Senate present included James H. Brady, William S. Kenyon, William Alden Smith, Thomas Sterling, Francis E. Warren, Albert B. Cummins, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., George T. Oliver, Boies Penrose, Albert B. Fall, Reed Smoot, Henry Cabot Lodge, Franak B. Brandegee, and P. J. McComber. There were three Governors—Charles R. Miller of Delaware, Charles S. Whitman of New York, anad R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island. There were more than a score of the members of Congress.

Former President Taft sent this telegram of regret from his Summer home at Murray Bay, Canada:

"Am very sorry it will be impossible for me to be present at official notification of Mr. Hughes because I anticipate a great occasion and a great speech, an augury of victory."

Practically every State had representatives present. Former Senator Joseph M. Dixon of Montana, who managed Colonel Roosevelt's fight for the nomination in 1912, occupied a prominent place on the platform, and several other States were represented by National Committeemen or State Chairmen or both. There were Progressives, old-line Republicans, and progressive Republicans.

Among those who accepted invitations were Harvey D. Hinman, who fought Governor Whitman for the Republican nomination three years ago; Oscar S. Straus, one time Progressive nominee for Governor; David Jayne Hill, Elon H. Hooker, National Treasurer of the Progressive Party; Miss Frances Keller, Miss Alice Carpenter, John Wanamaker, Charles D. Hilles, and Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent of Insurance.

Crowd Wants to Greet Colonel.

There was further evidence of the popularity of Colonel Roosevelt at the end of the meeting. The lobby about his box was packed by those who wished to shake his hand and when he left the building by the main entrance he faced a crowd through which tee police had to force a pathway.

His automobile was half a block away, but the Colonel found it impossible to make any headway along the sidewalk. His escort of police directed him to the roadway, and, with a cheering crowd following, the Colonel was pushed along.

After the meeting a reception was held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, where the political leaders and delegates from all over the country shook hands with the nominee and with National Chairman William R. Willcox. Mrs. Hughes and Mrs. Willcox stood in the receiving line. Probably 1,500 persons attended the affair.

Mr. Hughes held conferences during the day with several of the leaders at headquarters in the Hotel Astor. He will remain here until Wednesday afternoon to receive the visiting leaders, and will then go to Bridgehampton to prepare for the Western trip, on which he will start Saturday evening.

ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS SPEECH

Gives Statement Calling Attention to Attacks on Wilson.

Following the Carnegie Hall meeting, Colonel Roosevelt made public a statement in which he pictured the nominee as a man of strong deeds as well as strong words and praised him for his attack upon the Wilson policies. While Mr. Hughes was delivering his address Colonel Roosevelt joined frequently in the applause. Here is the Colonel's statement:

"It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points: I am particularly pleased at Mr. Hughes's exposure of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy; and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself. Moreover, I am very glad to the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that although he 'used the strongest words in diplomacy they were not to be taken seriously.' As Mr. Hughes says, it is not words, but the strength behind the words, which counts.

"As Mr. Hughes points out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and actions had been such as to make the foreign nations believe he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' note, there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and, therefore, in the enormous majority of cases, the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds.

"Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion about the outrages committed on munition plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations, or nominal citizens of our own land, who have in any shape or way abetted or condoned these actions, can understand that Mr. Hughes, if President, will protect these domestic American interests, and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.

"Just before coming to listen to Mr. Hughes's just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas, I happened to look up John Fiske's 'Critical Period of American History,' and was tsruck by the following two sentences: 'A Government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and property of its citizens. A Government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government, and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing.'

"Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self-restraint but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge, and it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is President."

The Colonel was smiling and in fine humor when the meeting ended. He was unable to get away from his box for fifteen minutes because of the crowd that jammed the lobby to meet him.

WOMEN TO MEET HUGHES.

Candidate Will Address Gathering at the Hotel Astor.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican Candidate for President, who with his wife will be guests of honor at the tea, at the Hotel Astor, to be given by the Women's Roosevelt League this afternoon, will speak at 4:15 P. M. Guests who arrive later will miss him. Many of the invited guests are to come in organizations. Among these will be the Daughters of American Revolution, the Women's Suffrage Party, the Women's Congressional Union, the Club Women, the Business Women, and Women from Greenwich, Conn.

On the Reception Committee are Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.; Mrs. James S. Cushman, Mrs. Lindsay Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Wendall Baker, Miss Belle Greene, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. E. H. Hooker, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Leonard Thomas, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

FEDERAL WAR RISKS PAY.

Government Bureau Has Made Profit Exceeding $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is likely that the Government war risk insurance business will be continued to the end of the war. The Government has made a profit of more than $2,000,000 out of this insurance from Sept. 2, 1914, to date. In a summary of this business, made public today by Secretary McAdoo, under whose direction the War Insurance Bureau operates, it is asserted that the Government has rendered a most valuable service to commerce, and that for months Government insurance alone made it possible to carry on some lines of trade owing to the prohibitive rates of marine insurance that followed the beginning of the war.

The Government offered rates that could not be obtained elsewhere, and influenced the rates of the marine underwriters so that commerce generally had been protected, Mr. McAdoo said. The bureau has written 1,539 policies, covering rinsks amounting to $138,392,389 on American cargoes and ships carrying non-contraband goods.

Gross premiums received for this insurance amounted to $2,904,866, against which the knowm losses to date amount to $741,725. Of these losses $58,811 has been received in salvage from the cotton of the steamer Evelyn, sunk by a mine in the North Sea early in 1915, his reduces the net losses to $712,518, and gives a tota of $2,192,348 of net premiums in hand July 31, or net profits to the Treasury.

The bureau has been operated with a very small force, its total expenses to date being only $32,932, including salaries and all other operating expenses. At present the bureau has at risk a total of $12,325,108, and in the last three months it has covered more than $16,037,444 of insurance at a premium of $263,841.

Th bureau expires by limitation of law on Sept. 2, 1916, and will go out of the business of writing war risk insurance on that date, unless Congress extends its life. The President may extend the bureau for one year to close up its operations, and to adjust losses, but not to continue the business of writing insurance. Secretary McAdoo today expressed the hope that the Congress would extend its life to the close of the European war.

POPE'S PEACE PLEAS FAIL.

Pontiff Admits His Inability to Bring an End to the War.

ROME, July 31, (via Paris.)—The failure of the Pope's appeals to the warring nations for peace was admitted by the Pontiff in addressing a delegation of the youth of Rome yesterday. The delegation prayed for peace in accordance with the Pope's request to the children of the whole world to appeal to God on the last Sunday of the second year of the struggle to end the war.

The Pope remarked that the war which was ravaging all the earth, was not visible on all faces, although such carnage made an ever-present call for meditation and penitence. Yet, he said, adults were unable to forego the attractions of life and that was why he turned to the children, who were nearest and dearest to God by their innocence and weakness.

"We, the father of all the faithful," he said, "have suffered, have exhorted and prayed for two years, but our exhortations to the combatants to lay down their arms and seek a settlement through the channels of justice and reason having been in vain, we decided to have recourse to invocations to Divine help by the all powerful means of your innocence, hoping that the prodigy of the son of Hagar might be renewed."

TO AID ANGLO-ITALIAN TRADE

A $250,000 Yearly Grant Is Suggested for New Corporation.

LONDON, July 31.—The Government will ask Parliament to sanction a state subsidy of £50,000 ($250,000) yearly for a decade to the newly-formed British and Italian Trading Corporation, Reginald McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today.

The corporation, which has a capital of £1,000,000 ($5,000,000), subscribed privately by banks, is for the purpose of assiting trade and commerce between Great Britain and Italy.

PREHISTORIC FARMING.

Americans May Learn a Lot from the Ancient Peruvians.

We moderns are decidedly inclined to be self-conceited and to believe that we of the present age are the only people who ever amounted to much in the world. We may, grudgingly, concede that some ancient civilizations along the Mediterranean knew a little about literature and philosophy architecture, but that is all. We are cocksure that the only advance ever made in agriculture was made by us, that we have done all that ever was done toward improving crops, in soil building and in applying artificial aid to crop production.

It may be good for our souls, therefore, to be told that, compared with the agricultural practices of the prehistoric Peruvians, agriculture is today a lost art. That is exactly what we are told in the current issue of The National Geographic Magazine, in an article entitled "Staircase Farms of the Ancients," written by O. F. Cook of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry. Read Mr. Cook's article and you will understand that the agricultural system of the prehistoric Peruvians was as much superior to that of the present day as the system of the present day is superior to that of the Red Indians, who grew a few stalks of maize around their wigwams.

There is no guesswork about that article. Its proof still exists in the Andean region of Peru and is practically in a perfect state of civilization. Mr. Cook says that the ancient Peruvians were probably the most highly organized people that ever lived in the world, and he refers to their skill in farming as truly astounding.

That people, obliterated so long ago that no man knows just when it reached the crest of its civilization or through what long ages it was mounting to that crest, applied practically all that we now know of agriculture as mere elementary principles. It utilized land much more completely than is done under the German efficiency system that has been the wonder of the world during the past few years. The Peruvians successfully practiced irrigation in places where modern engineering would not attempt an irrigation system. They developed terrace farming to a point very much beyond anything even dreamed of in modern times—and they actually built the ground back of the terrace walls, soil and subsoil. They reclaimed river bottom lands, they scaled mountains, and actually pushed back glaciers with their productive fields. They accomplished practically all of the things in agriculture that the modern world is just beginning to dream about.

When we realize these things, and then remember that the people that accomplished them perished from the earth completely and finally, it may occur to us to be less cocky about our marvelous modern civilization, to be less sure that we of this age are the capstone of oGd's creation, to take it not quite so much for granted that we shall go on forever profoundly influencing the affairs of the world.—Nashville Tennessean.

WHITMAN IN DOUBT ON EXTRA SESSION

Republican Bosses Divided Over Wisdom of Reapportionment Legislation.

WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY

Return to Senate Districts as Mapped in 1907 Would Benefit Friends of the Governor.

A lively row over the question of whether the Legislature should be summoned to pass a new Reapportionment act developed at the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held yesterday afternoon at the new headquarters of the committee, in the Metropolitan Tower. For two hours and thirty-five mniutes the Executive Committee wrangled, and then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning without reaching any decision in the matter.

The Court of Appeals, in a decision handed down last Tuesday, nullified the Senate reapportionment enacted by the Legislature at this year's session, on the ground that a number of Senate districts in Manhattan had not been evenly apportioned. Unless the lawmakers pass a new law, members of the Legislature this year will be elected under the reapportionment enacted in 1907.

Governor Whitman, who was in town yesterday, said he had not quite made up his mind whether to call an extraordinary session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a new Reapportionment act or not.

"I do not know," said the Governor, "whether the upset of this year's reapportionment by the Court of Appeals presents an emergency grave enough to justify me in calling an extra session, which might remain on our hands for months if once called together."

Many Want Extra Session.

Some of the up-State Republican bosses are strongly in favor of immediate legislative action to re-enact this year's reapportionment, with the exception of the Manhattan districts. If the election this Fall is to be held under the old reapportionment it will involve reconstruction of political fences on extensive lines, the leaders and candidates already having made their arrangements with a view to the district lines mapped out in the Reapportionment act which the highest court set aside.

In other parts of the State, where the number of Assembly districts has been cut down, as a result of a decrease or redistribution of population, the leaders and candidates, of course, would be well satisfied to return to the old reapportionment.

The Governor some time ago expressed the opinion that a reversal of the Reapportionment act would necessitate an extraordinary session of the Legislature. His statement yesterday indicates that he has modified his former attitude. In this connection it was pointed out yesterday that some of Governor Whitman's political allies in the Legislature who are candidates for re-election were pretty hard hit by the new reapportionment.

This is particularly true in the case of Senator George H. Whitney of Saratoga, who saw the Governor yesterday. He took the Governor's side constantly in the Senate during this year's session. Under the new reapportionment he was thrown into the same district with Senator Arden L. Foster of the Thirty-first, who did not on all occasions line up with the Governor. Under the new reapportionment, should it be re-enacted, Senator Norton would almost surely be in a position to defeat Senator Whitney, who is a candidate for a renomination to the Senate. In Broome County, too, Governor Whitman's friends were a great deal better satisfied with the old reapportionment than with the new.

Means Much to Bennett.

Senator Ogden L. Mills of this city had a district especially mapped out to insure victory to him at the expense of Senator William M. Bennett, who has threatened to enter the Republican primaries as a rival candidate to Governor Whitman for the nomination as a result of being legislated out of every possibility of re-election to the Senate. Should the election this Fall be held under the old reapportionment, on the other hand, Senator Bennett might be well satisfied to become a candidate for renomination to the Senate.

William L. Ward of Westchester, one of the Whitman Big Three in the Republican State organization, would be hard hit by a return to the 1907 reapportionment. Under this year's reapportionment—which in that respect was upheld by the Court of Appeals—Westchester County, his political bailiwick, received an additional seat in the Senate which would be lost by a return to the old plan.

Mr. Ward did not attend the meeting of the Executive Committee and was not represented by a proxy. Another notable absentee was George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County. His chief lieutenant, Senator George F. Argetsinger of Monroe, however, was on hand, and was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee in accordance with the prior arrangement.

NOMINATED IN NICARAGUA.

Rosendo Lopez Is Progressive Candidate for the Presidency.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, July 31.—The Progressive Party, organized according to its leaders to "give Nicaragua a clean business administration," has nominated Rosendo Lopez of Rivas, to be its candidate for the Presidency. Elections will be held in November to choose a successor to President Adolfo Diaz, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1916, and who, under the Constitution, is not eligible for re-election.

Señor Lopez is a wealthy importer and planter and is known in the United States and Europe. The Conservative Party has nominated General Emiliano Chamorro, former Minister at Washington, while the candidates of the Government aPrty and the Liberty aPrty are respectively, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos and Dr. Julian Irias.

CONDEMN COFFEE CARGOES.

British Hold That Shipment from America Is for Germany.

LONDON, July 31.—Holding coffee to be a foodstuff, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, President of the Prize Court, condemned today in that court 3,000 bags of coffee shipped from America to Gothenburg on the Swedish steamers Indianic and Sydland. The court decided that the cargoes were in reality intended for Germany.

Sir Samuel said that the real consignee was Boesh & Co. of Hamburg. He found the property was vested in that concern and that the doctring of continuous voyage applied to the coffee, which, he said, was an important element of the rations of the German Army.

DOUBT LETTER IS KAISER'S.

Authorship of Adjuration to German People Not Disclosed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Careful examination of German papers fails to show the slightest foundation for the suggestion that the Kaiser wrote a letter recently circulated in Germany adjuring the German people to stand firm.

The author appears to have been an anonymous writer living in one of the smaller provincial towns.

184 BURNED TO DEATH IN CANADIAN FIRE

Town Wiped Out, Others Badly Damaged—Hundreds Homeless in Ontario Province.

TORONTO, Canada, July 31.—With one town completely wiped out, another almost in ruins, and a score of small settlements obliterated, Premier Hearst announced tonight that 184 persons had lost their lives in the forest fires in Northern Ontario. Only a heavy rainfall early today saved a great part of the province, probably, from destruction. Hundreds are homeless, and the Dominion Government has taken extraordinary measures to provide for the refugees.

Where the town of Matheson once stood tonight there are only smoldering ruins and ashes. Only a few structures in the village of Cochrane remain standing. The greatest loss of life occurred at Nushka and Monteith, partly in ruins, where ninety-eight were burned to death. At Matheson thirty-five perished. Iroquois Falls, where great paper mills are located, was not entirely burned, as reported last night. The paper mills and one store were saved from the flames.

There was no serious damage at Englehart, although one or two fires occurred. At Timmins seventeen houses were burned down.

"The relief work throughout the district is well in hand," said the Premier tonight. "Everything possible is being done. We will spare no expense to give the necessary relief."

MONTREAL, July 31.—Reports received here by the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, which has extensive paper mills and timber limits in the town and neighborhood of Iroquois Falls, in the section swept by bush fires yesterday, indicate that the fires in that district were checked at midnight by heavy rains.

The company's plant and stock were saved, though at Iroquois Falls twenty dwellings were destroyed and seventeen lives lost. The company's limits were not affected, as the fire did not pass a point west of them.

HARDY COSSACKS' LONG RIDE

How a Flying Squadron Joined British on the Tigris.

PETROGRAD, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The remarkable ride by a squadron of Cossacks who succeeded in effecting a junction between the Russian troops in the neighborhood of Kermanshah and the British on the Tigris, as previously mentioned in these dispatches, was made at the rate of twenty-four miles a day, for seven and a half days, over 180 miles of extremely mountainous region, which made the achievement exceptional.

The squadron—or sotnia—consisted of five officers, 110 men, and 125 horses, and left Mahidasht, twenty miles southwest of Kermanshah, on the evening of May 8, and arrived at Ali Charbi on the Tigris on May 18, there having been, in addition to the actual riding time, a two and a half days halt.

The track was frequently difficult even for pack-transport, and a number of rugged passes—some of them more than 8,000 feet high—had to be negotiated; enemy forces were likely to be met with at any moment, and the entire country was infested with warlike tribes whose attitude at the best was decidedly doubtful. Nevertheless, no actual opposition was encountered, though stray shots at long range did occur, and on one occasion the sotnia entered a village just half an hour after a superior hostile force had left it. This force is said to have numbered about 150 mounted tribesmen, accompanied by German officers.

Three days' rations were carried to start with, and, when these were consumed, the troops lived entirely on the country, purchasing barley, flour, rice, and sheep from the villagers. No sickness occurred among the men, but two horses fell over precipices and five others died of exhaustion or of thirst during the last twenty-five miles of desert between the foothills and the River Tigris.

The Cossack carries his rifle, his sabre, his waterbottle, his haversack, and sixty rounds of ammunition. His greatcoat, waterproof sheet, and blanket are carried rolled behind the saddle, while the food for his mount is contained in a pair of wallets that will take fifteen pounds of grain. The remainder of his outfit consists of 240 rounds of ammunition, four horseshoes, one day's bread, three days' groceries, one pound of bully beef, a shirt, a pair of drawers, a curry-comb, and a brush, all of which go into two saddlebags attached behind the stirrup-leathers. He rides with a straight leg on a narrow saddle much lighter than ordinary.

On arrival at Ali Charbi the Cossacks were warmly welcomed by the British troops and made as comfortable as the exigencies of war permitted, and it is noteworthy that, though they reached camp after nightfall, the Cossacks disported themselves with song and dance till 1 A. M. before seeking their rest.

LOOK TO VIENNA'S FUTURE.

Plans On to Make It a Greater Commercial Centre.

VIENNA, July 15, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—On the theory that Vienna, by reason of its geographical position, will be the great connecting point and commercial centre for a firmly welded commercial and industrial district extending from the Baltic and North Sea to the Black Sea, far-seeing Vienna men already are planning for and urging vital and radical improvements in the old Kaiser City.

Their plans, which include beautifying the already beautiful capital, as well as largely increasing its commercial facilities, call for the expenditure of many millions of dollars. The leader of the movement is the city architect, Heinrich Goldemund. His plans consist of seven features: The construction of roads and chaussées throughout the environs which shall connect the city with the wooded districts that lie round about it; the protection, repair, restoration and upkeep of the historic and artistic "old city," the erection of a memorial building with a hall of fame commemorative of the world war; the erection of a new State art gallery; the modernization and centralization of the present complicated and somewhat disjointed railroad system which now terminates in no fewer than seven depots; the construction of a modern and adequate harbor for Danube River boats, including protection against high water, and the building or completion of new canal bridges.

GERMANY TIGHTENS RULES.

Persons Entering or Leaving Country Must Get Special Permission.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—All persons entering or leaving Germany after tomorrow must obtain special permission from the German Government, according to a message received at the State Department from Ambassador Gerard. Such permission will be granted, the Ambassador said, "only in cases of inevitable necessities, in regard to which thorough explanation will be required."

In making public Mr. Gerard's dispatch, the State Department issued this statement:

"It is hoped that American citizens who contemplate visiting Germany hereafter will consider the regulations mentioned above before applying for passports."

Maurice, the Dancer, Returns.

Maurice, the dancer, returned yesterday from Paris on the French liner Rochambeau with his wife, Florence Walton, and had several novelties for the coming season, he said. On Saturday night Maurice got up a concert for the relief of French wounded soldiers at which $480 was collected. He brought a big St. Bernard dog ashore with him and his wife carried three tiny Pekingese dogs in a basket.

'COAT TALES' OPENS THE NEW SEASON

Fairly Amusing Farce About a Fur Coat Given at the Cort.

WISE AT HIS SECOND BEST

Yet He Contributes the Best Moments to Edward Clark's Novel but Overwrought Piece.

COAT-TALES, a farce in three acts, by Edward Clark. At the Cort Theatre.

Max Mandelbaum	Willis Barrows
Mandelbaum	Hyman Adler
Artie Phipps	Richard Tabor
Clyde Allen	George Anderson
Jones	John Lewis
Jim Barnes	John Sharkey
William Turner	Tom Wise
Mrs. Allen	Margaret Greene
Hazel Conners	Maud Hanaford
Mrs. Turner	Louise Dresser
Butler	Willis Evans
Deputy Sheriff	Cliff B. Dean

The new theatrical season is here. It was opened last evening when a new play, wittfully called "Coat-Tales," was given for the first time in New York at the Cort Theatre. The same evening which the Republicans hit upon as the one in which to startle Mr. Hughes by notifying him of his candidacy Arthur Hammerstein selected to bring to Broadway this novel, oddly built and often quite amusing farce by Edward Clark.

The most important rôle therein is played by a luxurious and startlingly unseasonable sable coat, but prominent in its support is the large and likable Tom Wise, who toils amiably in a rôle to which he is not conspicuously well suited and whihc does not even call upon the best that is in him. But it was Mr. Wise who received and earned the warmest welcome last evening from the hospitable audience which, at the appointed hour, flowed into the Cort Theatre to greet the new theatrical season.

You remember those novels—like Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," for instance—which begin with a violent outburst and then, having decoyed your attention, go back several years and explain what it was all about. Well, "Coat-Tales" is like that. Many strange, unexplained things happen in the brief first act to which the key is supplied as the second act unfolds—one of those modish second acts that take place before the first.

You are kept clear through this backward rolling of time in its flight not only by the helpful program, but by a large clock which remains luminous even when the stage is dark and of which the hands revolve rapidly during the intermissions to remind you that the minutes are speeding by and in which direction. At this point everyone in the audience murmurs, "Time flies," except for the scattered few who have taken the A. B. course so that they can say, "Tempus fugit."

This first act is laid in a pawnbroker's shop whither comes a worried youth with a fabulous fur coat. He pawns it for $50 and departse abruptly as if he had seen a ghost. He is no sooner gone than a young lawyer drops in, buys the coast for a few, careless hundreds and departs, laughing mysteriously. He has been gone only a little while when he returns pawns it again for $10 and departs laughing still more mysteriously. Then an old man drops in to redeem the coat and the bewildered pawnbroker is still trying to get it straight in his head when he is dragged off as a receiver of stolen goods.

Back of all this strange behavior, as the play proceeds to show, is a wild little comedy of warring partners, jealous wives, a noble young thief, and a pretty stenographer. The scheme of presentation is a new one and a good one, but it is none too ingeniously handled, and the result is somewhat strained and overly intricate. "Coat-Tales" is overwrought, and that is probably why its amusing moments are not precisely continuous. But they are numerous, and to some of them Mr. Wise contributes richly.

It is rather absurd to cast this amiable embodiment, this personification of geniality, as a fierce, quarrelsome skinflint, and he is never in the least convincing. Furthermore, it is a waste of a fine artist to exploit him in a farce that makes no call on his genius for the pathetic. But in the last act, when he is battling with all the anxiety and woe the author could invent for him, he becomes vastly laughable for a little while.

For the rest, Louise Dresser and Margaret Greene are merely decorative, but good things are done by Maud Hanaford, Hyman Adler, and Richard Tabor.

Ray Cox Reappears.

Ray Cox, busying herself with the somewhat insufficiently laughable task of mounting a horse, is the chief newcomer in this week's program at the Palace, where the major numbers—Arnold Daly in Kaufman's ingenious "Kisses," and the lingering White and Cavanagh—remains from the week before. Miss Cox's appearance on horseback marks her return to vaudeville after a long engagement as the formidable wife in "Twin Beds." The "comedy relief" of the bill is Johnny Dooley.

WILD WESTERNERS HERE.

First Cowboys and Indians Arrive for the "Stampede."

Cowboys, cowgirls and Indians, headed by a cowboy band, greeted Broadway yesterday afternoon. They were the first detachment to arrive for "The Stampede," which opens at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday afternoon. There were 350 in the party and today the second body will reach here, numbering 200.

The arrivals traveled in two special trains on the Pennsylvania. The first section was made up of the cowboys and Indians. In the second section were the horses and cattle. These included 335 horses, to be used in the wild horse races; 340 bucking horses; 250 horses for use in saddle entries and relay races and 375 long-horn steers. All the animals were kept in the cars and taken by floats to Long Island City and then by the Long Island Railroad to Sheepshead Bay, where they were put in corrals.

When the cowboys, cowgirls and Indians reached Manhattan, a parade up Broadway started. They went to the "Stampede" headquarters at Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, where every one registered.

There were 115 Indians from the Pine Ridge agency in Wyoming. With them were Chief "Little Bull" and Chief "Chase-in-Morning." The Indians were in their full regalia and attracted much attention.

The parade, headed by Guy Weadick, Director General of "The Stampede," went up Broadway to Fifty-ninth Street and across to the Queensboro Bridge, where special cars were boarded and the entire party went to Sheepshead Bay.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Laura Hamilton appeared for the first time last night at the Casino as Elsie Lilly in "Very Good Eddie," succeeding Ann Orr, who takes a vacation after appearing continuously in the play for ten months.

Lydia Kyasht, the ballerina who danced at the Winter Garden two Summers ago, will do the Grecian ballet, now a feature of "The Passing Show of 1916," in London this Fall.

Margaret Wood and Sam Doty have been added to the principals in "Step This Way" with Lew Fields at the Astor.

The Strand Theatre will have next week, starting Monday, a new Charlie Chaplin picture called "1 A. M."

The title of Mary Lee Wertheimer's Japanese comic opera, "The Romance of the Eta," has been changed to "Noto." The first performance will be given in Buffalo in September.

Alice John and Herbert Druce have been added to the company that will support Ann Murdock in "Please Help Emily," which opens this month at the Lyceum.

Adele Rowland says she is not to be with the Cohan & Harris management as announced, but will appear at the Winter Garden's next production, and then in a play under the management of Joe Weber.

Blanche Ring opened in Asbury Park last night in Willard Mack's new comedy, "Broadway and Buttermilk." It will be seen here next week at Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

TO GUIDE RED CROSS NURSES

Head of the Bellevue School Is Made Superintendent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Ex-President Taft, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, authorized this announcement today:

"Under the most efficient management of Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Nursing Service, a corps of more than 7,000 of the representative graduate trained nurses of the country have been enrolled for Red Cross service. This branch of the work has become so large and important and the burden of it so great that Miss Delano felt it advisable to secure a Superintendent for the Nursing Bureau, to be, if possible, one of the ablest Training School Superintendents. The Executive Committee concurred in Miss Delano's suggestion, and we are fortunate to secure for this important office Miss Clara D. Noyes, Superintendent of the Bellevue Training School of New York City, who will take up her duties with the Red Cross on or about Oct. 1."

Miss Noyes was graduated from Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses in 1896. The following year she went to the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston as Superintendent of the training school, and in 1901 was made Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses at New Bedford, Mass. In 1910 she was appointed General Superintendent of the Training School at Bellevue Hospital.

REBELS SLAY IN HANKOW.

Burn a Large District—Foreigners Check the Uprising.

PEKING, July 31.—In a revolutionary outbreak in Hankow last night a large district was burned and looted, many natives were killed, and some Russian women injured before foreign volunteers checked the uprising.

The attack was directed by the leaders of the Kuo-ming-tang, the radical revolutionary party of China, against the Military Governor, Tuchun Wang. The rioters started from the Japanese concession.

The demonstration apparently was planned to frighten the Peking Government into granting the Kuo-ming-tang a larger recognition in the reorganization of the Government at the meeting of Parliament which begins tomorrow.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Hankow today was in the hands of a revolutionary mob, and great quantities of property were being burned, according to cable advices received here by the Robert Dollar Steamship Company.

The company's advices said that the premises adjoining its lumber and shipping yards in Hankow were in flames, but that its holdings were not endangered. The steamship company officials took this to indicate that the German concessions and a portion of the native residence district were burning, as they adjoin the Dollar property.

Possible Explanation.

When he advocates that man should kiss his wife every day, Vice President Marshall's idea may be to keep the germs in the family.—Toledo Blade.

COOLEST AND BEST VENTILATED RESTAURANT IN NEW YORK
FAMOUS FOR LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
Jansson wants to see you
HOFBRAU HAUS
30TH Street & Broadway & 30TH
FINEST TABLE D'HOTE $1.00

HOTEL WALLICK
BROADWAY AND FORTY-THIRD STREET
Best Location and Values in New York
Rooms, with Bath, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00
Moderate Prices, But Not Cheap

DELIGHTFULLY COOL HAWAIIAN ROOM OPEN ALL SUMMER
Elaborate Entertainment, Including Clark's Royal Hawaiian Serenaders.
KATHRYN ANDREWS AND THE SENSATIONAL MABELITA ASSISTED BY HER BROTHER VILANI IN MARVELOUS NATIVE DANCES
AN EXCEPTIONAL SOUTHERN DINNER, $1.25
SERVED FROM NOON TO TEN P. M. IN THE JARDIN DES FLEURS.
REISENWEBER'S ON-THE-CIRCLE Phone 9640 Columbus

Luncheon 30c. MUSIC DANCING
BUSTANOBY'S
DINNER $1.25. 39th St. near B'way. | B'way at 60th St. Col. 8470
Summer Season Domino Room MLLE. ZALMANI

Turkish Baths NOW OPEN Ladies & Gentlemen
Hotel Ansonia
BROADWAY. 73d & 74th Sts.

HOTEL THERESA
7th Avenue, 124th to 125th St.
ENTIRE BLOCK
Very Accessible Prices Moderate
Within a few minutes' walk of N. Y. Central Railroad Station.
One block from "L" and Subway. Surface cars and Bus line to all points at door.
FAMILY AND TRANSIENT
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS
Single room with running water and some with shower $1.50
Single room with bath..... 2.00
Room with bath (for two persons)..... 2.50
SPECIAL RATES by MONTH or SEASON.
Coolest Dining Room in New York. Twelfth Floor. Splendid view of Palisades. Board $10.50 per week. Breakfast, 50c; Lunch, 50c; Dinner, $1.00. Excellent Cuisine and Perfect Service. Tel. 8270 Morningside. R. P. LEUBE Manager.

Sherman Square HOTEL
Broadway, 70th to 71st St.
Express Subway Station at Door.
MOST CONVENIENT LOCATION UPTOWN
Unfurnished Apartments of any number of rooms and arrangement now being leased from October 1st, by the year or longer.
Also Furnished Suites for the Season.
W. W. WYCKOFF, Manager.

Fourteen East Sixtieth Street
A quiet, luxurious Residential Hotel, affording the Exclusiveness and Elegance of a private Residence. Opposite the Metropolitan Club and the 5th Ave. Entrance to Central Park. Apartments, single or en suite, for long or short periods.
EAGER & BABCOCK
Write for Booklet.

HOTEL IMPERIAL
Broadway and 32nd St.
Nearer to Everything Than Anything.
600 Rooms, single or en suite. Single Rooms, $1.50 per day up. With Bath, $2.00 per day up.
IMPERIAL HOME DINNER SERVED DAILY 6 to 9 P. M. $1.00 per cover.
WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER, Manager.

HOTEL ENDICOTT
Columbus Ave. and 81st St., New York City.
RATES
Room with use of Bath.....$1.00
Room with Private Bath..... 1.50
Parlor, Bedroom and Bath.... 2.50

HOTEL WALTON
104 W. 70TH ST.
TO SUBLET
1-2 and 3 Room Apartments, with baths, furnished or unfurnished, for the summer months.

Hotel Bretton Hall
BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.
Offers All the Advantages of the Best New York City Hotels at One-Third Less Price.
SUBWAY STATION AND BROADWAY SURFACE CARS AT DOOR. ELEVATED STATION WITHIN 2 BLOCKS.
SPECIAL SUMMER RATES for either one or two persons. Room with private bath, $2, $2.50 and $3 day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $3.50 to $5 day.

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Y.W.C.A. CAFETERIA
A cool place for luncheon and dinner. Ice Cream and Iced Drinks served afternoons. Cold summer dishes a specialty.
W. 36th St. Bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

NEW YORK CITY
HOTEL BRISTOL
(122-124 WEST 49TH ST.)
Single Rooms with bath, $12 & $14.00 per wk.
Double Rooms with bath, $15 & $17.50 per wk.
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE SERVICE

CHANLEY'S IN YONKERS
A Wonderful Restaurant Right on Broadway.
40 minutes from 42d St.
Special Luncheon.
Special Chicken Dinner, Southern Style.
CABARET. DANCING.

NorthBeach
Restaurants at City Rates. Choice Fresh Sea Food, etc. Free Fireworks Tuesdays & Thursdays. Boats from E. 99th St. and E. 134th St.

23 Years at this Address Means Something

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,060 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...93 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens..317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
WASHINGTON.....Riggs Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....321 Ford Building
SAN FRANCISCO.....742 Market Street
LONDON.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday. Postage free, exceptions noted. *1 Yr. 1 Mo.*
DAILY AND SUNDAY.....$8.50 $0.75
DAILY, without Sunday.....6.00 .50
SUNDAY, with Picture, Magazine, and Book Sections.....2.50 .25
Binder for Picture Section, $1.75.
Binder for Magazine Section, $1.25.
Canada, Sunday only.....3.50 .45
Other countries, postpaid:
Daily and Sunday.....24.00 2.00
Daily, without Sunday.....15.60 1.30
Sunday only.....8.40 .70

THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.30; other countries, $2.
THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. Cloth volume, ten numbers, $1.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. Bound volumes, six issues, Cloth, $2.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1916.

MR. HUGHES'S SPEECH.

Mr. HUGHES would have been more merciful to a country plunged in steep-down gulfs of heat and very faintly interested in politics at present if he had cut his notification speech shorter, but possibly the patient reader will be grateful to it for a refrigerating effect. This is not to say that it is not as able and forcible a document as his difficult task allows. That task is to solder a split party; to try to create issues in the presence of the great constructive policies that have been put on the statute book in Mr. WILSON'S Administration; to breathe life into the ghost issues evoked in the hope of making the voters forget the unpatriotic and un-American course of so large a part of the Republican Party in Congress in refusing to support Mr. WILSON'S assertion of the rights of American citizens upon the high seas; to explain to a prosperous people that they have no right to be prosperous under a Democratic Administration and without the shelter of the ark of high protection. Mr. HUGHES is lucid when he can afford to be; vague when he suggests, so far as he does suggest, alternatives of the policies he criticises.

Little that is new appears in the speech. It is mainly a composite of the well-known wisdom of Republican sages and the converted Progressive chiefs. The voices of Mr. ROOSEVELT, of Senator FALL, of Senator HARDING and the Home Market Club may be detected in it. Senator FALL, indeed, seems to be the main prompter. It will be remembered that he wishes to make the Mexican question the burning and main issue of the campaign so that citizens accused of hyphenization may have an opportunity to show their patriotism. Nobody doubts the sincerity and thoroughness of Mr. HUGHES'S Americanism, but it is just to remind him that this declaration of it is a criticism of a great section of his own party, not of the Democrats:

> In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no pottering with American rights. • • • I stand for the unflinching maintenance of American rights on land and sea.

Fine patriotic words. They should be read over and over again by the 102 Republicans of the House, the twelve Republicans of the Senate, who voted to throw away those rights on the sea.

The long recital of old Mexican history leads to nothing. The woes of the martyred HUERTA, the mistakes and alleged mistakes of Mr. WILSON; what does all this ancient tale amount to? What will you do, Mr. HUGHES, if you are elected? What do you propose? "We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency." Yes, but what policy? "We demand "from Mexico the protection of lives "and the property of our citizens and "the security of our border from depredations." So say we all of us. "To "a stable government, appropriately "discharging its international obligations, we should give ungrudging "support." Who denies it? This is almost a Katydid position. But how is the stable government to be had? A great heat of Americanism on the border to make up for Republican lack of it on the high seas is all that can be made out of this multitude of words about Mexico.

The Republicans demand, Mr. HUGHES tells us, "adequate national defense." So do the Democrats. "The regular army is too small," but he doesn't say how large it ought to be. There should be "a reasonable increase." He does make the positive suggestion that "the first citizen re"serve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained "under Federal authority." Much that he says about preparedness, its innocence of "militarism," and about efficiency is well said. It will be at least as well said by Mr. WILSON. The passage about the organization of peace is good literature, but rather barren of practical proposals. The dissertation on the tariff and this "fool's paradise," when everybody's pocketbook bulges though the wicked Democrats are in power, is in the hieratic protectionist manner. Especially delightful to old memories is this:

> We must apply that principle [protection] fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible.

Never yet has it been so applied. When it is, then order your ascension robe.

If Mr. HUGHES does not embrace the Susan B. Anthony amendment, as some ardent souls of the Women's Party dreamed, at least he makes a singular argument for immediate woman suffrage. Otherwise "we shall "have a constantly intensified effort "and a distinctly feminist movement "constantly perfecting its organization "to the subversion of normal political "issues." That is a curious compliment to the intelligence of the suffragists and the woman voters.

On the whole, a tame speech, for all its wealth of words.

CHANCES OF THE NAVAL BILL.

While the President's approval of the Naval bill, as it was amended by the Senate, is expected to exert strong influence in behalf of the bill in the conference, its fate is still by no means certain. Those conferees who favor the building of sixteen capital ships within six years, or the laying down of that many, for very few if any of them will be ready for service in the three years, must not be discouraged by the heat of Washington or the persistence of their opponents. The country supports the big building program. The provision for a general staff has popular approval. With the President's support the Senate's bill ought to survive without further radical amendment.

But it must be remembered that the forces against the bill are strong and well organized. The recall of all the members of the House who have left Washington is threatened, so that an effort to defeat the bill in that body may be made if the report of the conference committee is favorable. The inadequate House bill was the result of a whole Winter and Spring of parley and dickering in the House Naval Committee. Mr. PADGETT, the Chairman of that committee, evidently still hopes to save it. He will be supported by Mr. KITCHIN and the small navy men. It is not yet certain, therefore, that we are to have a measure for naval extension superior to the defective Army bill which Mr. HAY and his followers saved, after the Senate had tried to substitute for it a bill which would have given the country adequate land defense. The President commended Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S substitute for the Hay bill, but his commendation did not serve to save it. We have hopes that his support will prove potent now, and it should, if every man in Congress who knows that a large present investment in naval extension will be the surest way to prevent war and will be a saving in the end will stand by the big building program and the other provisions of the Senate bill. In that case there will be no fiasco.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

The traction strike brings the general public face to face with a phase of collective bargaining which needs its earnest consideration. That the humble wage earners are at a disadvantage in dealing with corporate employers under the capitalist system, and that they should be allowed to put themselves more nearly upon an equality of bargaining power by co-operation among themselves, is a proposition admitting of no dispute. But there are limitations even to the indisputable. In the traction strike the limit has not been drawn by either side to the collective bargain at the line where the public begins to suffer from the dispute. Those who are deprived of the accommodations of public utilities to which the conditions of life have been adjusted are unlikely to inquire particularly where the blame lies. The general interest is that the conditions of living should not be disturbed by private quarrels, to which the great majority are not parties.

Everybody would wish to see the companies profit and the workers fairly paid. But everybody cannot judge whether the profits are excessive or the wages too small. When everybody's inconvenience is disturbed sufficiently the result is that the pressure of public opinion is applied blindly, and an adjustment is demanded rather than exact justice to either side. It is not too soon for both parties to consider the adverse effect upon themselves of driving the general public to the extremity of considering the public's interests first rather than the interests to which its sympathies might incline if the same consideration were shown to it as is asked from it.

Another example on a national scale is afforded by the demand upon all the railways of the United States by all the workers in four classes of employés. This is the greatest example of collective bargaining which the United States has ever experienced. Possibly it is a world beater in point of size of the interests involved. Principles are not a matter of size, and the good as well as the evils of collective bargaining are illustrated instructively. That the employés of a single railway should bargain collectively is no more than reasonable. But collective bargaining spread from the employés of one company to the employés of several, then to the employés of all the railways in large sections of the country, and now to all employés of the entire train service of the nation. If the wage earners are to bargain collectively so must the railways, or the disadvantage of the employé will be converted to the disadvantage of the employer. This is true not only of the tractions and the steam railways. It is true throughout all industries. There is now in progress a massing of wage payers in order that they may confront the massed wage earners in the manner of hostile armies. Words need not be wasted in emphasizing how undesirable is the division of the general community into hostile forces, arrayed nominally against each other, but in their hostilities ravaging the entire community.

If the traction and steam railway service should stop through these wage troubles the condition of the city and the nation might come to rival that of Belgium under the German invasion. There are few cities which have more than a few days' supplies of the essentials of life. All the industrial activities of this city depend upon maintenance of rapid transit. To have all these wage earners reduced to the condition of the garment trades, and to have all these traction and railway employers reduced to the condition of the employers of the needleworkers, is to suggest conditions which make collective bargaining come too dear. When the instrument of justice to the poor and weak is converted into a weapon of truculent extortion, and of willful if not malevolent attack upon the general public interest, it is like a good horse ridden to death. It will not be prudent for either side to press its advantage to the full, lest the public should unite against both. Neither of these strikes could succeed if the jobs were open to whoever wanted them. Whatever the argument may be about the conditions of employment, the condition of those surrendering these situations is surely superior to those not holding them. That is beyond dispute so long as the strikers club away applicants and denounce scabbing as the work of traitors to the wage-earning class. In such a situation it is the strikers who are traitors, not only to their class but to the institutions under which all live. The maintenance of peace and the enforcement of law are superior even to collective bargaining as an instrument of justice to the poor and weak. Those enjoying the benefits of collective bargaining, and who wish to preserve it as a corrective of unlimited labor competition, should walk warily lest they put the labor movement further back in one unwise wage battle than it has advanced in generations of contention necessary to abolish the unjust law against labor conspiracies.

THE ONE IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The retirement of CARRANZA from the position of First Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists has been reported so often that the newest announcement does not carry conviction with it. The only cause for his retirement is his obvious desire to be President of the Republic. The Mexican Constitution in its present form prohibits the candidacy of a Provisional President. CARRANZA has contended that he is not Provisional President, but he is, of course, except for his title, which has no legal meaning. Retirement now, however, would mean that a general election was near at hand. That is impossible while the appointment is pending of an international commission which is to consider the troubles between the United States and Mexico. If there is to be such a commission, its findings cannot safely be predicted.

The withdrawal of General PERSHING'S forces, on the other hand, could be brought about by an effort on the part of CARRANZA to rid Northern Mexico of its bandits and an assurance that he was willing to prevent the invasion of our soil by murderous Mexican bands. But in the recent negotiations the reason for our own guarding of the border seems to have been overlooked. We are hearing a great deal about what Mr. CARRANZA wants the United States to do, but very little about the serious work the United States must do for itself to suppress Mexican lawlessness if CARRANZA is unable or unwilling to undertake it.

INDIANA'S YEARS.

Why should not the spirit of Indiana be proud? She has a Presidential candidate, two Vice Presidential candidates; whether HANLY, FAIRBANKS, or MARSHALL is elected, there is no way for Indiana to lose. The control of the United States Senate hangs largely on her nod; if WATSON and NEW are elected, the Republicans expect to tie that body, now Democratic. If KERN and TAGGART are elected, the Democrats will still control it and be able to bid defiance to a Republican President or make life easy for a Democratic one. At least, such are the calculations of the politicians; and if a Watson-New victory in Indiana ties the Senate, an Indiana Vice President will give the casting vote and make glorious the policies of a New Jersey President or bring down to defeat the policies of a New York President, as the case may be. The limelight falls on the banks of the Wabash, far away. No wonder the chest of Indiana swells.

FAIRBANKS and MARSHALL compelled each other's nomination. With so much hanging on that nod, no chances could be taken with Indiana. If one party nominated an Indiana man, so must the other do. As for the Prohibitionists, who do not expect to elect their candidate, but do intend to raise as large a crop of trouble as possible, they picked out the State where they could give most pain and create most anxiety. If any Indiana man wavers toward a third party, the name of HANLY should decide him. HANLY was a favorite son, too; Indiana thought well enough of him in his Republican days to make him Governor.

She has three children to choose from, widely different, but each emphasizing in himself some trait of Indiana. MARSHALL illustrates the Will Carleton or Farm Ballad side of her; homely apothegms, old-fashioned philosophy, farmer plainness and wit, the prairie, in short; the James Whitcomb Riley phase. As for FAIRBANKS, Indiana never did anybody any harm, and neither did FAIRBANKS. She has other characteristics, more salient ones, sharper ones, but FAIRBANKS does not illustrate these. Sometimes she is silent and would rest; her ideas have given out for the moment; then she can turn to FAIRBANKS and see her mood embodied. At other times she is speechful, babbling, prone to yammer, and then, turning to HANLY, she can see herself as in a glass. He tosses back that movable hair of his, he draws down the corners of his mouth again in that terrifying gesture of his jaw, he sends forth again that billowing voice, and the caves of the earth return it to him and Indiana hears herself at the height of bathos. It is thrilling, but it wearies, and she can take refuge in the cool silence of FAIRBANKS, or hear another side of herself in TOM MARSHALL'S Moody and Sankey speech. Then she can turn to the candidates who really matter, and see other sides of herself; the sportive and sophisticated in TAGGART, the keenly political in WATSON, the Commoner or Bryanesque type in KERN, the Eastern, semi-metropolitan in NEW. She has a large choice this year, and it is all Indiana's; and however the election goes, she writes her name on the political history of the next four years.

NITRATE ON THE SIDE.

"Coosa," "Coosa," "Coosa," calling,
While the Muscle Shoals are sprawling.

Where shall the $20,000,000 Government nitrate plant be planted? It seems to be settled that it is to be a Southern improvement. Muscle Shoals of Alabama was and perhaps is the favorite site, but Georgia is now pleading passionately for the virtues of her own waters. Unfortunately, Georgia started wrong. The Georgia Senate, in too eager comity to a sister State, passed a resolution in favor of Muscle Shoals as the sole possible Southern place for the venture. Realizing that charity begins at home, the Floyd County delegation in the House directed the eyes of a benevolent Government to the charms of North Georgia, referring to the immortal Coosa. A vigilant member got the resolution amended so as to include all Georgia as deserving territory.

The Hon. THOMAS W. LOYLESS'S Augusta Chronicle is full high advanced with a project for a Nitrate Plant Convention, to be held in Augusta and "properly to present the Savannah's claims to the Government." Representative ADAMSON of Georgia, an old friend of the Chattahoochee, telegraphs The Atlanta Journal that "not only "could the nitrate plant be completed "for less cost there than anywhere "else, but it would also open the way "to badly needed navigation." Four States, a hundred rivers, cry for the plant. There should be a referendum.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Forgotten Share of Responsibility. Officials of several kinds, municipal, State, and Federal, have begun, with most commendable energy and promptitude, to investigate Sunday morning's dreadful explosion on Black Tom Island, and they all announce the firmest and finest of intentions to do more than catch and punish a few underlings—they are going to look far and high in order to fix the responsibility for the disaster where it really belongs. Furthest of all, apparently, is Mayor FAGAN of Jersey City going to look, for he says, or at any rate is quoted as saying, that the objects of his special search will be "the big men who have been making fortunes through the sale and shipment of munitions to the Allies."

There is one direction, however, in which these eager hunters after everybody who has been guilty of criminal negligence have not turned their attention. Not one of them seems to have remembered that there exists an obligation to enforce the law, as well as an obligation to obey it, and that the former obligation is just as strong, and failure to fulfill it just as wrong, before a great calamity as after it has occurred.

Already there is available much evidence to show that what happened Sunday morning might have happened on any other morning for some time past—that the collection of cars and barges loaded with large quantities of high explosives at Black Tom Island was not an exceptional occurrence, but a proceeding little less than habitual. That does more than hint the existence of a responsibility that extends beyond the managers and employes of railway, storage, and towing companies, and even beyond the wretches whose profitable sales of munitions to the Allies have excited the indignation of Mayor FAGAN and others whom those sales have offended.

There is, therefore, something between a reason and an excuse for asking who is going to investigate the investigators. They are the representatives of the law—its upholders as well as its vindicators—and the duty to uphold it did not begin at 2:08 A. M. on Sunday, when that of punishing these particular violations of it started. It is a peculiarity of responsibility that it is not diminished by division. The share of each person on whom it falls is equally great, no matter how many share it with him.

Why Glass Fell Out, Not Inward. Those who have observed the effects of Sunday morning's explosions as seen at points remote from their centre have noted, usually with surprise, that in almost every instance the windows broken were blown outward, not inward. That phenomenon, however, is not a new one, or one peculiar to the present calamity.

A sudden and enormous release of gases, as then occurred, acts in two ways. There is first a violent rush of air away from the detonating materials, and a window or other partition near enough to get the weight of that concussion is driven in, but the chief action of such an explosion is upward, that being the line of least resistance, and the consequence is the creation of a great vacuum, or an approximation to a vacuum, and the rush of air to fill it moves with violent suddenness a portion of the atmosphere extending for a long distance in every direction. Windows all through the area of that motion are thus deprived of the outside pressure that normally balances the pressure from within, and the latter, acting alone, breaks the unsupported glass.

This theory, though sound, does not fully explain what might be called the selectiveness in destruction that such explosions always show, but careful inquiry in most cases where a few windows in a building are broken and the others spared, or where one building suffers and another just like it and close by escapes, will reveal that there were differences as to the ease with which the confined air in the several rooms could escape.

When warning can be given beforehand, as in the testing of great guns, householders are always advised to keep their windows and doors open while the firing is in progress, and thus they usually escape injury to their property. Gunners, too, keep their mouths open for the same reason, when they fire their cannon, and regard doing so as not less necessary than the covering of their ears with their hands to protect them from the inward-driving concussion.

Wounded Men and War Prisoners. According to statistics compiled by the German Government, a little over 90 per cent. of the soldiers wounded in battle make recoveries that enable them to enter the fighting line again. Something over 1 per cent. of the men who appear in the lists as "wounded" die of their injuries. The remainder, a minute fraction over 8 per cent., remain permanently incapacitated for military service and are discharged from the army.

These figures, which are approximately true, it can safely be presumed, of all the armies in which the soldiers receive good medical attention show, that the same man can and does appear several times in the estimates of battle losses, and that the latter, therefore, are not quite as terrible as they would be if every "loss" meant a death or an injury of the decisively disabling sort.

Of the many prisoners taken, too, a large fraction will ultimately return to their own countries, whether to be national assets or national liabilities depending on the kind of treatment they receive from their captors. Most of them will probably recover from the effects of their hardships and humiliations, and, like the Virgilian heroes, find a joy in remembering their hard experiences.

If subjected to unnecessary suffering or to the vindictive cruelties of which there have been reports from some of the military prisons, of course the memories of the prisoners will never cease to be resentful, and this is a fact which deserves consideration by those responsible for the treatment received by these hundreds and hundreds of thousands of men in bonds. The opportunity to make them into friends, or into less bitter enemies, is one that should not be neglected, and will not be wherever judicious thought is given to the certainty that the war will not last forever.

JUDGE NIPPERT'S REPORT.

Conflicting Evidence Concerning Rheims and Louvain.

The State University of Iowa,
Iowa City, July 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge A. K. NIPPERT, in THE SUNDAY TIMES, tells your readers of his interesting visit to the Kaiser, and incidentally of his surprise at seeing with his own eyes that it is all a mistake about the destruction of the Cathedral of Rheims—in spite of the fact that the German official reports have attempted a justification of the infamous bombardment.

After the scores of photographs taken from above, from below, from all parts of the city; after an American architect had declared the damage irreparable; after such American correspondents as Richard Harding Davis and others have written fully about Rheims Cathedral, standing upon the very spot, it is a strange defense of German acts that we read here. The author speaks of looking through a powerful glass at a distance of a little less than a mile. It is true that the shell of the building still stands, thanks to a foundation which contemporaries of its building are said to have thought quite as wonderful as the superstructure. But it is not a wonder that Judge NIPPERT did not see what those who have seen and loved the sacred stones of Rheims have recognized with horror—that when the remarkable fifteenth century roof and the immense scaffolding of the northwest tower were burned off by German shells, (which also fell into the nave and set fire to piles of straw where German wounded were lying,) when all this happened, the whole building was swept by such a storm of fire that the priceless stained glass windows were broken, the statues and carving, unsurpassed in mediaeval work, were mostly destroyed, the whole surface so calcinated that the stone flakes off at the touch. This we have seen in numerous genuine photographs, besides hearing the testimony of real eyewitnesses. It is true that, more fortunate than the Cathedral of Louvain, the famous "Halles" of Ypres, or the Town Hall of Arras and its cathedral, Rheims still stands, a mutilated monument to German hatred; but with the stability of the whole building perhaps compromised, with such damage done as I have described, it can never again be what it was, possibly the noblest example of Gothic architecture.

STEPHEN H. BUSH.

Not the Kaiser's Statement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Judge NIPPERT says that from a German observation station he was able to count every tile in the roof of the Rheims Cathedral, but he does not say how many tiles actually remain in that roof. As a matter of fact, Americans, "bright in so many ways," know from innumerable authentic photographs that almost all the roof of the cathedral was destroyed, although the walls, the towers, and much of the vaulting still stand.

It is noteworthy that Judge NIPPERT does not ascribe these particular statements to the Kaiser, who evidently wished to divert his attention to quite a different part of Europe.

K. MCKENZIE.

Bar Harbor, July 24, 1916.

From Times Readers Out of Town.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish I could express to you the great pleasure we have in seeing our dear NEW YORK TIMES on the very day of its publication, although we are about 200 miles from New York City. It seems superfluous to say how thoroughly we enjoy the paper.

MARY C. TUBBS.
Miss A. BONNELL.
Olivers Mills, Penn., July 23, 1916.

NEW YORK AND ANTWERP.

Sunday Morning Explosions a Strong Reminder of Zeppelins.

New York, July 31, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It will soon be two years since my wife and myself were rudely awakened from a deep sleep in which I seemed to be dreaming of a most terrific thunder storm, the deep detonations of which, following in quick succession, rocked the house to its very foundations, yet apparently there was no lightning, and the Summer sky seemed at peace, save for a constant whirring and humming close over our heads, the meaning of which we could not understand. Crash following crash, accompanied by flying debris, broke the stillness of the night, and not until the next morning, amid splintered glass and masonry, by the yawning chasms in the streets, did we fully know the true meaning of the disturbances of the night before.

This was Antwerp in August, 1914, under the bombardment of Zeppelins.

Here in New York, in the small hours of July 30, 1916, we sprang from our beds at those old familiar sounds. Two great detonations, followed by showers of broken glass, for all the world like the bursting bombs that shattered the Hôpital St. Elisabeth, Banque Nationale, and Palais du Roi. Then the constant booming afar off, just as we had heard in those three weeks while Wavre St. Catherine, Duffel, and Lierre were being pounded to pieces.

This time the Zeppelin must have been driven off, as there were only two of her bombs, but the constant salvos out at the fort kept up. Surely the Germans were not at the gates of the city!

Out in Washington Square, as in the Place in Antwerp two years ago, there were thousands of hastily clad people. Children grouped round mothers with babies clasped to their breasts, while fathers looked skyward and wondered, all excited and nervous, yet none knowing what next to expect. When the daylight came we went out to see, as we had done nearly two years ago, and as we tramped through the streets, littered with broken glass, instinctively we watched for the first sight of the advance guard of Uhlans followed by the machine gun squads bedecked in flowers of victory, but only the blue-coated police were on guard among the throng of curious ones, for this is not Antwerp, in stricken Belgium; it is New York, in free America. America, which is at peace with the world!

W. A. SHERWOOD.

Errors in a Venezuela History.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am fortunate enough to have in my possession the eleventh edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which constitutes the greatest effort of the human mind to bring together the vast store of earthly knowledge into a single work and to present it to the eager student in a thorough and attractive manner. My disappointment, however, has been great when in going over the historical data it gives regarding my native country, Venezuela, I find two glaring errors, which, together with other correlative ones, should be corrected for the sake of truthfulness.

"In 1889," it says, "there was an open revolt against the dictatorial system so long in vogue, [Guzman Blanco,] and President Rojas Paul was forced to flee the country and take refuge in the Dutch colony of Curacao."

This information is entirely wrong. The reaction against the then controlling influence of Guzman Blanco took place while Rojas Paul was President, and the fact mentioned of the demolition of the statues of the former was accomplished with the tacit consent of the latter.

Further on the Britannica says: "In 1898 General Crespo was succeeded as President by Senor Andrade, who had represented Venezuela in Washington during the most acute stage of the frontier question," (with England.) This is also a mistake, as the Minister in Washington referred to was Jose Andrade, a brother to the successor of General Crespo to the Presidency, General Ignacio Andrade.

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.

New York, July 29, 1916.

A Loggia at Herald Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with considerable interest of the possible moving uptown of The New York Herald plant, resulting in the Herald's abandonment of its present building, which is one of the best and most interesting buildings, architecturally, in New York.

If The Herald is to move and its building is to pass into other hands, why would it not be advisable for the city to purchase it, converting it into a Loggia dei Lanzi in this busy and congested section of New York. Its architectural character would most readily lend itself to such a use with but minor changes, and a fine example of architecture could be acquired and saved by the city. Here indeed is an opportunity; for what could be more interesting than a great open Loggia at this important intersection of streets?

BRYANT FLEMING,
Landscape and Civic Designer.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 28, 1916.

To Capture a Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to suggest that every woman who wishes our President to be re-elected should speak to every man with whom she transacts business. The writer has endeavored to influence seventeen men in different stations of life, and in that number there was only one Hughes man. He desired a high protective tariff. In riding down town on an open car a conductor always replies to a query of this nature with politeness and respect. The newspaper man presents another subject for persuasion. It is a matter of history that the Duchess of Devonshire permitted a blacksmith to kiss her in order to insure a vote for Pitt.

ANNIE C. BARCLAY.

New York, July 28, 1916.

As to News of the Big Explosion.

From The Hudson Dispatch, (Weehawken, N. J.)

THE NEW YORK TIMES was the only morning newspaper delivered in Hudson County yesterday with anything about the explosion. Most of the other newspapers had gone to press when the explosion took place. THE TIMES carried nearly three columns on the explosion, and its information was not only well put together, but remarkably accurate, considering the circumstances.

It was a piece of newspaper enterprise of which that newspaper can well feel proud, enterprise that must be a marvel to its competitors.

ADRIFT.

Boundless seas are tossed and flowing,
Boundless winds are blowing free,
And the unknown stars are glowing
Over me.
And it's O, I would be sailing
To mine own home tonight,
And its happy hearth fires hailing,
And the windows' light!

Fading suns and worlds primeval,
Through supernal spheres are whirled;
And the salt spray to a level
With the brooding sky is hurled
By the wind, a wailing devil,
Wandering o'er the world.

And it's O, I would be sailing
To my homeland by the hill,
Where the sky lights, softly falling,
All the eves with glory fill,
And the winds forget their wailing
And are still!

And it's O, I would be sailing
To mine own home tonight,
And its happy hearth fires hailing,
And the windows' light!

M. E. BUHLER.

A BOTANIST IN THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Certain Interesting Features of the Islands Which May Soon Belong to the United States.

By N. L. BRITTON,
Director in Chief New York Botanical Gardens.

I have botanically explored two of the Danish West Indian islands, spending several weeks early in 1913 on St. Thomas and St. John, and I was on St. Croix for a day in the Autumn of 1904. These islands have also been visited and studied by other botanists, and their flora is quite well known; the Danish Baron Eggers studied them during a long period of residence, and our United States National Museum published his account of the vegetation in 1879. Danish botanists have also contributed to their literature. The collections of the New York Botanical Gardens contain specimens of very nearly all the plants known to inhabit them, obtained mostly during my field work and in exchange with the Royal Botanical Museum of Copenhagen.

St. Croix has much arable land, produces considerable sugar, and its rum is famous. There is practically no forest remaining, but large areas of thicket and many fine individual trees, both native and introduced, are to be seen. A royal poinciana or flamboyant in full bloom at the end of a road was as fine a specimen of this glorious tree as I have seen anywhere. The physiographic features of this island are not striking, and it contains no considerable elevation, although some sixty-five miles distant from Porto Rico to the southeast it can be seen from higher elevations. Its wild herbaceous flora is varied and there are some highly interesting indigenous species; the Field Museum of Natural History published an account of its flora in 1902, written by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh.

St. Thomas and St. John are smaller than St. Croix and altogether different from it; they have many plants which do not inhabit the larger island, and are picturesque in the extreme. They belong to the archipelago known as the Virgin Islands, and are geographically and geologically related to our own island Culebra, politically a part of Porto Rico.

Proceeding eastward from the mainland of Porto Rico, the sequence of the larger islands is Vieques, or Crab Island, (which lies a little off the axis of the archipelago to the south;) Culebra, St. Thomas, St. John, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anagada, the last three being British possessions; Anagada is also a little off the axis and different from all the others, rising scarcely thirty feet above the sea. If the purchase from the Danes is consummated our frontier will be brought at another point against that of our British cousins, for the water separating St. John from Tortola is scarcely more than a mile in width.

St. Thomas and St. John are almost wholly hilly. Sugar-cane was formerly grown on St. Thomas, but the slopes are not well adapted to this crop. A few acres of the natural forest remain at the top of the island, about 1,500 feet elevation, containing many plants of much interest, including ferns and orchids; the forest could, doubtless, be restored over the greater part of the highlands and along the many steep valleys; this should be done, for it would be a great boon to the people. There is a widely held theory, of which I was cognizant, that the removal of the forest lessened the rainfall, but I obtained no certain evidence of the truth of it, there being no old rainfall records available; that the run-off is much more rapid is, of course, certain. The growth of planted mahogany trees at Charlotte Amalia, where a fine grove was studied, is of great interest and significance. Here, as in the other islands, all tropical fruit trees and vegetables grow readily. In the park may be seen a varied and luxuriant collection of tropical shade trees.

St. John lies close to St. Thomas to the east, and is much like it physiographically and botanically, but not as high; here considerable forest still exists, and we find running streams and locally dense undergrowth. This island is noteworthy as the home of perhaps the best bay rum trees, and the greater part of the inhabitants are engaged in the bay rum industry. Much of the high-grade oil of bay of commerce is produced on this small island. So, if we buy St. John, we will supplement a Porto Rican industry. No oil of bay is produced on St. Thomas, and for reasons as yet obscure, although studied by both British and Danish agriculturists, the industry has not been commercially successful on Tortola. Our valued correspondent, Mr. W. Fishlock, in charge of the Botanical Station in Tortola, discussed this interesting topic in 1912 in The West Indian Bulletin. The bay rum is a beautiful little tree with thick, glossy leaves. Visitors to Bermuda will remember the wonderfully fine specimen which stands on Government Grounds at Mount Langton, where it was planted a good many years ago. On St. John the tree springs up spontaneously from seed in the woodlands, and is also transplanted; other trees are cut out, so that pure groves covering many acres may be seen; the leaves are gathered and the essential oil distilled from them and shipped to St. Thomas.

In addition to the larger islands, the archipelago contains many small ones, and keys. I cruised through most of it in 1913 in a sloop which had just been built on St. John, making botanical collections, with a crew of four island sailors and perfect mariners they are; the keen delight they took in outsailing the British mail schooner and their absolute politeness about it were very fine, and I was sorry to leave them after they had raced me into Fajardo from St. Thomas ahead of the strong trade wind. We trolled for mackerel on that run. They said we would not see any until we reached United States waters, and so it was, for just past the famous Sail Rock, in the middle of the Virgin Passage, the fish began to come aboard fast and plenty, and the folk at Playa de Fajardo received a good part of the catch.

The marine views from the heights of St. Thomas, St. John, and Tortola are among the most beautiful in America; the many green islets dotted over the blue sea are peculiarly charming, and each supports interesting kinds of plants; one wants to visit all of them, and if he is a good sailor, he will have one of the great times of his life. The climate is delightful. I found the people well educated, uniformly polite, hospitable, and obliging, offering assistance in my work wherever I went; many wanted to know if they could not be annexed, hoping that my scientific errand might have something to do with it, and Porto Rico was so prosperous and they were so poor, but I had to tell them that I was only tracing the distribution of the indigenous flora of Porto Rico to its eastward extension.

FOREIGN STORY MODELS.

Mrs. Gerould's Statement Concerning the Influence of Maupassant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Magazine Section for July 23 Mrs. Katharine Fullerton Gerould is quoted as saying that she was told by Jonathan Sturgis, Maupassant's translator, that it was Maupassant's "The Odd Number" which started Mary E. Wilkins in her story writing career; that she "used it as a model, deliberately basing short stories on it, in an effort to master the secret of Maupassant's method."

Some reviewers have compared her stories, "Old Woman Magoun" and "The Gold," to the great French writer's powerful delineations. I have seen the comparison myself. But I personally know that Mary E. Wilkins Freeman never used any of Maupassant's stories or those of any other writer in doing her early work. Certainly, to even an unofficial critic, there is little resemblance between the French writer and the simple, faithful, marvelously lifelike delineations of New England characters in her early stories. The resemblance comes later with Mrs. Freeman's riper, more mature, and powerful work, such as the stories mentioned.

Mrs. Freeman likes to think that she is purely an American writer, indebted to the writers of no foreign country. Her sturdy types of New England first made her known, but in later years she has shown much versatility in depicting other than New England characters. In place of the literal, faithful pictures of the section where she lived before her marriage she now does stories more psychological in their delineation of character and motives.

It seems to me that, with A Poe and a Bret Harte, American short story writers have not needed to graze in foreign pastures for models. It is interesting to note, in connection with Mrs. Gerould's statement of what Mr. Sturgis told her, that Mrs. Freeman has no recollection of ever reading "The Odd Number," which she is said by Mr. Sturgis to have spent two years in studying!

ANNIE WILLIS MCCULLOUGH.

Metuchen, N. J., July 26, 1916.

Guardsmen and The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the Wisconsin troops were called out and reached Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Military Reservation, Alexander L. Strouse, formerly of New York, in whose law offices I had been employed as stenographer and clerk, was kind enough to have THE TIMES sent to me, because, when in Milwaukee, I read his TIMES daily and liked it so well. I am now receiving it regularly, and I write this letter to express to you my appreciation for your efforts in producing such a good paper. I have never seen a paper whose news, editorial, magazine, and illustrated sections are better than yours, and I believe there is no better paper. I anxiously wait for it every day, here on the flats of Fort Sam Houston, and really worry if I do not receive it promptly.

ELMER H. GROTH.

Camp Wilson, Texas, July 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Hurrah! Your edition of July 20 reached me last evening, the second paper I have had since July 13.

W. G. BATES,
Colonel Seventy-first Infantry, New York.

McAllen, Texas, July 26, 1916.

Sharks as Food.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can testify to the edibility of the shark, having repeatedly made this fish a part of my regular dinner when in London. To my mind it is far more nutritious than halibut, and quite as palatable. In the West of England, for years, dogfish was a recognized food. Under that name it failed in general acceptance. Subsequently it reappeared as "rock salmon," and as such has quite superseded the demand for cod among the middle classes.

G. W. ANSON.

New York, July 28, 1916.

THE QUARANTINED POOR.

How They May Be Helped to Bear the Strain of a City Summer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Is there anything I can do to help the families whose members are suffering with infantile paralysis?" The question has come to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor many times in our mail and over the telephone during the last week. To those who would help personally the answer may not always be easy, for this means in most cases personal visitation to the homes and the doing of things that can best be done only by those trained and skilled in the work. But to those who are willing to help through others (and there are many such) there are several suggestions.

The temporary closing of some of the day nurseries in the city means that mothers who depended upon these places to care for their children while they did an occasional day's work away from home are now deprived of that means of adding to the family income. Our district nurses and visitors have been instructed to see that any of their families so affected are properly assisted. Further, in spite of the fact that we have increased the capacity of our Sea Breeze Home to take care of families who under ordinary conditions would have been sent to districts outside of New York for a two weeks' outing and are planning to run it to full capacity until late in the season, many families will not be able even to go to Sea Breeze because of the presence of infantile paralysis in their neighborhood, though they themselves are not afflicted with the disease. The best substitute for such

DR. LOUIS KLOPSCH LEFT $643,239 NET

His Christian Herald, Started by Talmage, Appraised at $358,334.

EARNED $68,417 YEARLY

Widow, to Whom Estate Was Left, Tried to Sell Publication and Then Decided to Continue It.

The estate of Dr. Louis Klopsch, owner of The Christian Herald, who died March 7, 1910, was appraised yesterday at $872,902 gross and $643,239 net. The estate was reduced $110,883 by sums he owed various charitable funds collected through The Christian Herald, which were distributed after his death. The entire estate went to his wife, Mary M. Klopsch.

The value of The Christian Herald, with the good will, was fixed at $358,344. The evidence as to the value of the property showed that the plant and library were worth $135,032 and accounts receivable amounted to $77,188. Shortly before his death Dr. Klopsch bought the circulation of The Home Herald of Chicago, containing 120,990 names, for $50,000. The Christian Herald had $648,537 of notes payable and other debts which reduced its net assets to $162,083.

The circulation of The Christian Herald varied from 168,150 to 207,815 during three years, and the net profits ran from $64,398 to $80,826. The good will, estimated at three times the average annual income of $68,417 for four years, was fixed at $196,251. The appraiser's report states that the circulation and reputation of The Christian Herald were built around the personality of the late Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, who was connected with it for many years, and following his death around the personality of Dr. Klopsch.

Mrs. Klopsch made affidavit that after her husband's death she tried to sell the property for its appraised value but was unable to do so and then decided to continue the publication with its present staff. She incorporated a company in New Jersey and took the capital stock, $350,000 preferred and $175,000 common.

At the time of Dr. Klopsch's death he held title to the property, Mount Lawn, at Clarkstown, Rockland County, used by The Christian Herald Children's Home. In explaining why the property was not taxable as part of Dr. Klopsch's estate, George H. Sandison, managing editor of the publication, said in an affidavit that in 1894, when there was great suffering and much unemployment in New York, The Christian Herald raised a food fund which had a balance of $4,900 on hand the following Spring. Dr. Klopsch then decided to spend the money on fresh-air outings for poor children, and for this purpose got the use of Mount Lawn, owned by the Rev. Augustine D. L. Jewett. Later he bought it and shortly after his death Mrs. Klopsch deeded the property to the home. The total cost was $16,057.

Mr. Klopsch had $255,827 cash, and the contents of his apartment were appraised at $1,868. He had $189,712 life insurance. One of his claims was $3,634 against the Rev. Stephen Merritt for a loan. He held 500 shares of the Hansel Mining Company and 1,000 shares of the Publishing Company of the International Order of the Kings Daughters and Sons, appraised as worthless.

WILL OF MATTHIAS HAFFEN.

Widow Receives Greater Part of Retired Brewer's Estate.

The will of Mathias Haffen, retired brewer of the Bronx, was offered for probate in the Bronx County Surrogate's Court yesterday. The larger part of an estate estimated to be worth between one and a quarter, to one and a half million dollars is left to the widow, Mrs. Wilhelmina Haffen. She and John M. Haffen of 2,505 Creston Avenue, are the executors.

Mr. Haffen who lived at 2,979 Marion Avenue, the Bronx, died July 23. He sold the Heffen brewery to the Ruppert interests. Louis F. Haffen, a brother, former Borough President of the Bronx, receives $25,000 under the will, which was made September 19, 1914. Three others, Henry Haffen of 843 Crotona Park North, Mrs. Mary Schoenhardt of 306 East 162d Street, and Mrs. Elizabeth Miewenhouf of 4 West 121st Street, sisters, are not mentioned in the will.

Two servants of the deceased, Mary Ambes and Annie Goebler, receive $500 each. The St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and the Seton Hospital for Consumptives, receive $5,000 each. The Home for the Aged, at 183rd Street, and Belmont Avenue, and Woodlawn Cemetery receive requests of $2,000 each.

Charles Sprague Smith Estate.

The estate of Charles Sprague Smith, for many years director of the Peoples's Institute, who died on March 30, 1910, was appraised yesterday at $38,340. The sole beneficiary was the widow, Mrs. Isabella D. Sprague Smith. The bulk of the estate consisted of life insurance amounting to $30,320. The record showed stocks worth $15,194, of which the largest holding was a fifth interest in the Neighborhood Amusement Co., owner of a theatre in Yonkers, valued at $4,000.

Award to Mrs. Florman and Sisters.

Surrogate Fowler decided yesterday that Mrs. Nils Florman and her sisters, Vera and Rita Kohler, daughters of the late Charles Kohler, piano manufacturer, are entitled to a distribution at once of part of the surplus income of $1,200,000 from trust funds set aside in their father's will. The Surrogate directed the trustees to reappartion sufficient funds to pay $25,000 a year to each of the daughters and to divide the remainder among them at once.

Woman's $8,000 Bequest to Maid.

The will of Mrs. Ellen Stuart Bentley, who died April 10, last, leaves $3,000 to her maid, Minnie F. Smith of the Hotel Del Prado, Chicago, and gives the rest of an estate of more than $75,000 to relatives. She lived in Richmond, Va., but owned property in New York. She was divorced in 1911 from L. Vernon Bentley and in February, 1915, married Judson Bernard Vance, whom she divorced last December in Reno.

Dr. George S. Lynde Leaves $21,214

The estate of Dr. George S. Lynde of the Department of Health, who died Nov. 5, 1914, was appraised yesterday at $21,214 net. The report shows that there were insufficient assets to pay bequests of $20,000 to Phillips Exeter Academy, $10,000 to Bowdoin College, and $5,000 to the Bangor Public Library in full, and they were reduced about one-half. Dr. Lynde's friend, Frederick H. Dillingham, received $3,000 and personal effects worth $1,014.

BRIDE OF H. A. WEATHERBEE.

Miss Marjorie Foley Is Wedded in Grace Church at White Plains.

Miss Marjorie Foley, daughter of Mrs. P. J. Foley of Rye, and Hicks Arnold Weatherbee, only son of Mrs. Amy Constable Weatherbee and the late Edwin H. Weatherbee, were married yesterday in Grace Episcopal Church at White Plains, the Rev. Frank F. Stramons officiating.

It was a quiet wedding, and afterward the pair left on a motor trip. On their return they will reside at White Plains, where Mr. Weatherbee has recently purchased a country place.

Their engagement was announced in June. Mr. Weatherbee is the President of Arnold, Constable & Co., of which his father was the head. Mr. Weatherbee's mother has a country place at Mamaroneck.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, July 29th, averaged as follows: Domestic beef 12½ cents per pound.—Adv.

TO PRESENT MISS WHITNEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney to Open Their New Ballroom.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31. — Mrs. Henry Clews was among those giving luncheons today. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson motored back to New York today. Mrs. Thompson is sailing for Europe Saturday.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt returned to New York today to continue work for the National Guardsmen's families.

Friday evening will be very gay, being the evening for the coming out of Miss Flora Vanderbilt Whitney, with a large dance given by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who will use the new ballroom for the first time. Numerous dinner parties will be given that night, the guests afterward going to the dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitz Eugene Dixon have completed a visit with Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, who are in New York in connection with their trip to the Amazon in September.

Mixed tennis doubles will be started at the Casino tomorrow for cups given by the Casino, the first match of the Summer. Entries include Mrs. Barger Wallach and Lorillard Tailer, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, and Williams P. Burden, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Herbert C. Pell, Jr.; Miss Natalja Willard and Douglas Waters, Mrs. Jones and Thomas Ridgeway, Craig Biddle and partner, Charles E. Sands and partner.

Vice Admiral De Witt Coffman, U. S. N. commander of the battleship division of the Atlantic fleet, entertained with a dinner on board flagship Arkansas tonight, having as his guests Admiral and Mrs. Henry T. Mayo, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. Fechteler, Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Rear Admiral Thomas S. Rodger, Captain and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard, Captain and Mrs. Hugh Rodman, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Pay Director and Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, Commander and Mrs. Leigh Palmer, Commander O. P. Jackson, Chief of Staff to Admiral Mayo and Mrs. Jackson, and Mrs. Coffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse entertained a children's party this afternoon at Villino in honor of their daughter, Miss Sylvia R. Hillhouse. Luncheon and dancing followed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan will give a luncheon Wednesday for young people.

Captain Henry A. Wiley, commanding the flagship Wyoming, will give a dinner Friday on board for Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman, U. S. N.

Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give a luncheon Thursday and a dinner Saturday.

Captain and Mrs. Albert P. Niblack will give a dinner Thursday evening in honor of Vice Admiral and Mrs. De Witt Coffman.

W. D. Burden of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Robert T. McKee of New York is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Lispenard Stewart gave a stag dinner at Graves Point Fishing Club tonight. The guests were J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, J. Stewart Barney, Francis Lee Clark, Royal Phelps Carroll, Pembroke Jones, Dudley G. Gautier, and H. Casimir de Rham.

MANY VISITORS AT THE PIER.

Golf and Tennis Interest Those Not at the Polo Match.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Polo was the popular sport of the day at Narragansett with two matches in the champion series between Meadow Brook and Great Neck and Rugby and Coronado.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont motored over from Newport for the tournament, and were among the spectators for the open championship match played by the Long Island players.

Others noted at the matches were Mr. and Mrs. John Jay Pell and Miss Hannah Randolph of Philadelphia, Markoe Robinson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Kitty Penn-Smith, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Henry W. Harrison, John J. Hanan, Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Busch and the Misses Busch of St. Louis, Jay Coogan, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, and Mr. and Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal of New York.

Golfing and tennis were also in favor today at the Point Judith Country Club, and the outdoor pastimes were followed by afternoon tea.

Henry B. Kane left today for New York to join his brother, Grenville Kane, on the yacht Ventura, which is about to sail on the annual cruise of New York Yacht Club.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hanan gave a luncheon on the Plaza of the Casino, and among their guests were Colonel and Mrs. Antony Dyer of Rhode Island and Carl J. Nordell of Boston.

In another luncheon group at the Casino today were Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Charles C. Rumsey of New York, and Quincy A. Shaw, 2d, of the Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell were joined at luncheon today by Markoe Robinson of Philadelphia and T. Chesley Richardson of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Edward Emerson of Baltimore have left the Pier for several days to visit Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Lenox, Mass.

Professor Charles Hunkins of Brown University has left the Arlington for the military camp at Plattsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hambleton and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Symington of Baltimore are at the Imperial.

The first costume ball of the season will take place tomorrow night at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McAlpin and Miss Harriette McAlpin of New York and Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Cortright of Philadelphia are registered at the Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Harold Freeman of Morristown, N. J., have arrived for the polo season, and are at the Gladstone.

TENNIS IN WHITE MOUNTAINS

Crawford Notch Tournament Attracts Many Noted Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H., July31.—The eleventh annual tennis tournament of the Crawford Notch Lawn Tennis Club, for the Crawford Notch Challenge Cup and White Mountain championship, will begin tomorrow and already many tennis players have arrived. Among those registered now here are T. B. Plimpton of Norwood, Mass.; M. S. Hagar of New York; C. H. Holloway, Dr. W. A. Bradenord, Philip W. Davis; Elias Field of Boston; Laurin H. Martin of Lowell, Mass.; A. A. Cameron and J. F. Abbott of Westford, Mass., and J. Brooks Keyes of Quincy, Mass.

Several metropolitan players and the Canadian players will arrive tomorrow, besides which many will motor here from local resorts.

Otto Garbe of New York has come from the Mount Washington Hotel and Mundt, the Brooklyn crack player, will come from Fabyans.

Mr. and Mrs. David Warfield of New York, who are touring the mountains in company of Miss Stella Bradt and Edward Fagan, are at Crawfords for a few days.

Many baseball enthusiasts motored to Bretton Woods from Bethlehem today with their local team, which won in a game with Mount Pleasant, 9 to 2.

Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Edgerton of New York have left Umbagog camps, on Lake Umbagog, for Narragansett Pier, but will return there for the duck shooting in September.

Arrivals at the Mount Pleasant House today include Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reed and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Granger of New York, and Mrs. Leroy King, Miss King and Miss Cameron of Newport.

Mrs. John Biggs of Wilmington was hostess at a putting match at the Waumbek, at Jefferson, in which the entire colony was out. Mrs. James Dolier of New York took first prize, with a score of 39, and Louis K. Liggett of Boston won the men's prize, with a score of 36. Master Renwick Dimond won the boys' match, with 44, and Miss Margaret Willing took the girls', with 40.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Rohlig arrived at the Mount Washington over the Ideal Tour, and will have two of their favorite saddle horses here for their use on the trails.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Beal of Yonkers have been joined at the Mount Washington by Miss Elinor Tower of Long Beach.

Mme. E. L. Demares Van Swinderen of London, the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas of Tuxedo Park, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Gordon of Quebec, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Marter, and Leonard Marter of Montreal are among arrivals by automobile at the Mount Washington Hotel.

Colonel and Mrs. R. A. Swigert of Sinclair Lodge, Bethlehem, have given handsome silver trophies to the Bethlehem Country Club, which will be played for in a special handicap event later in the month.

DEMOCRATS POSTPONE IMMIGRATION BILL

Caucus Puts It Off Till Next Session — Senate Defeats Proposal for a Rider.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Democratic Senators, in a caucus tonight, voted to postpone action on the Immigration bill until the next session of Congress, and adopted, by a vote of 38 to 0, a resolution binding all Democratic Senators to that decision.

A resolution was then adopted, 32 to 7, pledging the majority to vote down any attempt to attach the immigration measure to the Child Labor bill as a rider.

By a vote of 35 to 17 the Senate earlier in the day declined to take up the immigration bill on a motion by Senator Poindexter of Washington. Democratic Senators voted solidly against the proposal, which was injected into the midst of debate on the District of Columbia Appropriation bill.

MARK INDIAN TRAILS.

Ex-Gov. W. A. McCorkle Presides at Greenbrier Ceremonies.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. George Dallas Dixon of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerbaugh of New York have motored down from New York and are stopping in the Old White.

Mrs. Edmond M. Henderson of Cincinnati, daughter of Mrs. John Kohlsaat, has returned to White Sulphur. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Seddon of Baltimore have arrived and Fred M. McGonigal of Atlanta, Ga., is here Garnett Andrews, Garnett Andrews, Jr., and the Misses Betty Beirne and Katharine Lever of Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived in their car this morning and are registered in the Greenbrier.

Mrs. Bartlett Arkell of New York, her sister, Miss Susan Grigsby, and her cousin, Mrs. Eliabeth Hepburn, were guests of Miss E. M. Maxwell of New York for luncheon today in the Old White.

The tennis courts were the centre of attraction this morning, when the Misses Gwendolyn King, Hilah French, and Mackie Strobel, and John French, Jr., played several vigorous sets.

The Misses Jeanne and Katharine McLaughlin of New Brunswick entertained Mrs. Thomas W. Symons and her daughter, Miss Largretta Symons, and Mrs. Frances Loring and her daughter, Miss Lydia Loring, of Washington, D. C., at dinner last evening.

A cornersone has been laid near the New Casino, by ex-Governor William A. McCorkle, George W. Stevens and Decatur Axtell of Virginia, Joseph E. Chilton of West Virginia, and General Edward P. Meany of Kentucky to mark the chief warrior trails of the American Indians, used by Indians of the Ohio Valley, when attacking the settlement of Virginia. The site has been for the last century the scene of many of the most important events of the history of our country.

Herman L. Lorentzen of St. Louis has just returned from a house party, given at the home of John T. Davis of Elkins, W. Va. The other guests were Dietrich Kohlsaat of Cincinnati, and Miss Frances Wilkinson of Chicago. The party spent several delightful afternoons at Mr. Davis's shooting box, as well as being entertained at the home of Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle of New York, left today for Rapadin, Orange County, Va., where they will spend several weeks in their country home. Mrs. Battle's mother, Mrs. George W. Bagby of Richmond, Va., left today for Wernersville, Penn.

PRIZES FOR BIRD HOUSES.

Women Would Encourage Berkshire Children to Build Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 31.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall Walker are to entertain the Lenox Garden Club at their estate, Brookside, in Great Barrington, Aug. 7. Professor Rusby of New York will speak on "Flowers Used in Perfumes and Medicine." At a meeting of the Executive Committee in Curtis Hotel today Mr. and Mrs. John B. Trevor of New York were elected members. It was voted to give three prizes of $5, $3, and $2 to each of the towns of Lenox, Stockbridge, Pittsfield, Lee, Dalton, Tyringham for school children who build the most attractive bird houses.

Miss Aleda Chamberlain of New York is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke in Lenox.

With Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen in Stockbridge are Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. John Emanuel, Miss Janet Emanuel, and Miss Robbins of Brooklyn.

Miss Beatrice Longman of New York and William Brewster of Cambridge, Mass., are with Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chester French in Stockbridge. Miss Dorothy Schoonmaker, who was with them, went to Southampton, L. I.

Cleveland Moffet of New York has joined Mrs. Moffet at Purlieu Inn, Stockbridge. They have taken the French cottage on Church Street for the Fall.

Arriving today at the Curtis Hotel were Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Hoyt and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Beadleston of New York.

F. A. Delano, Miss Delano, and Miss Laura Delano of Washington, D. C., are at the Maplewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Best of New York are at Heaton Hall.

TRANSATLANTIC VOYAGERS.

Three Liners Arrive and the Carpathia Sails Today.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA, (Glasgow, via Liverpool.)—Captain T. A. Albrethson, Frank C. White, Mrs. Edith M. Collinson, Edgar L. Yates, O. G. Branscombe, Mrs. Margaret Drysdale, Miss Euphemia R. Dalrymple, Mrs. W. L. Ede, J. D. Henry, Dr. C. D. Holmes, F. K. Jackson, Mrs. D. G. MacRae, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Murphy, Andrew R. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ward, Miss H. L. Wilcox, Miss M. Allen, Miss Bella Black, M. C. Boyd, Miss G. M. Bromley, Andrew Burnett, Miss Mary H. Cooper, Miss E. M. Davis, Miss M. Dawson, Rev. Clement Myline, Miss E. A. Plank, Miss Jane Porter, Robert Wilson, Miss K. C. Sutherland.

ROCHAMBEAU, (Bordeaux.)—Miss M. Boyan, Dr. Gray Blinn, Dr. Lawrence Bartlett, Robert Cody, Mrs. Cody, D. Cassard, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chew Cassgrain, Miss C. Cassgrain, Miss A. David, Miss E. David, T. Henry Dewey, H. W. Forbes, Herbert Griggs, Mrs. C. Gage, A. Hodder, Miss S. Huntington, Mrs. L. Koel, C. Lassner, Mrs. G. Lecomte, A. Landon, Miss N. Morgan, F. Marion, Mrs. Murray Taylor, John McDaid, Miss R. Osborne, J. Osborne, Mrs. A. Pascal, Mrs. M. Pinson, Walter Ross, Mr. and Mrs. M. Richardson, J. T. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter, W. Scarlett, E. Sallsbury, J. Savage, Miss F. Spandow, W. Stern, Mrs. B. Townsend, and Mrs. A. Young.

PANNONIA, (Liverpool)—Mrs. Constance Andrews, B. O. Andrews, Stephen J. Burke, Geoffrey Chance, Miss E. D. Evelyn, Mrs. M. E. Haskell, Miss Beatrice Jerman, Harold C. Nash, Thomas C. Scott, J. H. Senior, and Miss Florence C. Purlen.

Some of those booked to leave today for Liverpool on the Cunarder Carpathia are:

L. T. Allen, Mrs. M. C. Beaumont, Miss Violet Beaumont, P. H. Brew, Mrs. E. M. Brown, Donald Bruce, Alfred Burnham, D. F. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Cook, Albert Davis, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dyas, Miss F. M. Gale, James Gibson, Mrs. Eleanor Harkness, Mrs. Kate James, A. C. Kay, C. H. Kendall, Miss Edith Kenward, R. F. Kerr, Mrs. E. M. Langmaid, Miss Dorothy Pearson, H. P. Porter, J. A. Porter, Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, E. H. Seward, Miss Mary T. Smyth, Mrs. G. H. Stephenson, Alexander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. James Sugden, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Wright, Mr. and Mrs. F. Weber.

Miss Lopokova Wed Since Spring.

Although Miss Lydia Lopokova, the Russian dancer, and Randolfo Barocchi were married early this Spring, the fact of their marriage did not become known until yesterday, when some of their friends announced it. Mr. Barocchi is secretary to Serge de Diaghieff of the Russian Ballet. He and his bride are now in Paris.

LUNCHEON TO INOUYE.

Japan Society Host to Diplomat on His Way Home from London.

Marqis K. Inoduye, who recently retired as Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, was the guest of the Japan Society at a luncheon yesterday at the Lawyers Club. High tributes to his achievements and those of Japan were heard by the Marquis with evident pleasure. In turn he expressed the hope that the Japan societies of New York and of London, having for their object the promotion of more friendly relations between Japan and the English-speaking countries, would combine their efforts more closely with greater results.

The Marquis said he was aroused by the terrific explosion in Jersey City early Sunday morning as his ship was coming up the bay, and he thought for a while it was intended as a salute for himself. Seriously, however, he said he was greatly shocked by the result of that disaster, and expressed his sympathy for those who had suffered from it.

A Barton Hepburn was toastmaster. Jerome D. Greene, Secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Charles H. Sherrill spoke, and among the invited guests were: Ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, General James N. Allison, Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society; R. Ichnomiya, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, Surgeon Major, U. S. A., retired; K. Seko, S. Akamatsu, Japanese Consul General; Walter E. Frew, Willard Straight, Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey; John I. Waterbury, Mellville E. Stone, Captain Michael McDonald, U. S. N. retired; Colonel Robert M. Thompson, Farris R. Russell, George Gray Ward, C. A. Coffin, Mortimer L. Schiff, I. Hamaoka, Director Yokohama Specie Bank; S. Takaki, T. Otsuka, William H. Burr, Bishop Arthur S. Lloyd, John S. Sleicher, Howard Mansfield, and Herbert Noble.

BOXALL'S COLLECTION SOLD

$5,505 Realized in Auction at Sotheby's in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—Selections from the collections of the late Sir William Boxall, Mr. Watts-Dunton, and those of Archibald G. B. Russell, Esq., were offered at Sotheby's today, and a total of $5,505 was obtained from the sale of six lots. A mezzotint of Henrietta, the Countess of Warwick, by J. R. Smith after Romney, from the Boxall collection was sold for $1,650. This is nearly full length and bears the artists' names in scratched letters, with margins.

A set of the original issue of Whittler's "Douze Eaux Apres Nature," with twelve etchings and title, engraved in Paris in 1858, brought $575, and was bought by Colnaghi. The Countess of Harrington, done by Valentine Green, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, catalogued as "in a fine early state," was sold for $1,500. General Washington, done by T. Cheesman, after J. Trumbull, in colors, brought $230, and was sold to Sabin.

Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, done by Barney after T. Gainsborough, catalogued as "first state, open letter proof," was sold for $750, and Elizabeth, Duchess of Hamilton and Argyle, by C. Read, from the Watts-Dunton collection, was sold for $1,000.

ASSAULT ON CZAREVITCH.

Japanese Writer Recalls an International Tragedy of 1891.

Twenty-five years ago—May 11, 1891—when the present Czar, then the Czarevitch, was making a tour of Japan, he was stabbed by a policeman in Otsu, a picturesque town some six miles from Kyoto. The assault, which might have had grave international consequences, is quaintly described as follows by Saitoman in the Japanese Advertiser on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the event:

"The would-be assassin soon became as notorious as the event itself. He was Tsuda Sanzo of Shiga prefecture, and has earned unenviable immortality comparable almost to that of Judas Iscariot.

"In a few hours the whole of the Japanese Empire was agog with excitement. No such sensation had ever been created. A tumultuous conglomeration of amazement, indignation, and apprehension swept over the face of all Japan. The wild rumor was circulated that the Prince had been gravely wounded, and that he was dying. In fact, it was by no means a serious injury. But all sorts of uneasy, fear-inspiring tattle went their round. Tsuda Sanzo would assuredly have been lynched had not the strictest care been taken to guard him—so high ran the universal indignation against him. Numerous representatives of people paid their respects at the Prince's hotel in Kyoto. Letters of apology and sympathy as well as of solace and gifts poured in from all quarters, and the Diet sent a representative to inquire after the Prince's condition.

"The day after the incident the Emperor Meiji started for Kyoto to apologize and console him in person. His Majesty's solicitude about the Prince was described as being very intense, and it was shared by the whole of the people and the press. The latter commented on the event with the severest indignation; no epithet was sufficiently strong to characterize Tsuda Sanzo and his act. The responsibility of the event was promptly distributed, Saigo Judo, Minister of Home Affairs, and Aoki Shuzo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, were deprived of their portfolios. The Governor of Shiga prefecture and the chief of the prefecture's police bureau were also put out of office. Enomoto Buyo was appointed Foreign Minister. Having been in Russia, for some time Enomoto was selected to wait on the Prince at Kyoto, representing the Cabinet. The Czarevitch was, it was reported, much pleased with the sincerity and courtesy of sympathy given him by all people, high and low; but as a result of the Czar's injunction he gave up the plan of going to Tokio. He turned round and boarded a warship at Kobe bound for Vladivostok. Thither the Emperor escorted the Prince, and bade him a cordial sayonara. The Emperor returned to the capital on May 22.

"Tsuda Sanzo was tried in the Supreme Court at Otsu. The procurators, evidently under the instruction of the authorities, insisted that the prisoner should be tried for "disrespect to the imperial court," a crime punishable with death. The Government sought to appease the Russian sentiment by sacrificing the life of Tsuda Sanzo. But the chief Judge of the Supreme Court, Kojima Yukien, would not give the charge demanded; he asserted that Tsuda's crime was attempted murder, and was firm in his stand. Tsuda was therefore sentenced to penal servitude for life and deported to Hokkaido. The Judge, Kojima, was afterward much admired for having upheld the dignity and independence of judicature. But Tsuda Sanzo died not long after this, either in the course of deportation or in prison. Some people shook their heads about his mysterious death.

"For many months after the event people continued to talk about the Otsu calamity. I well remember as a boy singing a popular patriotic song then universally sung, in which Tsuda Sanzo was branded as a fool, traitor, and madman. What was the motive of the poor Tsuda? He was evidently a deluded patriot. In those days political speechmaking was in great vogue, and the fear of Russian encroachment on the land of the gods was not infrequently breathed to a gathering of hot-blooded youthful patriots. The laying of the trans-Siberian railway, in the eyes of many, the first step toward the Russian absorption of Japan. Such thought, it must be confessed, ruled the political brains at that time, and it no doubt turned the head of the poor Tsuda.

"What Tsuda's stained sabre has cost both Russia and Japan! Hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost, and thousands of millions of money spent! And Russia's defeat in the war of 1904-5 made Germany arrogant and dangerous, and the Czar has been obliged to join in this world's war. It has taken nearly twenty-five years before Japan and Russia have come to a perfect understanding of each other and to talk of an alliance in the case of the peace of the Orient. But for the madness of Tsuda Sanzo, the history of the twentieth century might have told a different story. Some one has truly said: 'I dread a fool more than all the devils of hell.'"

JOWETT SAYS THE WAR IS FOR BASAL RIGHTS

Preacher Believes America Does Not Clearly See the Larger Issues of the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 31.—The Daily Chronicle interviewed the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett on the eve of his return to New York.

"One of the graver things now emerging from the conflict," he said, "is our larger view of all the issues involved. At the beginning we believed our part in the war was necessary to vindicate the rights of Belgium. We now are realizing it is a crusade on behalf of the common basal rights of mankind and the very foundations of civilization. It is these larger issues that I do not think have really clearly dawned upon the American nation.

"When President Wilson said that America was not directly concerned with the issues of the war he expounded that limited conception which widely prevails in the United States. I do not mean to say for a moment that the sympathies of the American people are not with the Allies. There can be no uncertainty about that, but they are the sympathies more of the spectator than of the crusader, who feels that something vital to his own life is involved."

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett has been pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church since 1911. Before that time he held pastorates in England.

ANGLO-ITALIAN DISPUTE.

The Secolo of Milan Discusses the Controversy Over Freight.

What is considered in England to be a remarkable article on Anglo-Italian relations appeared recently in the Secolo of Milan. It concludes with a stirring tribute to the great part paid by the British Navy in the war, but opens with a discussion of the high freights which have to be paid by Italian shippers.

The Secolo notes that even in the Italian Chamber the argument has been used that "England ought to have foreseen and provided against falling exchange, high freights, and so on, if she wanted us to fight beside her"; but the Radical Italian journal frankly admits that if economic damage is to be inflicted on England to favor certain Italian interests, the result would be to the disadvantage of all concerned.

Taking the present price of coal in Italy as an example the Secolo, pointing out that England is not responsible for the increase or the original price at Cardiff, the loss on the exchange, or the cost of unloading at Genoa, shows that England herself pays the increase in freights in common with all the world.

The figures quoted to show the progressive increase in the cost of coal loaded on train at Genoa are very remarkable, illustrating as they do the fact that since July, 1914, while the total increase in the original cost of the coal at Cardiff has risen by 324 per cent., freightage has risen by no less than 1,277 per cent.

What this means to Italy may be judged when it is borne in mind that of 10,000,000 tons of coal annually imported into Italy, 7,000,000 tons come from England, and that the price per ton loaded on train at Genoa has risen from 36.65 lire to 240 lire during the period mentioned. The Secolo justly points out that the high freights affect all other countries equally, and that the present rate from Cardiff to Marseilles is high, or only is less than the rate to Genoa; also, that if, as between the two places, the loss on exchange is greater at Genoa, the loss is Italy's affair and not England's.

It is acknowledged by the Milan journal that it is not in the power of one nation, or group of nations, to provide an immediate remedy, and it summarizes fairly the real causes of high freights, namely, lack of available tonnage, reduced production of shipbuilding yards, the requirements of the Government at the ports, and the enormous increase in the cost of navigation.

"These," it is remarked, "are natural causes, and cannot be remedied by State action. The present rise in cost is due not to the rapacity of shipowners but to the competition among consumers," and the conclusion is arrived at that "the problem is insoluble."

Engagements.

Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego of this city, who is at Rangeley, Me., has announced the engagement of her dalughter by a former marriage, Miss Leontine Curtiss, to William T. Bull, son of the late Dr. William T. Bull of New York. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dickenson of Castlewood, Va., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathleen Dickenson, to Joseph Lawrence Nettles of Columbia, S. C. Mr. Nettles is a graduate of the Harvard Law School.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Shultz of Montclair, N. J., have announced the engagemenet of their daughter, Miss Clara L. Shultz, to J. Edgar Voorhees, son of A. A. Voorhees of Montclair.

Admiral Sir John Hopkins.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, actively connected with the navy for more than forty years and Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean Station during 1896-99, died on Sunday at Highcliffe, Hampshire, in his eighty-third year. He was a son of the late Rev. W. T. Hopkins, rector of Nuffield, Oxon., and was educated in Marlborough College. He joined the navy in 1854. Later he became private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty and in 1881 became Aide de Camp to the Queen. Sir John held several other commands until 1902 when he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India Station.

Dr. Thomas Kenefick.

Dr. Thomas Kenefick, a physician of 78 East Fifty-fourth Street and Newport, R. I., died on Sunday at Lawrence, Mass., at the home of his brother, Owen A. Kenefick. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city in 1885, later taking post-graduate courses in the University of Vienna and the Vienna Polytechnic Institute. Dr. Kenefick had practiced in Newport for twenty years, and was attending physician at the Newport Hospital.

Charles B. Shakespeare.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Charles B. Shakespeare, a son of Mrs. Charles O. Shakespeare of 103 South Twenty-first Street, and a member of one of the most prominent families here, died today in a hospital at Bryn Mawr from infantile paralysis. He was in his twenty-fifth year, and is believed to have contracted the disease in New York, where he made frequent business trips.

Hans E. Benedix Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 31.—Hans Ehrich Benedix, formerly an editor of the New Yorker Staats-Zeitung and more recently correspondent for that paper here, died on Saturday after a long illness from consumption. The Overseas News Agency in announcing his death says that he contracted the disease while a prisoner in a British detention camp.

Dr. L. Albert Neisser.

BERLIN, July 31.—Professor L. Albert Neisser of Breslau University, the famous dermatologist, died yesterday. He was in his sixty-second year and was for many years a leading specialist in the treatment of diseases of the blood and skin. In 1878 he joined the Faculty of Breslau University, four years later being appointed a Professor and Director of the Dermatological Clinic.

Unusual Life Saving.

Unusual methods were employed at Vandalia in effecting the rescue of a valuable mare that fell into a well twenty-two feet deep. The owner, assisted by neighbors, began throwing hay in the well, the mare climbing on the hay as fast as she could and at last reaching the top safely.—Kansas City Times.

W. H. BRIDGHAM AND WIFE DIE

Their Deaths in France Occur Within Six Days of Each Other.

Announcement of the deaths of William Haliburton Bridgham and his wife, Mrs. Honorine Gargulio Bridgham, was received yesterday by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mrs. Bridgham died in Marseilles, France, on July 23, and her husband died there on July 29. Both were prominent for many years here and in East Providence, R. I. They were married in April, 1906.

Mrs. Bridgham was the widow of Robert M. Vail, whom she married in Constantinople, when she was married to Mr. Bridgham. For several years after her first husband's death she lived with her sister-in-law, Miss Mary P. Vail, at 6 East Forty-first Street. Another sister-in-law was Mrs. Charles Stebbins. Mrs. Bridgham was of Greek and Italian ancestry.

Mr. Bridgham was well known here for many years, and formerly lived in Washington Square. He was a son of the late Samuel W. Bridgham, and was born here sixty-six years ago. His mother was Mrs. Eliza A. Bridgham, and before marriage was a Miss Fales of Boston. His father was a member of an old Rhode Island family, and his grandfather was the first Mayor of Providence. Mr. Bridgham was also a descendant of Judge Haliburton of Nova Scotia, the author of several humorous works and a noted jurist. Mr. Bridgham was gra

BELMONT'S STROMBOLI WINS SARATOGA HANDICAP, AND HIS DEER TRAP THE U. S HOTEL STAKES

STROMBOLI TAKES SARATOGA HANDICAP

Huge Throng, Including Many Well-Known Persons, Sees Belmont Horse Win Classic.

DEER TRAP ALSO A WINNER

Belmont Youngster Captures U. S. Hotel Stakes — Fervid Enthusiasm as Meeting Opens.

It is many years since the Saratoga Racing Association has had an opening like the one of this afternoon, which ushered in the 1916 racing season at the Spa. With the magic words "They're off!" 15,000 persons stood up at the start of the first race and shouted a rousing welcome to the thoroughbreds, while the band added to the general rejoicing by rendering as its initial effort "America."

The conditions were almost ideal for the opening except for the heat. It would have been next to impossible to convince the majority of the spectators that the sun was more than four miles distant from the infield, but the officials of the association, remembering the many days of last August when rain clouds tried one after the other to convert the track to canal purposes, were perfectly satisfied, and heaved contented, though moist, sighs.

Every box in the clubhouse and every available seat in the grand stand were filled. Those not fortunate enough to have boxes awaiting their pleasure were on hand early to seize grand stand seats, and, once obtained, these were not vacated for the remainder of the afternoon. Advance predictions concerning the approach of a record season seemed to be justified. A glance at the big grand stand, packed to the last inch, gave testimony to the hold of the sport of racing on the American public.

A closer examination of the personalities in the big crowd would bring forth further evidence of the wide range of the sport's appeal. Rich and poor were there, and some of those present bear names known the length and breadth of the nation.

Throngs Head for Track Early.

The rush to the track commenced at noon, and soon had assumed the proportions of a Russian advance. Union Avenue presented a risk of life to the pedestrian who desired to cross that picturesque thoroughfare. The automobile parking space near the clubhouse very soon proved too small, and the machines overflowed its confines and parked anywhere and everywhere. It was a holiday crowd, and nobody seemed to mind the heat and jostling.

It is somewhat of a mystery where the thousands of visitors who have arrived here from New York and other parts of the country in the last twenty-four hours are going to eat and sleep. Hundreds have been literally turned away from hotels in the town and are seeking accommodation anywhere they can find it. The two principal hotels, the Grand Union and United States, have been refusing bookings since last Thursday, and the small hostelries are asking exorbitant prices for one room.

The two attractions of a highly interesting opening card were the Saratoga Handicap and the United States Hotel Stakes of $7,500. The fact that both these events were won by thoroughbreds bearing the silks of August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, was in itself a noteworthy feature, and at the same time a matter of sincere congratulation to the official head of the sport in this country. The winner of the handicap was Stromboli, while Deer Trap took the stakes, which is an event for two-year-olds, and the first one of the season in which the youngsters are asked to go six furlongs.

Stromboli's victory was a most impressive one. The Fair Play gelding ran in his best form and defeated such sensational thoroughbreds as Short Grass, the holder of the American mile record over a track with one turn, and Harry Payne Whitney's Regret, the Futurity winner of 1914, who has never been defeated until today. Then there was the great Western horse, Ed Crump, who ran second; the Finn, Captain E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury, and others. The Whitney entry was the first choice and went to the post at 9 to 10. The winner and his stable mate, Friar Rock, were coupled in the wagering at 18 to 5 and even money a place. Friar Rock, winner of the Brooklyn and Metropolitan handicaps; was third.

Regret Makes the Pace.

The moment the barrier was raised Notter, who had the mount on Regret and the outside position, shot out in front, crossed the field, and secured the rail. The mare took a commanding lead and maintained it, with Trial by Jury and Stromboli close at her heels. But the daughter of Broomstick could not sustain the pace. When coming into the stretch and challenged by Stromboli she refused to make any further effort in spite of the strenuous riding of her jockey, with the result that the winner passed her and came on to win by a length and a half from Ed Crump, who just managed to nose out the other Belmont entry for the place.

The main two-year-old event of the afternoon, the United States Hotel Stakes, brought out a field of eleven horses, Guy Fortune and Hells Bells being the two scratches. Willis Sharpe Kilmer added Election, a son of Ballot. This marked Mr. Kilmer's début on the Saratoga track. He is a newcomer to the turf and Election was the first horse owned by him to race at Saratoga.

Deer Trap's victory was of the sensational order, as the colt came up from behind at the last turn to snatch the large end of the purse from A. K. Macomber's imported Hollister, which had made all the early pace and at one time looked like a sure winner. Hollister was beaten by a length.

A six-furlong affair for three-year-olds and upward opened the card. One scratch, that of John W. Klein, a recent winner at the Yonkers meeting, brought the field down to thirteen. R. T. Wilson, President of the Saratoga Racing Association, started the old campaigner, Naushon, winner of many a hard race.

After several skittish members of the field had delayed the start for several minutes, the thoroughbreds were sent away in fair alignment, with Naushon in the lead, which he held for a couple of furlongs, when Silica, John Sanford's filly, drew away from the bunch and was up with the leader in short order. Silica increased her pace, and at the turn had taken the position from Naushon, drawing away to win, with four lengths to spare.

Weldship Wins Steeplechase.

The first stake event was the Shillelah Handicap Steeplechase at two miles. The event had a net value to the winner of $1,505. Three scratches and an added starter gave a field of eight. Thomas Hitchcock added Brentwood. To E. M. Weld's seasoned gelding Weldship went the honor of winning the first steeplechase of the meeting. The aged son of Seahorse II., racing in clean fashion and jumping in his best form, took a race that to all intents and purposes was his from the start. Save for the break, when the Weld entry was among the other contenders, he was always setting the pace, and when the stretch jump was cleared he simply walked away to an eight-length victory.

The selling war, which has been an unpleasant feature of the season on the metropolitan tracks, was renewed. In the first race Silica, which was entered for $800, was bid up to $2,500, at which figure she was bought in by her owner, H. H. Fink. The entered price of Jem, winner of the fifth race, was boosted from $600 to $1,600.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Billings, Andrew Miller, Hy Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Brian, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney and the Misses Joan and Barbara Whitney, John Sanford, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. O'Brien and the Misses Pauline, Marion, and Cassella O'Brien, Congressman and Mrs. George W. Loft, William F. McCombs, former National Democratic Chairman; Schuyler L. Parsons, Captain E. B. Cassatt, Mrs. David Stevenson, Gifford A. Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Johnson, Mrs. George A. Saportas, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Olcott, Mrs. B. F. Clyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, A. K. Macomber of San Francisco, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellows, Harry N. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Price McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edelmuth, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Wreelock, Gottfried Walbaum, former owner of the Saratoga track, and Mrs. Walbaum; Mr. and Mrs. Phil T. Chinn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wendig, Mr. and Mrs. Ward W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Gilmer, and Aurello Mora.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds, follow

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.

Silica, John Sanford's ch. f., 4 years, 111 pounds, by Rockton-Auriesville, 11 to 9, 9 to 20, 1 to 5. (F. Keogh).....1[3]
Ima Frank, Berwyck Stable's ch. f., 3, 102, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1. (M. Garner).2[4]
Nanshon, R. T. Wilson's br. g., aged, 114, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1. (J. McTaggart)...3[1]
Gaul, Dr. Premer, Blanchita, Julia L., True as Steel, Longfellow, (imp.) Paymaster, My Donnie, Bigtodo, and Amans also ran. John W. Klein scratched.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillelah Steeplechase Handicap, with $1,000 added; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:19.

Weldship, E. M. Weld's ch. g., aged, 155, pounds, by Seahorse 2d-Moon Daisy, 4½ to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5. (C. Smoot).....1[8]
Knight of Mercl, F. A. Clark's b. g., aged, 130, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1. (T. Hickey).....2[½]
*Brentwood, T. Hitchcock's ch. g., 5, 149, 3½ to 1, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10. (L. Frankin).....3[18]
Swish, Hibler, also ran; Compliment, Bill Dudley fell; Exton broke down; *Brentwood an added started; Blankenburg, Martian, Rupecka, scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, the United States Hotel Stakes of $7,500; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Deer Trap, A. Belmont's b. c., 110 pounds, by Trap Rock-Delusion, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (E. Haynes).....1[1]
Hollister, A. K. Macomber's b. or br. c., 107, 13 to 5, eve 1 to 2. (Donnolly)...2[nse]
Philippine, (imp.) G. A. Cochran's b. c., 110, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (J. McCahey).....3[1½]
Star Gazer, Rickety, America, Election, Courtship, Campfire, Midway, Assume also ran. Guy Fortune, Hells Bells, (imp.) scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:05 1-5.

Stromboli, A. Belmont's ch. g., 5 years, 121 pounds, by Fair Play-St. Priscilla, 18 to 5, even, 2 to 5. (J. McTaggart).....1[½]
Ed Crump, J. W. Schorr's ch. c., 4, 123, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 1. (G. Garner).....2[1½]
*Friar Rock, A. Belmont's ch. c., 5, 107, 18 to 5, even, 2 to 5. (E. Haynes).....3[ns]
Short Grass, (imp.) Chicle, (imp.) The Finn, Regret also ran; Grump scratched, *Belmont stable coupled in the betting.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which has not won three or more races since May 1, 1915, selling; with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40 4-5.

Jem, M. Daly's ch. g., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Ogden—Fair Catherine, 3 to 1, even, 2 to 5. (E. Haynes).....1[1]
Golderest Boy, J. F. Schorr's br. g., 4, 118, 3½ to 1, 6 to 5, 1 to 2. (F. Feurst).....2[1]
Cliff Field, L. J. Carey's b. h., 5, 107, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, 4 to 5. (H. Shilling).....3[3]
Beethoven, Bobbi Boyer, Hanworthy, (imp.), Virginia W. also ran; Black Coffee, Gleipner, Star Gaze, scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01.

Vague, Whiffler Stable's ch. f., 112 pounds, by Celt-Dreaming, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 4 to 5. (M. Garner).....1[1]
Now Then, Pastime Stable's ch. c., 115, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 1. (Donnolly).....2[3]
Bellringer, H. P. Whitney's ch. c., 115, 11 to 10, 3 to 1, 3 to 1. (E. Keogh).....3[1]
County Fair, Lottery, Sisaga, (imp.), Buchanan, Brady, (imp.), Chieftain, Warsaw, Nashville, Queen Errant, Top o' the Wave, Beaver Kill, Sanscrit, (imp.) Onwa, Kimberly, and Fantam Bala also ran. Courtship, The Knocker, Tyrant, (imp.), Penrod, Lively, Bengen, Omar Khayyam, (imp.) Star Finch, and Hussy scratched.

TODAY'S SARATOGA CARD.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies two years old, selling; five furlongs. Rootless Baby, 108 pounds; Old Miss, 109; Chatterbox, 108; Silver Sandals, 103; Stalwart Van, 107; Sky, 112; Tootsie, 109; Kathryn Gray, 104; Spinster, 109; Storm Nymph, 108; Katanka, 107; Ida Mc, 98; Bonnie Lassie, 107; Helmet's Daughter, 103; Scylla, 103, and Aimee T., 104.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; selling; about two miles. Racebrook, 140 pounds; Stonewood, 139; Dixon Park, 146; Abdon, 140; Web Carter, 139; Rhomb, 144; Arch Dale, 140, and Sandow, 139.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, conditions; six furlongs. Killanna, (imp.) 106 pounds; Blind Baggage, 112; Grumpy, 116; Success, 112; Favor, 102; Hylon, (imp.) 111; Hanson, 121; Garbage, 121; Prince of Como, 112; Indian Chant, 107; Paddy Whack, 116; Mustard, 107; Pennant, 129; Sir William Johnson, 116; Old Koenig, 107, and Delancey, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; The Seneca, selling; six furlongs. Hidden Star, (imp.) 107 pounds; Bonnie Tess, 104; Libyan Sands, 106; Kings Oak, 107; Favor, 111; Murphy, 111; Mahwah, (imp.) 118, and Big To Do, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Queen of Paradise, 105 pounds; Ninety Simplex, 118; Dervish, 108; Jacklet, 118; Ambrose, 113; Fair Weather, 100; Maifou, 95, and Syrian, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, conditions; five and a half furlongs. Crank, 110 pounds; Felicidad, 110; Lady Clinton, 102; Star Master, (imp.) 105; Tyrant, (imp.) 105; Jock Scot, 105; Penrod, 105; Polonium, 105, and Hickory Nut, 102.

Weather clear, track fast.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Important Auction Sale.
MR. EMIL SEELIG,
Proprietor of the Very Extensive and Well-known
Knickerbocker Stables,
238 and 240 West 54th St.
(Through the block to 53d St.)
Announces the dispersal by auction of the entire stock and equipment of the Knickerbocker Stables, to take place on the premises
TO-MORROW,
Wednesday, August 2, 1916,
Commencing at 11 o'Clock
(and Continuing Every Wednesday Thereafter Until All Is Sold)
By Van Tassell & Kearney,
Auctioneers.

The sale is consequent to the fact that the building is about to be converted into a fireproof Garage, and every horse, vehicle, set of harness, and everything else used in operating the vast business of this high-class stable must be disposed of to the highest bidders.

Carriage horses superior in quality and style, high-grade harness for singles, pairs, four-in-hand, tandem, etc.; carriages of elegance and style of every modern kind, and all the incidentals, such as blankets, lap robes, carriage heaters, saddlery of all kinds, stable paraphernalia, etc., etc.

Everything can be seen on the stable premises.

The magnitude of the Knickerbocker Stable equipment for use, sale, and show is so large that it will take more than one day's time, or even two days', to dispose of everything, consequently the sale will be continued the following Wednesday, Aug. 9, which will be duly advertised in this column.

Sale rain or shine, absolutely no postponement for any reason.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART,

Son or Brother in camp or upon the Mexican Border? If so, mail him a package of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the Shoes, and sprinkled into the foot bath. It takes the friction from the shoe and will be of the greatest benefit in that arid, hot climate, where the alkali dust plays havoc with the feet. What remembrance could be so acceptable? Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c. box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c. stamp he will mail it for you.

Automobiles Japanned in 1 Week
FICKLING ENAMELING CORP.
Phone 1475 Astoria. Long Island City.
Japanning of Every Character. All Colors
WIRE WHEELS ENAMELED.

JOHNSTON SURVIVES AT LONGWOOD NETS

To Meet Armstrong in Singles Final Today, Philadelphian Putting Out Kumagae.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The Longwood tennis tournament is simmering down to the survival of the fittest. As a result of the play this afternoon in the semi-final round two men are left—William M. Johnston, national champion in singles, and Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. It was to be expected that Johnston would advance, but the bracket gained by Armstrong provided something in the nature of a surprise, even though the Quaker City man did put Clarence J. Griffin out of the running a few days ago. Today he defeated the New York State champion in singles, Ichiya Kumagae, in straight sets, the scores being 6—3, 7—5, 7—5, and thereby justified his victory over Griffin, who bowed to the son of Nippon at Utica.

Johnston's bracket was gained by vanquishing Watson M. Washburn at 8—6, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. It was the first real test that the titleholder has had in the tournament, and at one time he was actually threatened with disaster, for Washburn displayed a wonderfully strong game in the fourth set, and was leading at 4—2 when Johnston caught his stride and ran it out.

It is one of the axioms of tennis that when Washburn is at his best the leaders may look to their laurels. But the New Yorker was not at his best this afternoon. He did some remarkably clever work, but there was not the steadiness that would give him success against Johnston.

The men played essentially a back court game, the type which is best suited to Washburn. At times the latter played from this position with remarkable steadiness, sending shots spinning low over the net that caught Johnston off his balance or out of position. The Californian was frequently aced, but Washburn was prone to destroy the results of his excellent play by netting. The result was that he topped his opponent in the total of nets and outs by a good margin, whereas in placements he was actually better than Johnston.

Johnston had difficulty with his service, particularly in the last two sets. He could not send the ball true with any degree of certainty and was the victim of a number of double faults. He made fourteen during the match. In the twelfth game of the first set he made three and one was the winning point as Washburn served.

Washburn was steadier in service, and the national champion had some difficulty in handling the first ball. Many of his errors were made off service. Washburn was always playing for the lines and seldom was he out by any margin. Had he played a safer game he would undoubtedly have pressed Johnston to a closer match.

Johnston romped away at the start of the third set as if he would overwhelm his opponent. He won four straight games, and victory was in sight. Then Washburn rose to his supreme moment. He took a deuce game on service as a result of Johnston being unable to handle its severe sting and broke through his opponent for two pretty placements and two errors by the Californian. He added another game on his own service, but Johnston was able to bring it to 5—3, and the outlook for Washburn was dark. His determination to take at least one set would not be denied, and he carried the set up to deuce and then to victory against Johnston's sharp attempts to check the attack.

During this period Johnston showed more than ever signs of becoming unsteady. He tried to follow a net attack against the onrush of his opponent, but did not relish the passing strokes with which he was greeted as he came in. In the last game the champion almost nosed out the victory. Washburn was leading at 40—0 when he twice drove out and was the victim of a sharp placement to Johnston, defeating Hunter by 6—4, 6—4. The Californian's service had plenty of force, and he never missed an opportunity to get up to the net in time to make a kill, or to volley his way to a point.

Ichiya Kumagae and H. Mikami, the Japanese experts, wired the club officials from Boston last night that they will be on hand today. R. Lindley Murray, national indoor champion, also promised to be present.

The summary:

INVITATION SINGLES.—First Round—Robert F. Nathan, Jr., defeated R. C. Guilbert, 6—1, 6—3; Roland Roberts defeated Francis M. Hunter, 6—4, 6—4; H. H. Cohen defeated F. T. Appleby, 6—1, 6—4; Charles M. Dull, Jr., defeated Walter L. Pate, 11—9, 6—3; Arthur S. Cragin defeated J. Stair, 7—6, 6—3, 6—3; Charles L. Johnston, Jr., defeated Benjamin Phillips, 6—2, 6—4; Whiting Preston defeated E. W. Page, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; R. M. Kirkland defeated Frank Fall, 6—2, 6—4; Henry S. Parker defeated Ralph L. Bagge, 6—0, 6—1; D. C. Morehead defeated A. T. Kniffen, Jr., 2—6, 6—1, 6—3; J. De Gaudenzi defeated C. H. Mercer, 6—3, 11—13, 6—4; S. Howard Voshell defeated L. W. Fisher, 6—3, default; Gwynne French defeated E. F. Thomas, 9—11, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Clarence C. Pell defeated Edwin McCormick, 6—1, 6—2.

ROBERTS IN FINE FORM.

Defeats Hunter at Opening of Crescent Tennis Tourney.

Tournament tennis returned to the courts of the Crescent A. C. in Bay Ridge yesterday, after a two-year lapse, with the opening matches of an invitation competition in singles. Only a few of the stars were seen in action by a small gallery. The torrid heat visibly affected the contestants, and most of the play was comparatively slow.

Charles S. Garland won the New England junior championship this afternoon by defeating Arthur Favreau, 6—0, 6—1. The boy's championship went to A. D. Sweet of Boston.

The point scores:

William M. Johnston vs. Watson M. Washburn.

FIRST SET.

Johnston .. 3 4 4 4 4 4 0 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40—8
Washburn. 3 6 2 2 1 2 4 7 4 2 2 6 1 2 4—36—6

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	13	10	12	1	4
Washburn	22	13	18	1	1

SECOND SET.

Johnston .....4 4 1 4 4 2 3 6 1 4—33—6
Washburn .....1 4 1 1 4 5 4 4 2—27—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	9	3	0	5
Washburn	15	13	6	0	2

THIRD SET.

Johnston .....5 4 4 4 5 1 1 4 2 2 0 3—35—5
Washburn .....3 1 1 2 7 4 4 1 4 4 4 5—40—7

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	19	8	12	0	3
Washburn	10	11	9	1	2

FOURTH SET.

Johnston .....4 5 3 1 1 3 5 4 4 4 4—40—6
Washburn .....0 6 5 4 4 5 6 1 1 1—33—4

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S.A.	D.F.
Johnston	9	5	12	0	4
Washburn	12	12	13	2	4

Joseph J. Armstrong vs. Ichiya Kumagae.

FIRST SET.

Armstrong .8.....5 1 4 4 3 6 4 4 6—37—6
Kumagae .....3 4 2 2 5 8 0 2 4—30—3

SECOND SET.

Armstrong .....2 0 4 6 2 6 4 6 6 4 6—50—7
Kumagae .....4 4 2 4 4 4 6 4 8 0 4 1—45—5

THIRD SET.

Armstrong .....4 2 6 7 4 6 3 0 0 5 4 4—45—7
Kumagae .....2 4 4 5 1 4 5 4 4 7 1 2—43—5

YACHTS ASSEMBLE FOR N. Y. Y. C. RACES

Many and Noted Craft Are Arriving at Glen Cove for Rendezvous Tonight.

Constellation, the flagship of Commodore Herbert M. Sears of the Eastern Yacht Club; the schooner Kirin, flying the pennant of Vice Commodore Maximillian Agassiz of the same club; the yawl Petrel, belonging to James Jackson, also a member of the Massachusetts Bay organization; the forty-footers Katherine and Squaw, belonging to Arthur F. Luke, and John S. Lawrence respectively; Demarest Lloyd's new schooner Amorilla, which will be one of the attractions of the fleet because she is new; W. Cameron Forbes's sloop Kalinga and Morton R. Plant's big racing schooner Elena are among the fleet of yachts from the eastward which reached Glen Cove Harbor yesterday or will be there early this morning to join in the cruise of the New York Yacht Club.

Rendezvous will be at colors this evening, and at 6 o'clock all the yachts in the harbor will salute Commodore George F. Baker's flagship Viking when she steams into the anchorage, drops her mudhook and fires one gun. It was expected yesterday that there would be upward of seventy-five racing craft and fully a hundred steamers, power propelled craft, and cruising yachts in the harbor at that hour ready for the cruise, as a number of craft from Philadelphia and other ports were on their way to the Cove yesterday. At 9 o'clock this evening there will be a meeting of the captains of all the craft on board the Viking, to be followed by a reception to the captains and their guests on the flagship. This will be the beginning of the social events which will be as much of a feature of the New York Yacht Club's cruise as will the racing.

The port to port runs, in turn from Glen Cove to Morris Cove, New London, Fort Pond Bay, Mattapoisett, and Newport, the latter port being reached on next Monday, will furnish the sporting end of the cruise. This will be supplemented by the races off Newport for the Astor Cups on Tuesday and the King's Cup on Wednesday, the latter being the chief event, as it will be a race open to all yachts of any club, and one in which schooners and sloops will race in one class on a handicap basis for the premier prize of the series. As the forty-footers are under the sixty-foot measurement required for participation in the race, Commodore Baker has offered a special trophy for them over the same course, which is from Brenton's Reef out into the sea over a course from 150 to thirty-one miles, according to the direction of the wind.

Both William Earl Dodge's Samuri and E. Townsend Irvin's Pleione, neither of which has raced this year, will join the fifty-footers and in consultations with Commodore Baker's Ventura, Vice Commodore J. P. Morgan's Grayling, George Nichols's Carolina, and H. P. Whitney's Barbara, making a fine fleet of six of the biggest racing sloops. All twelve of the fifty-footers are expected to start on Wednesday morning in their class and at least nine of the thirties will spread sails for the contests.

Nahma will have Aleda to race against in the interesting P class of sloops, and the schooner classes will certainly include Amorilla, Elena, Constellation, Katoura, Katrina, Enchantress, Vagrant, Irolita, Miladi, Zahra, Queen Mab, and several smaller craft. As the only navy required is crossing the starting line with private signal and racing number displayed, the Race Committee—consisting of H. de B. Parsons, J. M. Macdonough, and Frederic O. Spedden—has no way of knowing just what the racing fleet will consist of nor the number of contestants in each class until the starting signals are flown from the tug Moran, which is to serve as the committee boat.

Cubs Buy Sicking, Third Baseman.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The Chicago Nationals today purchased Third Baseman Sicking of the Norfolk (Virginia League) Club. He has a batting average of .326 for 85 games and was sought by four other clubs. Sicking is expected to join the club about Aug. 15.

To catch the eye of the discerning!

2716 four-in-hands of the tip-top sort.

Half are a wide variety of scarfs we've been selling at $1.50 and $2.00.

Half a special purchase of rich dark crepes which, with their dainty embroidered patterns, regularly sell at $1.50.

95c

The extra values in men's suits at $20 and $25 are worth looking at when you're in for the scarfs.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
Broadway at Warren | | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

You Can't Drown!

KAPO KANTSINK SWIM-WINGS

Last word in safety and comfort in the water. You can't sink! You can't capsize! No bags to blow up. Filled with our specially treated fibre (approved by U. S. A. and foreign governments) which is four times more buoyant than cork. The wings can't get away from you, as they are securely fastened. The smallest child, as well as the largest man or woman, is safe. Great assistance to experienced swimmers as well as to beginners, as no one need fear cramps, undertow or other sea peril.

$1.50 Insures You Against Drowning

Buy a pair today from your dealer or send to us direct. Price $1.50, delivered. Two sizes: adults' and children's.

Catalogue of other approved KAPO LIFE SAVING Garments for boating, foreign travelling, fishing, hunting, aeroplaning, etc. sent on request.

KAPO means insurance against drowning

Kapo Manufacturing Co.
114-116 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

ELLEN TAKES YACHT RACE.

Defender of Quincy Cup Wins First Event—Final Contest Today.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 31.—Two races for the Quincy Challenge Cup were sailed today under the auspices of the Boston Yacht Club. The Ellen, defender of the cup, won the morning race over a triangular course of nine and one-quarter miles, in the time of 1:05:03, and Hayseed IV. captured the afternoon event over a ten and a half mile course in 1:48:06.

The breeze was light and variable during both contests. The final race will be sailed tomorrow. The boats are being marked on the point basis.

JUNIORS IN TITLE PLAY.

Throckmorton Shows Skill with Racquet on Forest Hills Courts.

Harold Throckmorton, national interscholastic champion and New Jersey State title holder, played in great form yesterday in the opening rounds of the Middle States championship tournament for juniors on the Forest Hills courts of the West Side Tennis Club, and worked his way into the semi-final round, together with D. F. McCord and Elliot Binzen, Captain of Fordham University's tennis team. The fourth semi-finalist will be either H. L. Bowman or C. Boocock, who will meet this afternoon.

Throckmorton drew a bye in the first bracket. In the second round, the New Jersey champion disposed of S. P. Welsh, at 6—2, 6—4, 6—0, and in the third round, his victim was the junior champion of Long Island, J. A. Collom, who was defeated at 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

The summary:

MIDDLE STATES JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round—D. F. McCord defeated Herbert W. Forster, 7—5, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2; J. A. Collom won from R. Coffin by default.

Second Round—L. M. Banks defeated C. L. Spiess, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0; Elliot H. Binzen defeated N. Comes, 6—1, 6—2, 6—2; D. J. Jones won from L. M. Childs by default; D. F. McCord won from T. W. Allen by default; J. A. Collom defeated G. Dixon, 9—7, 6—2, 6—2; Harold Throckmorton defeated S. P. Welsh, 6—2, 6—4, 6—0; H. L. Bowman defeated C. H. Harrison, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2; C. Boocock won from W. G. Harlow by default.

Third Round—D. F. McCord won from D. J. Jones by default; Elliot H. Binzen defeated L. M. Banks, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1; Harold Throckmorton defeated J. A. Collom, 6—2, 7—5, 6—4.

MIDDLE STATES BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.—First Round—J. Kemmerer defeated J. W. Saunders, 6—2, 6—2; Cecil Donaldson defeated D. McClive, 6—1, 6—0; Gerald Donaldson defeated Jack Wright, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round—Harold Taylor won from E. Skomo by default; J. Kemmerer defeated Cecil Donaldson, 6—3, 6—4; Gerald Donaldson defeated N. Canady, 6—7, 6—3; Benjamin Letson won from G. T. Wilson by default.

BYE FOR MISS WAGNER.

Long Island Tennis Champion Will Begin Title Defense Today.

Play for the women's tennis championship of Long Island in singles started yesterday on the courts of the Woodmere Club, at Woodmere, L. I., with thirty-four entrants. Miss Marie Wagner, the title holder, will play this afternoon, having drawn a bye in the first round. Mrs. Helen Bernhard and Miss Edith B. Handy reached the third round. The summaries:

LONG ISLAND WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.—First Round—Miss Helen Bernhard defeated Mrs. S. J. Strauss, 6—3, 6—1; Mrs. P. Rosenthal defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Eva Marcus defeated Miss Helen Pouch, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Gertrude Della Torre defeated Mrs. K. M. Thompson, 6—3, 7—5; Miss Elsa Rayser won from Miss Unger by default; Miss Constance Mordecai won from Miss A. Josephy by default; Miss F. Hirsch defeated Mrs. L. Bernheimer, 6—1, 3—6, 6—1; Miss Helen Gilleandeau defeated Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Fell won from Mrs. H. Ascher by default; Mrs. Herbert Carlebach defeated Mrs. L. Blum, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy won from Mrs. William Schiff by default; Mrs. R. Ludium defeated Mrs. William Isaacs, 6—3, 2—6, default.

Second Round—Miss Helen Barnhard defeated Mrs. Helen Vogel, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. Herbert Carlebach, 6—4, 6—1.

GREAT NECK LOSES TO MEADOW BROOK

Rugby Quartet Is Also Defeated in the Open Polo Title Semi-Finals at the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 31.—Meadow Brook, with J. M. Waterbury, Jr., as No. 3 instead of H. P. Whitney, beat Great Neck by 10½ to 4 goals, and Coronado soundly defeated the Rugby team by 15¾ to 4¼ goals in the semi-final matches of the open championship of the Polo Association here today.

Milburn's long hits and Waterbury's activity were the features in the play by Meadow Brook. Stoddard and Belmont made goals for Great Neck in the first period and Rumsey made a remarkable backhand shot for Meadow Brook. The second period was all Meadow Brook, Waterbury scoring twice and Von Stade once, while Great Neck had a zero. Both teams scored in the third, Milburn for Meadow Brook and Stoddard for Great Neck. The fourth was a blank, but was marked by a thrilling save by Milburn and fine work by Stoddard.

In the fifth Stoddard scored with a long drive and Von Stade canceled it by a goal for Meadow Brook, the score standing 6 to 2¾. The sixth was marked by goals by Hitchcock playing No. 1, and by a great hit by Milburn, which carried the ball three-quarters of the field and was hit through by Von Stade. In the seventh the only counts were singles by Milburn and by Rumsey. The eighth was a blank on both sides.

East and Stevenson made the opening goals in the second game for Coronado and Balding for Rugby. Balding's tally was the last Rugby count for two periods, Coronado meantime getting four goals. Cooley and Hopping both scored in the fourth and Balding made a safety. In the fifth Drage and Hopping scored and Stevenson made a safety. In the three remaining periods Rugby made only two goals, while Coronado tallied seven times.

The semi-finals for the Randolph Cups will be played tomorrow, the Aiken Red Birds meeting the Bryn Mawr Freebooters and Deal playing Meadow Brook Rugby second. The summary:

GREAT NECK vs. MEADOW BROOK.

FIRST GAME.

GREAT NECK.	MEADOW BROOK.
1—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	1—F. S. von Stade.
2—Raymond Belmont.	2—C. C. Rumsey.
3—J. Watson Webb.	3—J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
Back—L. E. Stoddard.	Back—D. Milburn.

Great Neck—Goals earned, 5; less penalties, 1; total, 4.

Meadow Brook—Goals earned, 11; less penalties, ½; total, 10½.

Individual Goals—For Great Neck: Stoddard, 3; Hitchcock, 1; Belmont, 1. For Meadow Brook: Von Stade, 3; Milburn, 3; Rumsey, 3; Waterbury, 2.

Penalties—Four against Stoddard and Rumsey; safeties by Belmont and Stoddard.

Referee—Mr. E. W. Hopping.

SECOND GAME.

RUGBY.	CORONADO.
1—G. C. Cooley.	1—G. M. Heckscher.
2—W. Balding.	2—Harry East.
3—John Drage.	3—E. W. Hopping.
Back—B. Gatins.	Back—M. Stevenson.

Rugby—Goals earned, 5; less penalties, ¾; total, 4¼.

Coronado—Goals earned, 16; less penalties, ¾; total, 15¾.

Individual Goals—For Rugby: Balding, 2; Cooley, 1; Drage, 1. For Coronado: Hopping, 6; East, 5; Stevenson, 3; Heckscher, 2.

Penalties—Four, Hook against Cooley; safeties by Balding and Stevenson.

Referee—Mr. M. C. Fleischmann.

Smith Wins on Troy Courts.

TROY, N. Y., July 31.—Sheldon B. Smith of Troy, former Dartmouth star and New England intercollegiate tennis singles champion, this afternoon defeated Dr. A. H. Travis of Albany in the finals of the Upper Hudson Valley tennis tournament on the courts of the Laureate Boat Club here. Trojan won in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—1.

Oulmet Breaks Course Record.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—Francis Oulmet broke the record of the new course of the Winchester Country Club today. He went round once in 74 and again in 72. The best previous record was 78, held by Strafford Hicks.

LANGER IS IN NEW YORK.

Crack California Swimmer Here to Race for 440-Yard Title.

Ludy Langer of Oceanport, Cal., considered one of the world's greatest all-around amateur swimmers, arrived in New York yesterday to get himself ready for the quarter-mile national championship race of the Amateur Athletic Union to be held under New York A. C. auspices, off Huckleberry Island next Saturday afternoon. Langer went directly to the city house of the New York A. C., and took a long plunge in the pool. This afternoon he will shift his residence to the Summer home of the Mercury Foot organization at Travers Island.

DOUBLE VICTORY OVER PITTSBURGH GIVES GIANTS SIX STRAIGHT

GIANTS WHITEWASH BUCCANEERS TWICE

With Old Infield Back McGraw's Men Show Spirit and Pepper Poor Pirates.

TESREAU TWIRLS HIS BEST

Robertson Bangs Out Longest Hit of the Season, While Miller and Adams are Bombarded Heavily.

With harbor explosions, the street car strike, the visit of the sharks, the paralysis scare, and the Giants whitewashing the Pirates twice in the same afternoon by scores of 7 to 0, New York takes a place of prominence as a Summer resort of interesting happenings. There is no telling from day to day what new sensation may spring up in this village, but, surely, when the Giants can win six straight games on the home heath, the supply of surprises for the natives is about exhausted.

The Giants played like champions yesterday. The old pennant-winning infield, with Fletcher at short and Herzog at third, was back on the job, and it was the first time this year that they showed the fight and the go-get-it spirit which used to make them the terrors of the league. The team has a violent attack of base running. The men are taking the biggest kind of chances on the base trails and are getting away with them. Twice yesterday peppery Charley Herzog tried to steal home and both times he was caught, but the very boldness of the men on the bases had the Pirates worried.

Bunch Hits As of Yore.

McGraw's men bunched their hits just as they used to in the old days, and the pitching of Sallee in the first game, and of Tesreau in the second, had the Pirates swinging like a team of pitchers. The Giants played smart, crafty baseball and with six straight tucked away it begins to look as if McGraw was getting ready for a midsummer drive on the west front, east front, and in the centre. All the artillery has been brought up from the rear and the players have all taken in a big supply of ammunition. Let the merry strife go on.

Heavy hitting off Frank Miller and Babe Adams brought plenty of runs for the Giants in the first game. In the first inning, with Doyle on first, Davey Robertson lined the longest home run of the season into the furthest corner of the right field grand stand and chalked up two counts in a jiffy.

Adams was pitching in the sixth when the Giants ignited the guncotton. Doyle walked and Herzog singled. Doyle scored on Robertson's sacrifice fly and Kauff sent Herzog home the same way. Merkle was hit, and scored on Fletcher's double. Fletcher scored on Rariden's triple. That's playing the game. Merkle's double and Fletcher's third hit of the day gave the Giants their last run in the eighth.

Sweltering Crowd in Stands.

Oh, yes, a word or two about the heat. It's a funny thing about the heat—when the National Guardsmen get a bit warmed up down on the Mexican border at 124 in the shade they call it suffering, but when 12,000 fans sit through a double header at the Polo Grounds, when it feels 135 or thereabouts in the shade, they call it fun. The hot frankfurters report a very trying afternoon, but the ice cream cones enjoyed themselves immensely. The steam laundries will get a big play today, for the stands were strewn with collars, lifeless, helpless, hopeless.

Tesreau pitched a great game in the second episode. He permitted but two hits and one of these was a scratch. Only one Pirate reached second base, and that was Max Carey in the ninth. He stole second base because the Giants were so far ahead no one paid any attention to him. Carey made the only clean hit off Tesreau. Hinchman's bang, early in the game, taking a bad bound off Fletcher's knee.

Tesreau Twirls His Best Game.

Hans Wagner felt the heat, and as old age has stiffened up one of his thumbs, he took a rest in the second game. Tesreau struck out eight of the Pittsburghers and only gave two bases on balls. It was the best game that the Ozark bear killer has pitched this season.

The Giants got a run in the third, when Rariden walked, went to third on Tesreau's single and scored on Burns's sacrifice fly. The McGraw clan had a monstrously large inning in the sixth, when a flock of six solid hits, one a double by Merkle, shoved five runs over the plate in rapid succession. A newcomer, named Elmer Jacobs, was pitching for the Pirates at the time, and before the inning was over he didn't know whether he was standing on his head or his feet. Doyle walked in the ninth, with two out, and went around to third on Herzog's single. He scored when Schulte threw wild to third.

Manager Jimmy Callahan had Schulte, the last of the old Cubs, in right, McCarthy at second, and Fischer behind the bat, but the newcomers didn't help much. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Doyle,2b	3	2	1	6	7
Herzog,3b	3	1	1	0	1
Lobert,3b	1	0	0	0	1
Robertson,rf	3	1	1	4	0
Kauff,cf	3	0	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	3	2	2	8	0
Kelly,1b	0	0	0	1	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	3	2	5
Rariden,c	2	0	1	2	2
Kocher,c	1	0	0	1	0
Sallee,p	4	0	1	0	1
Total	32	7	12	27	17

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Baird,3b	4	0	2	2	3
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Wagner,ss	4	0	1	3	4
aJohnston	0	0	0	0	0
H'chman,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Farmer,lf	4	0	1	4	0
Schulte,rf	3	0	1	1	0
M'Carthy,2b	3	0	1	3	2
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	1
Miller,p	1	0	1	0	1
bSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Adams,p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	32	0	8	24	12

a-Ran for Wagner in ninth inning.
b-Batted for Miller in fifth inning.

Errors—Wagner, Farmer, Doyle, Fletcher.

New York	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Fletcher, Merkle, Miller. Three-base hits—Schulte, Rariden. Sacrifice flies—Robertson, Kauff. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle, (2;) McCarthy, Wagner, and Hinchman; Baird and McCarthy; Sallee, Doyle, and Kelly. Left on bases—New York, 6; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on error—Pittsburgh. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 1; off Adams, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 5 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings; off Adams, 7 hits and 5 runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, Merkle. Struck out—By Sallee, 1; by Miller, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Burns,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Doyle,2b	3	1	0	1	1
Herzog,3b	4	1	3	0	0
Robertson,rf	4	1	2	1	0
Kelly,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Kauff,cf	4	1	1	1	0
Merkle,1b	4	1	1	6	1
Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Rariden,c	3	0	1	8	0
Kocher,c	0	0	0	2	0
Tesreau,p	3	1	2	1	2
Total	29	7	10	27	3

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Baird,3b	3	0	0	0	3
Carey,cf	3	0	1	2	0
Wagner,ss	1	0	0	0	2
Costello,lf	3	0	0	4	0
H'chman,1b	4	0	1	11	1
F'rm'r,lf,2b	3	0	0	2	3
Schulte,rf	3	0	0	0	0
M'Carthy, 2b,ss	3	0	0	0	0
Fischer,c	3	0	0	5	0
Jacobs,p	2	0	0	0	4
aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	24	13

a-Batted for Jacobs in the eighth inning.

Errors—Schulte, Fischer.

New York	4	0	0	1	0	0	5	1	0—7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Herzog, Merkle. Stolen bases—Robertson, Carey. Sacrifice hit—Burns. Sacrifice fly—Burns. Double play—Baird, Hinchman, and Fischer. Left on bases—New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Jacobs, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 10 hits and 6 runs in seven innings; off Carpenter, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Carpenter, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

BRAVES GIVE AND TAKE.

Lose the First Game to Cardinals, Then Win the Second.

BOSTON, July 31.—St. Louis won the first game by 4 to 3 and Boston the second by 2 to 1, in a double bill here today. Catchers Gowdy and Tragesser of the Braves were injured in the second game. Gowdy had his thumb split and Tragesser, who relieved him, collided with Pitcher Allen and was knocked unconscious. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Rescher,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Beck,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Long,rf	4	2	3	2	1
Miller,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	5	0
Wilson,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	4	2
Getzel,2b	4	0	0	1	4
Doak,p	3	0	0	0	1
J. Smith,rf	4	0	0	0	0
Total	34	4	9	27	11

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
M'ville,ss	3	1	1	3	5
Evers,2b	5	0	3	2	3
Wilhoit,rf	5	0	1	1	0
Magee,lf	3	0	1	0	0
K'netchy,1b	3	1	1	10	2
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	1	1	3
Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	5	0
Gowdy,c	4	0	2	2	4
Barnes,p	2	1	1	1	2
Reulbach,p	0	0	0	0	1
Allen,p	0	0	0	0	0
aCollins	1	0	0	0	0
bConnolly	1	0	0	0	0
Tragressor,c	0	0	0	0	0
Total	34	3	11	27	19

a-Batted for Barnes in the seventh inning.
b-Batted for Reulbach in the eighth inning.

Errors—Maranville, Evers, Konetchy.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Miller. Three-base hits—Long, Konetchy, Evers. Stolen bases—Magee, Wilhoit. Double plays—Betzel and Hornsby; Maranville, Evans, and Konetchy; Maranville and Konetchy. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis. Base on balls—Off Barnes, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Barnes, 8 hits and six runs in seven innings; off Doak, 11 hits and 3 runs in nine innings; off Allen, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Reulbach, 1 hit and no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Doak, (Snodgrass.) Struck out—By Barnes, 3; by Doak, 3. Time of game—Two hours and twelve minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Harrison and Rigler.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Maranv'e,ss	4	1	1	4	5
Evers,2b	1	0	0	0	1
Fitzp'k,2b	2	0	1	3	3
Wilhoit,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Magee,lf	2	0	1	0	0
Konet'y,1b	2	0	0	11	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Snodgr's,cf	2	0	0	1	0
Gowdy,c	1	0	0	3	1
Tragesser,c	1	0	0	1	0
Ragan,p	1	0	0	0	0
Allen,p	2	1	1	0	2
Rico,c	1	0	0	1	0
Rudolph,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	26	2	4	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Bescher,lf	4	1	2	4	0
Beck,3b	3	0	1	2	0
Long,rf	3	0	1	3	0
Miller,1b	4	0	0	4	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	0	1	1
Wilson,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Snyder,c	4	0	2	10	1
Betzel,2b	3	0	0	1	1
Steele,p	3	0	0	0	0
aGonzales	0	0	0	0	0
bButler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	1	7	24	3

a-Batted for Wilson in the ninth inning.
b-Batted for Betzel in the ninth inning.

Error—Beck.

Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Bescher, Long, Snyder. Three-base hit—Allen. Stolen bases—Bescher, Maranville, Magee, Snodgrass. Sacrifice hit—Konetchy. Sacrifice flies—Magee and Fitzpatrick. Double plays—Evers, Maranville and Konetchy; Smith, Fitzpatrick and Konetchy; Maranville and Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 4. First base on error—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Steele, 1; off Ragan, 4; off Allen, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Steele, 4 hits and 2 runs in eight innings; off Ragan, 3 hits and 1 run in three innings; off Allen, 4 hits and no runs in five and one-third innings; off Rudolph, no hits and no runs in two-thirds of an inning. Struck out—By Steele, 10; by Ragan, 2; by Allen, 2. Wild pitches—Steele, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

WEAK BATS SPELL DEFEAT FOR YANKS

Stick Work Sadly Lacking and Donovanites Let Browns Win Eleventh in a Row.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Two things happened at the ball game today which have not happened before this year. The Yankees ran headlong into their fifth consecutive defeat; the Browns made their list of successive victories eleven. The Yankees have not met with more than four defeats in succession hitherto.

They lost this afternoon by 4 to 2, and with Shawkey doing their pitching. Shawkey, of late, has been doing his best work, but he was not as effective as usual today, and the Browns cleverly bunched hits on him in two different innings. The salient failing in the Yanks' playing was the same one which has been costing them other games lately—lame and sparse batting. The attacks have fallen off greatly, more than was expected. Even such sluggers as Baker and Gilhooley were unable to put a kick in it.

The following figures tell a story: A grand total of six runs has been scored in forty-five consecutive innings against the St. Louis pitchers, which is fragile work indee l.

The Browns have excelled the Yankees in the series, not only with more pointed batting and cleaner fielding, but in scrappiness, team play, and ginger, as they have had the faculty of co-operating so as to do the right thing at the right time. Today the batting of the Browns was incisive and opportune; that of the Yanks lacked to a fatal extent ability to embrace opportunities.

Sisler and Pratt, an able and dangerous pair when operating against New York, led the attack while Lajoie's error accounted for the St. Louis tallies aided by Marsans and Severeid. The four together did the trick. The Yankees, for their part, opened on Earl Hamilton with promise. They bunped him for two hits and a run in the first inning, then drew into their shells and did nothing until the ninth.

Hamilton, the third left-hander in two days to face the Yankees, had them in his power from the first inning until the ninth. He had a complicated and mazelike wind-up, which seemed to delight them. He was successful with his delivery until the ninth inning, when he exploded. He filled the bases, with nobody out, but just as the Yankees were on the verge of pulling a game out of the fire the enormous Mr. Davenport dragged himself to the box at Mr. Jones's request and quelled the little uprising in no time at all.

A single and a steal by Baumann in the first inning and a single by Pipp gave the Yanks a run. They were not in front long. Sisler singled to right in the second, Pratt hit a long fly to centre, which Miller was unable to hold. Pratt reached second and Marsans lammed the first ball with sufficient spitefulness to bring in Sisler and Pratt.

The hapless Yanks made a single, then a double in the second, but did not score until Oldring made the single. He died stealing, which was no time to die, for Mullen doubled just after his mate's exit. The Brown's didn't molest Shawkey again until the fourth. Then Sisler singled, and on another hit and run play scored when Pratt doubled to right. Severeid brought in Pratt.

The Yankees had chances in the eighth and ninth, Alexander opened the eighth with a two-base hit, Miller tried to bunt, a procedure more subtle than profitable, for he popped to Hartley. Baumann and Peck lifted flies, which were equally ineffective. Pipp walked in the ninth. Oldring smashed a two-bagger over Miller's head and Mullen made an infield single, which filled the bases with nobody out. A hit or any old thing except what did happen would have given the Yankees a fine chance to win.

But the Brown defense never weakened and Davenport at this juncture never allowed a hit or any semblance of one. Caldwell filed to Shotten, Nunamaker grounded to Lavin and forced Mullen, while Pipp scored, and the last chance to win faded with Nunamaker's unsuccessful attempt to steal.

Lee Magee was sent to New York tonight. His ankles have gone back on him again and he will be treated by the club doctor in New York. A physician here advised that he put both feet in casts for a while.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Shotten,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Austin,3b	4	0	1	1	2
W.Miller,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Sisler,1b	3	2	2	11	0
Pratt,2b	4	2	2	4	3
Marsans,cf	2	0	1	3	0
Severeid,c	2	0	1	1	1
Hartley,c	1	0	0	2	1
Lavan,ss	3	0	2	0	4
Hamilton,p	3	0	0	0	1
Davenp't,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	4	10	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	Po	A
E.Miller,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Bauman,lf	4	1	1	2	0
P'paush,ss	2	0	0	1	2
Pipp,1b	3	1	1	9	1
Oldring,rf	4	0	2	1	0
Mullen,2b	4	0	2	1	4
Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	2
b'Caldwell	1	0	0	0	0
N'maker,c	3	0	0	3	1
Shawkey,p	2	0	0	1	5
aAlexander	1	0	1	0	0
Love,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	31	2	7	24	15

a-Batted for Shawkey in the eighth inning.
b-Batted for Boone in the ninth inning.

Errors—Oldring, Mullen, Austin.

St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Pratt, (2,) Austin, Mullen, Alexander, Oldring. Stolen base—Bauman. Sacrifice hits—Marsan, Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 6. First base on errors—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Love, 1; off Hamilton, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Shawkey, 10 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Hamilton, 7 hits and 2 runs in eight innings, (none out in ninth;) off Live, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Davenport, no hits and no runs in one inning. Struck out—By Shawkey, 1; by Love, 1; by Hamilton, 3. Passed ball—Severeid. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullen.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 6; Chattanooga, 3.
(First game.)
Chattanooga, 7; Atlanta, 0.
(Second game.)
Memphis, 10; New Orleans, 3.
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 0.
(First game.)
Little Rock, 1; Mobile, 0.
(Second game.)
Nashville, 3; Birmingham, 2.

New York State League.

Wilkes-Barre, 4; Scranton, 3.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre, 5; Scranton, 5.
(Second game; called, darkness.)
Harrisburg, 5; Utica, 1.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 5; Utica, 0.
(Second game.)
Binghamton, 10; Elmira, 8.
Syracuse, 7; Albany, 1.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 3; St. Paul, 1.
Columbus, 5; Toledo, 4.
Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.

TIGERS ARE SLAUGHTERED.

Cannot Bag a Run from Red Sox, While Boston Gets Six.

DETROIT, July 31.—Ruth allowed Detroit only two hits today, and Boston evened up the series by winning, 6 to 0. Not a Tiger runner reached third, two being caught between second and third in the first inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Barry,2b	5	1	1	0	5
Lewis,lf	4	1	1	5	0
Gainer,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Walker,cf	4	1	1	2	0
Gardner,3b	4	1	2	0	3
Scott,ss	2	1	0	1	5
Cady,c	4	1	1	7	0
Ruth,p	4	0	2	2	3
Total	35	6	9	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	3	0	0	1	3
Bush,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Burns,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Cobb,cf	4	0	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Crawford,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Young,2b	3	0	0	1	2
Stanage,c	2	0	0	4	0
Baker,c	0	0	0	0	0
Covele'e,p	1	0	0	0	1
Dubuc,p	2	0	0	0	1
aHellman	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	0	2	27	12

a-Batted for Stanage in the eighth inning.

Errors—Scott, Young.

Boston	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Gainer, Gardner, (2,) Burns. Sacrifice hits—Hooper, Scott. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Dubuc, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Ruth, 2 hits, no runs in nine innings; off Coveleskie, 6 hits, no runs in five innings; off Dubuc, 3 hits, 1 run in four innings. Struck out—By Ruth, 6; by Coveleskie, 2; by Dubuc, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Owens.

MACKS LOSE HARD FIGHT.

White Sox Take Game by Score of 4 to 3 in Eleventh Inning.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Philadelphia compelled Chicago to go eleven innings today to win the fourth game of the series by 4 to 3. Felsch's batting and Lajoie's error were responsible for Chicago's victory. Felsch drove in two of Chicago's runs and scored one himself on a home run, and started the rally in the last inning.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	Po	A
J.Collins,rf	4	0	1	3	0
Weaver,3b	4	0	2	0	7
E.Collins,2b	5	0	0	4	3
Jackson,lf	5	0	0	2	1
Ness,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Felsch,cf	5	2	4	0	1
Lapp,c	4	0	0	7	3
Terry,ss	4	0	0	5	3
Williams,p	2	0	1	1	0
Faber,p	1	0	0	0	1
aSchalk	0	1	0	0	0
bLeibold	1	0	0	0	0
cFournier	1	0	1	0	0
Total	41	4	10	33	20

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Witt,ss	3	1	0	2	3
Strunk,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Lajoie,2b	4	0	2	1	3
McInnis,1b	4	0	0	21	0
King,lf	3	0	0	0	0
dMcElwee	1	0	0	0	0
Bush,p	1	0	1	0	3
Pick,3b	4	0	0	0	6
Haley,c	4	1	0	3	2
Sheehan,p	2	0	0	1	6
ePicinich	1	0	1	0	0
fJasvy	0	1	0	0	0
Grinn,lf	1	0	0	1	0
Total	36	3	5	*32	23

*Two out when winning run was scored.

a-Ran for Lapp in the eleventh inning.
b-Batted for Terry in the eleventh inning.
c-Batted for Faber in the eleventh inning.
d-Batted for King in the eighth inning.
e-Batted for Sheehan in the eighth inning.
f-Batted for Picinich in the eighth inning.

Errors—Witt, Lajoie.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—3

Two-base hit—Weaver. Three-base hit—Lajoie. Home run—Felsch. Stolen bases—Lajoie, Walsh, Pick. Sacrifice hits—Strunk, Weaver. Double plays—Sheehan and McInnis; Jackson and Terry. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 9. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls—Off Sheehan, 2; off Faber, 2; off Williams, 5; off Bush, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Sheehan, 7 hits and 3 runs in seven and two-thirds innings; off Faber, 2 hits and no runs in three and a third innings. Struck out—By Bush, 2; by Williams, 5; by Faber, 2. Wild pitch—Sheehan. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Chill.

CRAVATH'S HOME RUN WINS.

Scores Byrne Also, Enabling Phillies to Beat Cubs by 4 to 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—A home-run drive by Cravath with Byrne on first base in the fourth inning decided today's game with Chicago in favor of Philadelphia, the score being 4 to 2. Rixey twirled for the home team, and kept the visitors from scoring after the first inning, when two runs were made. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Niehoff,2b	4	0	0	3	3
Byrne,3b	4	2	3	0	3
Cravath,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	1	5	0
Luderus,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Bancroft,ss	3	0	1	1	4
Killifer,c	3	0	1	2	0
Rixey,p	3	1	1	0	3
Total	32	4	10	27	14

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Flack,rf	4	0	1	2	0
Mann,cf	4	1	1	6	0
Zimm'n,2b	4	1	3	1	3
Kelly,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	5	0
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	4	0
Wilson,c	3	0	0	4	2
Vaughn,p	2	0	0	0	1
Prenderg't,p	0	0	0	0	0
aArcher	1	0	1	0	0
bPackard	0	0	0	0	0
cHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	2	7	24	8

a-Batted for Vaughn in the eighth inning.
b-Ran for Archer in the eighth inning.
c-Batted for Wortman in the ninth inning.

Errors—Mann, Zimmerman, Bancroft.

Philadelphia	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Mann, Kelly, Rixey. Home run—Cravath. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double plays—Wilson and Wortman; Zeider, Zimmerman, and Mollwitz; Niehoff, Luderus, and Bancroft. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Prendergast, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Vaughn, 8 hits and 3 runs in seven innings; off Prendergast, 2 hits and 1 run in one inning; off Rixey, 7 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; by Rixey, 2. Wild pitch—Rixey. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT RICHMOND.

				R.	H.	E.
Richmond	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4	11	2
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	0

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	—9	14	4
Baltimore	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—7	16	3

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	—9	9	0
Rochester	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—6	16	2

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	—4	8	0
Toronto	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	7	3

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	50	40	.556
Buffalo	49	40	.551
Montreal	46	41	.529
Toronto	44	40	.524
Baltimore	47	44	.516
Richmond	42	44	.488
Newark	37	51	.420
Rochester	35	50	.412

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Richmond.
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Buffalo.
Toronto at Montreal.

Eastern League.

Bridgeport, 4; Lowell, 3.
New London, 5; Worcester, 4.
Springfield, 6; Portland, 3.
New Haven, 7; Hartford, 3.

SUPERBAS GARNER A DOUBLE VICTORY

Dodgers Effective with Stick and Easily Take Double-Header from Reds.

At Ebbets Field in Brooklyn yesterday Wilbert Robinson's clan engaged Christy Mathewson's team in another double-header and won both games handily, the first by the score of 8 to 3, and the second by the score of 4 to 0. Things started early in the opening game when the Robins fell upon Fred Toney, who started for Cincinnati, with a will and drove him from the box in the second inning, during which they reached him for five hits, four of which were turned into runs.

This set the Dodgers on a rampage, and for the remainder of the afternoon hits echoed and re-echoed off Brooklyn bats with consistency and to various unprotected parts of the big diamond. About 8,000 Brooklyn enthusiasts attended both games and

ROOOKIES PREPARE TO MEET THE 'FOE'

Ammunition Is Distributed to Men After the Enemy's Position Is Discovered.

BAKER MAY SEE THE BATTLE

Secretary Expected at the Camp—Soldiers Cover Eight Miles on First Day of Their Week's Hike.

Special to The New York Times.

FULLER'S FARM, July 31, (by Courier to Plattsburg.)—The enemy against whose invasion the Plattsburg Brigade is marching to attack has been located near Keeseville, seven miles south. The brigade, with the exception of the Seventh Regiment, which has been loaned to the enemy for tomorrow's engagement, will march in three divisions along parallel roads to engage them.

The rookies are keen for the battle. About twenty rounds of ammunition have been issued to each man. The company commanders held conferences tonight at which instructions were given for the fight. The main engagement will take place somewhere near Ausable Chasm.

It was reported tonight that Secretary of War Baker might be here tomorrow to witness the fight. Presidents Hibben of Princeton, Hadley of Yale, and Lowell of Harvard will be out to see the rookies on their hike. All of those universities are interested in military training.

Major Wallace De Witt, the medical officer of the camp, said that the men are in remarkably good condition after their first day's march of eight miles. Only twenty-five men turned up at the field hospital from all the regiments for treatment. All of the cases were blistered feet.

The cavalry and artillery are encamped near Keeseville to play the part of the enemy with the Seventh Regiment.

The two cavalry troops under the direction of Major Joseph S. Herron and Captain Joseph Baer and their assistants, Lieutenants H. M. Pendleton and J. J. Waterman, have become one of the most important branches of the camp. Last month more people elected to take it in addition to their regular work than they did any other course. This month there were nearly 1,000 applications to take the cavalry course, but there were only 300 horses. This demand gave the officers in charge of the work an opportunity to weed out the applicants so that what remains is an organization which would be of great value in supplying officers in case of trouble. Under the new system no one is allowed to take the instruction unless he has shown exceptional ability to ride.

The result is that there is more than a full troop composed of polo players, men who have ridden after hounds, and others well trained in riding schools. Of course they must first learn the military style of riding.

The citizen-cavalrymen gave a remarkable demonstration of riding on Saturday when General Wood and his staff reviewed the training units here. Preceded by their band, all mounted, they came down the field at a walk, the horses keeping perfect step with the music. Then they turned and same down at a trot, all in perfect alignment. Finally, they charged down the field with swords raised. The unusual smoothness and precision of their work gained for them an outburst of applause as they passed the line of spectators.

The cavalry rookies "mess" with the regulars, who are members of the Second Cavalry Regiment. Although they are divided into two troops, they have a membership just about sufficient to fill one troop, and for purposes of a permanent organization they will be made into a single troop. The idea is to add more troops from future training camps, so that they may have a regiment.

There are many prominent men in the two troops. Alderman Curran is a Sergeant, as is William C. Bowers, who was one of the lawyers in the Charities investigation. Phelps Montgomery, a former Brigadier General in the Connecticut National Guard, is a Second Lieutenant. T. Stokes of Philadelphia and H. Bowditch, Jr., of Boston, are polo players. A. Zane Pyles of Washington has just returned from France, where he has been doing ambulance work. W. J. Clothier, the tennis player, is a member of the regiment. Goss L. Stryker, another member, is a former First Lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army.

WHITMAN SILENT ON RUMOR.

Report That He Will Ask Troops' Return Is Unverified.

Governor Whitman declined to comment yesterday on the report that he was preparing to ask President Wilson to recall the New York troops from the border.

According to the story, a New York officer at the border received a letter a few days ago from a man prominent in New York politics which stated positively that the Governor would ask the withdrawal of the troops. No information regarding the withdrawal had been received at the Division Headquarters in the Municipal Building here.

INQUIRY MENACES REPORTERS.

Articles on Treatment of Militiamen Will Be Sifted.

EL PASO, Texas, July 31.—Special correspondents attached to the various militia units in this district were made uneasy today by news that copies of their articles to home papers dealing with treatment of the men have been submitted to the various commanding officers for investigation.

It is learned that by order of the War Department these officers have been instructed to get at the truth of the charges of mismanagement, incompetence and neglect made in these articles. If it is proved that the men have been in any case made to suffer needless hardships the blame will be fixed. But if it can be shown that there was no basis for charges that caused the relatives of the guardsmen great mental anguish, then the guilty writers will shortly see themselves homeward bound.

RELIEF BY THE PENNSYLVANIA

Railroad Aids Dependents of Employes Now at Border.

Distribution of the funds needed for the relief of the families and dependents of Pennsylvania Railroad employes who have been called into military service on the Mexican border begin early this week.

The first installment of the relief money will cover July. Thereafter, payments will be made semi-monthly, as in the case of wages, and in all instances will be placed directly in the hands of the wife, mother or other beneficiary. This duty will be performed by employes designated by the various Superintendents. The payments will be made out of the fund of $100,000 set aside by the Board of Directors for this purpose.

An individual inquiry made in the case of every one of the more than 800 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad who are now at the front, showed that about 300 under arms have families or other dependents who will require relief during the absence of the employes from their regular work. The needs of all these are being met. In addition, the railroad is paying the dues of every member of the Voluntary Relief Fund who is at the front, thus fully protecting his membership and death benefits in his absence.

4 KILLED, 3 INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Two Die After a Collision on Long Island When Woman Loses Control of Car.

TRUCK CRUSHES PASSERBY

Motor Cycle Policeman Lies at Point of Death After Crash on Staten Island.

Four persons were killed and three injured in automobile accidents in and around New York yesterday.

Mrs. George Harcourt of Cedar Manor, L. I., and Morris Ziris of 112 West 117th Street, Manhattan, died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Far Rockaway, last evening, of injuries received in a collision on Broadway, a half mile east of Holly Arms, Hewlett, L. I. Mr. Harcourt, who was in the car with his wife, is in the hospital with a dislocated shoulder and other injuries. Mrs. Harcourt, who was driving her husband's car at a rapid rate, going east, apparently became confused in attempting to pass an automobile owned by Eli M. Bishop, 647 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, and driven by Ziris. She lost control of the machine and the two cars crashed together.

All three persons were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Harcourt and Ziris struck on their heads and their skulls were fractured. Although badly injured, Mr. Harcourt did not lose consciousness. The injured persons were taken to the hospital. Ziris and Mrs. Harcourt died soon after reaching there. Mr. Harcourt has not been told of his wife's death. The couple are said to have been employed by a moving picture company.

William Walsh, 56 years old, a janitor, of 248 121st Street, stepped from the curb at 121st Street and Second Avenue yesterday as a heavy brewery motor truck started to back to unload. He was knocked down and a rear wheel passed over his chest, killing him.

Paul Fizel, 39 years old, of 1,727 First Avenue, the driver of the motor truck, was arrested by Patrolman Farrell of the East 126th Street Station on a charge of homicide. Magistrate Koenig in Harlem Court remanded him without bail.

John Frief, 56 years old, of Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, Long Island, was riding on the back of an automobile along the West Shore Road yesterday afternoon when he fell from the machine. His skull was fractured and he died before a physician arrived.

Elliott L. Suits, a motor cycle patrolman attached to the West New Brighton Police Station on Staten Island, was injured so badly in a collision with another motor cycle on Catleton Avenue near Taylor Street, New Brighton, yesterday afternoon that he lies in St. Vincent's Hospital at the point of death with a fracture at the base of the skull. Andrew Scarsborough of 614 Bement Avenue, West New Brighton, who collided with him, is also at the hospital sufffering from cuts and shock, but his condition is not serious.

TOSSED BABY TO DEATH.

Waiting Arms Missed Child in Runaway Auto Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Earl L. Card and her stepdaughter, Mrs. Reed C. Kennedy, are prostrated from grief at their homes here following the death of Mrs. Kennedy's ten months' old son early this morning. Late last night a few miles west of Paterson their auto brakes refused to work as the car started down a steep hill. Fearful that the auto would go over the embankment Mr. Card and Mr. Kennedy jumped and called upon their wives to follow.

Mrs. Card was holding the baby at the time, and she tossed it to the men, but in the darkness both clutched for a flying coat, and the child rolled down the embankment. The auto bumped into a tree and stopped. The unconscious child was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, and died from concussion of the brain.

FEAR BANK IS HEAVY LOSER.

Bail for Edwin H. Hatch Expected to be Arranged Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 31.—Reports that there will be further developments in connection with the closing of the Mutual Trust Comany of Orange are growing, and today one who is vitally interested in the outcome of the investigation admitted that Edwin H. Hatch of Maplewood, who has confessed to inducing Thomas S. Byrne, the Secretary-Treasurer, to overcertify his deposit, was a heavy borrower at the little bank. What collateral he may have offered is not known. It is said that when he took over the paper of James Smith, Jr., thus saving the bank a year ago, he made Smith's paper good with cash. Where the cash came from is not known. It has been rumored that he borrowed to get it, and later transferred the loan to the Orange bank.

The condition of Hatch is such that it is believed he has a fair opportunity to recover. It was said at the house today that there was still no change in his condition. This is believed to indicate that he is holding his own under the tremendous pressude which he is undergoing. Yesterday prayers were offered for his recovery in St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood. Mr. Hatch is by no means bereft of powerful friends by the disclosures that have been made concerning his connection with the closing of the bank's doors.

Bail will probably be set for Hatch in a day or two, so that the responsibility of guarding him night and day will be shifted from the Prosecutor's office. Just what the amount will be is not known. It will be not less than $75,000, it is believed, with the likelihood that it will go over $100,000. Whatever the sum is, it is believed bail can be arranged quickly.

Efforts to ascertain what Hatch did with money fraudulently raised have been fruitless so far.

CHURCH PROPERTY EXEMPT.

New Jersey Tax Board Overrules Levy Made by Newark Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Ordering cancellation of the levy made by Newark on bank stock owned by the Protestant Foster Home Socoiety of Newark, the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, the Newark Orphan Asylum Association and the rector, wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, Newark, the State Board of Taxes and Assessments today held that in passing the Bank Stock Taxing act the Legislature did not intend to repeal the exemption given to benevolent and religious organizations on endowments or funds held by them.

The municipal assessors of Newark levied on the stock at issue at the regular rate of three fourths of 1 per cent., and the Essex County Tax Board confirmed the action.

"It is inconceivable," says the State Board's order, "that the Legislature in an act dealing with the taxation of one class of property would, with no intimation whatever of such an object in the title of the act, seek to repeal an exemption from taxation expressly granted by another act to a different class of property."

In another case decided today, the board held that public property must be put into public use to be exempt from taxation. Plainfield, North Plainfield, and Dunellen own an eighty-nine-acre tract in Middlesex, part of it being used for a sewage disposal plant. Middlesex assessed the property to the three municipalities, and they appealed on the ground that it was public property. The State Board orders that the part in use be exempted.

FINDS BRIDE UNCONSCIOUS.

Shloral Poisoning Followed a Drink of Chocolate, She Says.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 31.—Unconscious from chloral poisoning, Mrs. Frances Weiver of 422 Fulton Street, Union Hill, was found at 6 o'clock this morning in the bushes not far from Leive's Half-Way House on the Paterson-Carlstadt road. Policeman Smults, who made the discovery, carried Mrs. Weiver to the office of Dr. Charles Brooks, where she was revived after three hours with the assistance of County Physician W. D. Ogden.

Mrs. Weiver is 18 years old, and, according to her mother, was maried two months ago to Arthur Weiver of the United States ship yoming. Mrs. Weiver said she met a woman after leaving the telephone office in Hoboken, where she was employed, who gave her some chocolate, and that after that she remembered nothing.

Figures That Don't Match.

We don't comprehend the Ohio situation. Here is The Cincinnati Enquirer telling us that a Cincinnati girl wants a Pittsburgher to pay her $15,000 for breach of promise, whereas in Columbus a young woman got only $2,496 from a corporation for killing her husband.—Houston Post.

BELMAR N.J.

On the Atlantic Seaboard

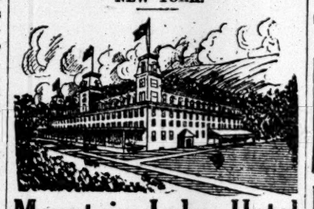
Free from Contagious Disease

Special reports just received from the N. J. State Board of Health, the local Board of Health and individual specialists indicate BELMAR free from all contagious diseases. ROBERT G. POOLE, Mayor.

For information and rates address BELMAR BOARD OF TRADE, or the following hotels:

Colorado, Buena Vista, Brunswick, Carleton, Melrose Inn, Sagamore

NEW YORK.



Mountain Lake Hotel

COOK'S FALLS, N. Y.

Beautifully located. Prettiest spot in the Catskills; elevation 1,200 feet; first class in every detail; large, airy rooms, with hot and cold water and private bath in sixty rooms; single or en suite; superior cuisine and service. Private lake; boats free. Orchestra; every amusement; large illustrated booklet. Rates, $9 to $20 week.

MILLBROOK INN

MILLBROOK, N. Y.
88 Miles from New York.
GOLF

On an unusually well-kept and sporty course adjoining the Inn. Rooms single or en suite, with or without bath.
Booklet and Road Map on Application.
Telephone 8 Millbrook.

ISLAND HARBOR HOUSE NOW OPEN.

Quiet, homelike; on very shore Lake George. Offers everything desired in summer pleasures to lovers of woods and waters. In delightful, healthful climate of Adirondacks. Noted for home cooking. Write for Booklet.
B. W. CLIFTON, Prop.,
Hague-on-Lake George, N. Y.

RESTRICTED BOARDING.

A comfortable, quiet and refined private boarding house with all modern improvements, located in the heart of the Catskills; references absolutely required. Rates $18 to $20 per week. Open year around. Write to R. S. and T. C. Wey, Big Indian, N. Y.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
Gold Handicap Saturdays.
Write for Booklet and Rules.
J. B. McManus & W. J. Robertson, Mgrs.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE

VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 45 minutes to 42nd St. 70 acres, 500 ft. elevation; near station. Rates $9-$25. Music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, boating, fishing. Sleeping porches. Bungalows. Booklet.

Orange County Inn & Cot'ges

(Formerly Idle Hour Inn)
On Lake Walton, Monroe, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

The Glenbrook SHANDAKEN, N. Y.

Accommodates 200. Magnificent situation; large rooms; $12 up week. All sports. Dancing. Hospitality. Christian churches. Booklet.

WALTON LAKE INN,

Monroe, Orange County, New York.
Beautiful lake; 6 other lakes near. Mountain scenery. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf. Booklet. Mrs. J. R. Lynch.

Algonquin Hotel.—Saranac chain of lakes, Adirondack Mts.; opened June 10; booklet. Post Office address, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

FOREST HILLS INN

FOREST HILLS, L. I.

New Fireproof Hotel, nine miles from Herald Square, 15 minutes via L. I. electric trains (74 per day) or 25 minutes from Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn.

Charming environment, attractive, convenient, superb tennis courts, tea garden and Country Club.

References absolutely required. Request management for Booklet T, Room 716, 47 West 34th St., New York.

SEA VIEW HOUSE

SAG HARBOR, L. I.

Open for the 15th successful season with all modern improvements and homelike. Table bountifully supplied from our own farm. Catering to automobile parties a specialty. Reached by the Long Island Railroad or the New York and New London Boat.
HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. & Col. Ave., Booking Office.

LONG ISLAND RESORT BOOK.
Free at ticket offices, 170 Broadway and 5th Av. Bldg. Arcade, or sent upon receipt of 10c by the G. P. A., Long Island R. R., Pennsylvania Station, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Hotel Montclair

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

THE WARREN

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; unobstructed Ocean view with ideal surroundings. W. B. STUBBS. Prop., Norece Hall, 114 West 70th.

HOTEL MT. ARLINGTON 1½ hours from N. Y.
P. O. LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Mt. Arlington.
Make reservations for the Summer. Auto Tour Route. Dinner $1. Write for booklet.

HOTEL CARROLLTON

Point Pleasant Beach, N. J.
Personal management of
MR. JAMES A. MALLOY.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

THE ALLAIRE

Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Directly on the beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

Hotel Dennis

Directly on the Ocean Front.
A recognized standard of excellence.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City

THE BREAKERS

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel.
On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea.
American and European Plans
EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF
Concerts by superb orchestra.
Tea and supper dansante.
JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL

COTTAGES AND CASINO.
Coolest Location on the Coast
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
TENNIS-SWIMMING POOL-SURF BATHING-ORCHESTRA-DANCING.
Capacity 600. Stanstein, Propr.

GALEN HALL

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Resident Physician.
Diet Kitchen and Hydriatic Department

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD

Marlborough-Blenheim

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY

the TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty
LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD
American Plan. European Plan.
NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, 440 TIMES BLDG.
BANKWITZ, Mgr. Phone BRyant 3222 Jay Scott, Jr.

THE LORAINE

St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator, superior table. Consistent rates. A. E. Warner, Prop. W. R. Layton, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA

HOTEL COLUMBIA

AND COTTAGES.
Asbury Park, N. J. Now Open.
Running water in rooms. Capacity 400.
Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Owner and Manager.

VISIT ASBURY PARK NOW.
The all-year resort by the sea.
First-class hotels. Cottages for rent. Booklet. Publicity Director, 304 Boardwalk.

HOTEL THEDFORD, Asbury Park, N. J. 6th Av., overlooking ocean. Suites with bath; refined patronage. Harry Duffield, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL MONMOUTH

Ocean Front. American & European Plans.

THE BROCKHURST SEVENTH ON PARK AVENUE.
Family Hotel. $10 up. M. F. EBERHART, Owner.

WELLINGTON SELECT FAMILY HOTEL, NORTH ASBURY PARK.
100 yards from ocean. B. B. SMITH.

SOUTHERN STATES

NEW Cochran Hotel

American & European Plans,
Corner K & Fourteenth Sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Southern Exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.
Accommodations for Automobiles.
Special Rates for August. Write for Terms
EUGENE S. COCHRAN, Mgr.

Florida in Summer Time

Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Fernandina, Green Cove Springs, Atlantic and Pablo Beaches are the summer resorts of Northeast Florida. Hotels make special rates in connection with summer excursions operated by Clyde and Merchants and Miners Steamship lines. Write Tourist and Convention Bureau, Jacksonville, Florida.

NEW ENGLAND.

Berkshire Hills

The Ideal Mountain Resort Section of New England
Booklet and Full Information from
THE BERKSHIRE RESORT BUREAU,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

New Hygeia Hotel

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
15 miles at sea. Aver. summer temp. 75°. Bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, etc. Modern hotel equipment. Service and cuisine as perfect as can be produced. Ownership management. Direct lines from N. Y. Represented by A. B. Bennett, Hotel Astor.

No Humidity, Always Cool.

Bonnet Point Inn and Cottages. On the Ocean, high land; good bathing and fishing. P. O. Saunderstown, R. I., or telephone John 6280, N. Y. City.

MT. HOLYOKE Near Springfield, Mass.
Rate $3. Garage free.
Alt. 1000 ft. Road summit. P. O. Northampton, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE NEW KITTATINNY

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Only high-class modern hotel in this famous region. Capacity 500. Every modern equipment; exceptional cuisine. French chefs. Orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, etc. Cafe and grill. Garage. Special season rates. Booklet and auto maps mailed. Coaches meet trains. John Purdy Cope, ten years of Water Gap House.

GALEN HALL

WERNERSVILLE, PA.
Dry air, outdoor sports, good music. Very fine therapeutic and massage department. Open all the year. HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

1,200 Feet Up in the Clouds.—Hotel Berkshire, Litchfield, Conn.—Only three hours from New York. All outdoor sports. Dancing and Orchestra. Excellent Cuisine Service. Tea and Grill Room. Suites with private bath. Accommodates 175. Booklet. $14.00 up. H. PFLANZ, Prop.

CHURLEIGH HOTEL

CURRENT HISTORY

A 220-page magazine issued first of each month as an auxiliary publication of The New York Times

AUGUST NUMBER NOW ON SALE

220 Pages, Illustrated

A book with a *wealth* of literature, a *treasury* of important documents, a *cyclopedia* of historic utterances and diplomatic papers, by the most eminent *statesmen*, illustrious *writers*, most authoritative *publicists* of all the principal nations of the world—covering July phases of the great war.

Impartial — Accurate — All Sides

Features of the August Contents:

KIPLING—Tales of The Trade

The remarkable adventures of British submarine sailors, told by Rudyard Kipling in his inimitable and fascinating style.

FERRERO—War's Effects on Upper Classes

The illustrious Italian historian and brilliant writer, Ferrero, discusses war's effects on the upper classes in an illuminating manner.

SHAW—Viscount Grey's Diplomacy

George Bernard Shaw discusses the diplomacy of Viscount Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, and his mordaunt pen seems to be specially sharpened for the vivisection.

BRANDES, Georg, the Danish Critic—"Who's to Blame?"

Dr. Brandes discusses the causes and responsibilities of all the belligerents for the war and places blame on all shoulders. William Archer, the eminent English essayist, sharply answers him with biting sarcasm.

STRAUS, Oscar S., Former Ambassador—Permanent Peace

Mr. Straus discusses the methods of rebuilding the foundations of international peace on an enduring basis after the close of the present war.

ANDRASSY, Eminent Hungarian—"Allies' Mistakes"

Count Julius Andrassy, the eminent Hungarian, who is mentioned as a probable successor of Count Burian, the Austro-Hungarian Premier, places the blame for the war on the Allies.

ANATOLE FRANCE—France and Italy

Anatole France, regarded by critics as the most brilliant and polished French writer, is represented in an exquisite gem, wherein he pays a beautiful tribute to the relations of Italy and France.

JOHN GALSWORTHY—The War's Victims

John Galsworthy, the eminent British novelist and playwright, is represented by a touching tribute which he pays to those whom the war has broken, with an appeal for provision for them in after years.

HEINEKEN—Germany's Trade

Philipp Heineken is director of the North German Lloyd and no one is more competent to discuss the subject of Germany's trade. He takes up the proposed boycott of Germany by the Allies after the war.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

The official report—Admiral Cyprian Bridge on the battle—The German Admiralty report—German report of eyewitnesses—Archibald Hurd on the naval losses since the war began.

THE GREAT DRIVE IN FRANCE

The vivid reports of the sanguinary battles in France by Philip Gibbs, which are regarded as the most brilliant work of any war correspondent since the war began, are collated into a connected, consecutive story and make a chapter of extraordinary historic value.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WAR?

It is appropriate on the second anniversary of the war to discuss the responsibility for its outbreak. This is done in two valuable articles by American writers—Judge William E. Church of Chicago and Richard Dobson—who made a painstaking and impartial study of the events preceding the outbreak of hostilities.

OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS

In addition to the above there are articles with official reports, where needed, on the following topics:

MEXICAN CRISIS IS ADJUSTED
THE BATTLE OF VERDUN, CHRONOLOGICALLY
THE IRISH REVOLT—CASEMENT'S SPEECH
THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DEUTSCHLAND
GREECE SUBMITS TO THE ALLIES
THE WOMEN PACIFISTS OF FRANCE ON PEACE
THE MANIFESTO OF THE GERMAN SCHOLARS
WAR AND GERMAN CHRISTIANITY, BY A RUSSIAN
THE GREAT RUSSIAN DRIVE
AND SCORES OF OTHERS

29 International Cartoons by Leading Cartoonists of the World (Teutonic and Pro-Ally)
16 Pages of Portraits and Illustrations in the Exquisite Tones of Rotogravure.

ON ALL NEWS STANDS

No Magazine of Its Kind Issued Anywhere Else.

25c a Copy. 220 Pages, Illustrated. $3.00 a Year.

CURRENT HISTORY, TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BEADS.—Jobs wanted, any quantity, for cash. A 86 Times.

COATS. — Contractor and sub-contractor wanted on better grade pile fabric coats. 133 Times.

COATS—Will look at ladies' and misses' of the better grade only, all week; 9th floor, 31 East 28.

COATS.—Fur; cash jobber on sets, coats, and trimmings. Forman, 120 West 29th St.

COATS.—Buying sport and better grade cloth coats. First floor, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week, 55 East 11th, 7th floor.

COATS, SUITS, jobber placing orders, snappy styles. 11 East 31st, top floor.

CORDUROY. — Open for lot Collins and Aikman corduroy; colors, dark green, navy, Copenhagen, brown; will buy for cash. Address Box H 344 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Wanted job of taffeta dresses, assorted sizes and colors; spot cash. Telephone Madison Square 2085.

MERCHANDISE WANTED.—We are looking for cotton, wool, and silk fabrics; job lots, seconds or regular goods, large or small amounts, manufactured goods, sweaters, underwear, women's wear, gloves, hosiery, and other surplus stock; will sell on commission for your account or possibly buy for cash; turn your surplus stocks into cash; submit samples with full details to CHAS. W. BECKER, 72 Leonard St., New York City, phone Franklin 1368, also Amsterdam, N. Y.

MILLINERY.—Will look at millinery and millinery supplies, also children's hats; all day. Max Rubenstein & Co., 39 West 32d.

PIECE GOODS.—We buy cotton and woolen piece goods of every description; pay cash. The Mortimer Co., 17 W. 17th St.

SATINS AND CHARMEUSE, black; cheap; will pay cash; any quantity. H 101 Times.

SKIRTS.—Jobber open for snappy skirts. Call all week. 5 West 31st St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing large orders on suits, ladies' and misses', looking at samples 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway, entrance on 36th St. side.

SUITS.—Large jobber looking at suits; $10 and up. Call all week, 38 West 32d St., 11th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at suits $13.50 to $20. Call all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Contractors, stock orders given; will furnish cloth, styles. Frank, 48 West 22d.

SUITS.—Jobber ready to place orders, own materials. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—I. Silverman & Sons, 1,161 Broadway, will look at suits Tuesday.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at suits, $6.50-$10. 88-39 West 34th, Room 504.

WAISTS.—Contractors on georgette waists; bring samples. 29 West 38th, 1st floor.

WAISTS AND DRESSES.—Quantity no object. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St., 5th floor.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOOL POPLINS AND GABERDINES, open to buy if at the right price. Montgomery Ward & Co., 43 W. 23d.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—We have wonderful novelties in better grade coats; also plushes at popular prices; styles which will surprise you. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Girls', $2.25 to $8.50; ladies', $3.75 to $12.50; plush coats, $10.50 up; attractive models; delivery guaranteed. American Maid Coat Co., 37 West 20th.

COATS.—Jobbers and retailers, call to see six good numbers at $6.75, of exceptional value. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Closing out jersey silk coats, also tafeta coats at a bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS AND DRESSES.—Jobs to close out. E. & S., 43 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th.

CORDUROY.—Narrow and wide wale corduroy to close out; all colors. 11th floor, 12 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job white voile dresses to close at low price. B. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—H. seal, 1, 2, and 3 inch; must sell; in need of cash. Gramercy 1192.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Black opposum; $6.75 one inch. J. Kraemer, 334 Fourth Av.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Etelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES.—100 individual styles in 3-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St. Stuyvesant 3058.

PIECE GOODS AND WAISTS.—Large quantities of cotton and silk and cotton goods to close out; also large job of cotton waists. Admiration Dress and Waist Co., 15 and 17 West 18th St.

PIECE GOODS, Embroideries, Laces, and Trimmings to close out. Joseph Rosenberg & Co., 334 Spring St.

PLUSHES, 40-40, for sale; also American poplins, gabardines, serges. Spring 446.

POPLINS.—Immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 W. 25th, Tel. Far. 2180.

SERGES.—Gera, Julliard, Botany, Amoskiags, Pacific, Wellington Sears; reasonable; Madison Square 6777.

SKIRTS.—Awning stripe and white, at sacrificing prices, Queen, 149 W. 36th St.

SKIRTS AND DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 500 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Mfg. Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2682.

SUITS, COATS.—Closing out Spring styles; smart Fall line ready. Talbot Co., 114W 27th.

WAISTS AND DRESSES, silks and cottons for present wear; petticoats; also Fall and Winter suits, coats and dresses for women, misses and children; complete stocks to clean up. Sample at Room 1,110, 40 East 21st St.

WAISTS, SUITS.—Spring goods at sacrifice. J. P. Slater, 114 West 26th St.

WINTER COATS, Suits, Serge Dresses, Skirts.—Will sacrifice. Adelson, 389 Broadway.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN for fancy linens and stamped goods; must be experienced in this line; commission basis only. Address P 267 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3⅜@4 per cent. for the best names
Saturday....4 " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Government Can Make No Awards.

Because no funds have been provided by Congress, the War Department has not been able to make awards on the proposals that were opened for clothing and equipage on July 20. The amount of goods involved was a very large one. It included 500,000 yards of 16-ounce woolen uniform cloth, 1,000,000 yards of 8½-ounce flannel shirting, 500,000 yards of 16-ounce olive drab melton overcoating, and 300,000 yards of 30-ounce olive drab melton overcoating.

Jobbers Not Buying Much.

Jobbers who are still in this market are not worrying themselves much, apparently, over the prospect of getting sufficient supplies of wash and white goods for the next Spring season. If they were, buying would doubtless be more active than it is at present. While the finer qualities of both kinds of goods have been taken quite freely, largely to insure proper deliveries in cases where none too liberal a production is in prospect, the cheaper and medium cloths have been left very largely to care for themselves. The bulk of the advance business on these classes of merchandise, it was said yesterday, will be booked on the road. Fine yarn cloths in the gray are closely following the lead of the finished goods, so far as business is concerned. The better ones are active enough, as converters are placing additional business on cloths that have done well in the initial showing. The others are quiet at the moment.

Predict Scarcity of Tie Silks.

If conditions in the tie silk trade continue as they are now for any length of time, a scarcity of Fall goods is certain. Some of the manufacturers have orders from last year on hand that they have not yet delivered. Samples will soon be distributed to the neckwear manufacturers for the new season. Most everything will be shown, because most everything is taken. Deliveries at present are greatly delayed, and there seems to be no chance of the tie silk makers catching up with their orders. Striped satins are the most popular tie silks of the moment, but reps, plaids, and figured effects are holding their own.

Carpets and Rugs to Cost More.

That the end of the rise of prices on carpets and rugs, especially the better grades, has not yet come is shown by the revised price list that has been sent to the trade by the selling agents for a New York State concern that manufactures seamless chenille goods. This list will become effective on Aug. 10. The new advances are apparently due to the shortage of materials, colors, and labor that has caused previous rises, but in spite of this the agents and manufacturers state that they will stand back of all of the goods listed and guarantee them absolutely as to color and fabric.

No Dull Period in Sweaters.

Ordinarily the sweater manufacturers would be enjoying some leisure at the present time, but the immediate demand has been so good that they are all kept busy. They are of the opinion, however, that about the end of August there will be some tapering off in the call for merchandise. The two most popular articles at the present time are lightweight worsted and fibre goods. In the worsted end a loosely knit fabric is desired. Fibre silk sweaters have enjoyed a good season, and pure silk goods have been exceptionally active. Deliveries, for quite a few reasons, are not all the manufacturers and their customers would like them to be.

Retail Ribbon Buyers Are Here.

The retail ribbon buyers are beginning to arrive in the market. Indications are that they will place a nice business, as the operations of some of the most representative of their number seemed to show yesterday. There is no clear evidence, as yet, that the demand will turn to wide ribbons. The millinery trade, which has completed purchases of bought narrow goods, chiefly gros grains, and any hope that the manufacturers had of selling them wider ribbons has been abandoned. Leading colors for Fall seem now to be clearly settled. Navy, brown, and purple will be favored, and the new lovely shades chartreuse and old gold are among those most frequently mentioned.

Wholesalers Are Sorry Now.

There are a number of wholesalers of knit goods in this country who are sorry that the advice of selling agents was not followed when they were told to plunge on Fall goods. This time the predictions of shortage, which are usually made at the opening of a new season, have been fulfilled with vengeance and, as a result, the mills are practically helpless when it comes to supplying the demands that are now being made on them for heavy cotton garments. This is especially true of the popular-priced lines, many of which are practically out of the market. The heavy road orders that were booked by the jobbing trade, augmented by the house business that is developing, appear to stand a strong chance of being left unfilled to a greater extent than was first predicted.

Gray Goods Inquiry Was Fair.

There was a pretty good inquiry for gray goods in this market yesterday, and fair sales resulted. Business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅜ cents for delivery from September to the end of the year, while August-September shipments of 60-52s and 60-48s in that width were sold at 5 and 4¾ cents, respectively. For 39-inch 80 squares the market is firm at 7½ cents, with some holders making efforts to get an eighth more for their goods. Though there was some inquiry for bag sheetings, the day's business in coarse goods did not amount to a great deal. Closing printcloth prices were as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5½c
39-inch, 68-72s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	do	37-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

ADOPT OPEN PRICES.

Woolen Trade Expects "Co-operative Competition" to Help Business.

The woolen trade has adopted the open-price arrangement that has been tried out in the cotton goods market with success. A number of the most representative houses in the industry have agreed to make their prices and terms of sale known to the Woolen Goods Exchange, which in turn will communicate the information to the membership. Complete sample lines of the members will be filed at the office of the Exchange, which is located in the Metropolitan Tower.

Under the old system it was possible for the woolen manufacturers to collect the information they wanted, which will now be distributed in a bulletin service to the members of the Exchange, only after the expenditure of considerable time and energy. Even then the results of their investigations did not always prove to be accurate and complete. Under the new plan prices will become available at once, and regular and special discounts will be made known. Other information will include the weights and widths of new numbers put on the market.

Any revision in price that is made by a member will at once be communicated to the Exchange, so that others holding membership may know of the change. With the operation of this idea throughout the industry, the woolen manufacturers hope to be better posted regarding the doings of their competitors, so that they themselves may make prices and sell goods to better advantage. The open-price arrangement was described yesterday by one factor in the market as "co-operative competition."

The Silk-Sewed Seams Campaign.

The campaign of the sewing silk manufacturers who have combined to create a widespread demand for silk-sewed seams has met with a very favorable response from the cutting-up trades, both men's and women's. Letters had been sent out to the various garment manufacturers advising them of the movement and asking them for their co-operation. Among consumers the sewing silk manufacturers have found that silk-sewed seams have always been desired, but not always asked for. Investigation showed that, in some of the best retail shops, $15 waists were stitched with silk substitutes, at a saving of less than 5 cents a waist, and that in $38 suits and $40 silk dresses the same thing was true. One of the leading coat and suit firms of the country has written to the Silk Association of America commending the movement and telling why silk thread has always been used by them in sewing seams. Among the advantages named were the elasticity of silk, its non-shrinking quality, and the fact that silk does not attract dust.

Learning to Use Logwood Colors.

The continuance of the war in Europe is giving colors, derived from logwood a chance to widen their field of usefulness in this country, according to an executive of a well-known domestic dyestuffs concern. The shortage of coal tar colors, it was said, is giving the dyers a chance to learn the possibilities of logwood dyes. Many of the newer dyers, who had used only coal tar colors before the war, were more or less naturally prejudiced against logwood derivatives at first, but are now said to be enthusiastic about the results obtained through their employment. Among the larger users of the logwood colors were said to be makers of felt and other hats for men, and it was further asserted that other manufacturers are also turning to these dyestuffs as a means of solving their color problems. It was also stated that something of an export trade in logwood dyes is being built up.

MOTT IRON WORKS GUARDED

Conversation Referring to Plot to Destroy Plant Overheard.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—A squad of police in plains clothes is tonight guarding the Mott Iron Works here to protect the great plant from a possible bomb attack. The authorities learned that a conversation was overheard to the effect that an attempt to blow up the works would be made last night and the police stood guard throughout the night. The precaution was taken again tonight, but up to a late hour nothing had happened.

It has been generally understood that the Motts are making war supplies for the Allies and the bomb plot is said to involve Polish sympathizers.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WALTER H. COOK.—Justice Guy has appointed John A. Hardy temporary receiver pending trial of the suit of Mrs. Kitty Hahn for an accounting and dissolution of the partnership of Walter H. Cook, broker in investment securities at 2 Wall Street, in which she was a special partner for $7,000.

WILLIAM AVEDON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver for William Avedon, doing business as the Gem Costume Company, manufacturer of dresses at 115 West Thirtieth Street, under a bond of $5,000. Liabilities are $50,000 and assets $20,000.

GORDON WAIST COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel J. Joseph receiver for Henry Gordon, doing business as the Gordon Waist Company, at 27 West Fourth Street. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $2,000.

HAAS BROTHERS LADIES' TAILORING COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 17 against Haas Brothers Ladies' Tailoring Company of 10 East Fifty-sixth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 100 cents on the dollar. The business is to be liquidated under the supervision of a committee of creditors. Liabilities were $18,000.

LASKE & RADLER.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 8 against Laske & Radler, manufacturers of women's dresses at 201 Greene Street, on a settlement with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar, cash.

JACK WIENER.—Judge A. N. Hand has denied a discharge to Jack (also known as Jacob) Wiener, tailor, formerly at 1,443 Broadway, on specifications filed by Albert Robertson & Co.

CHARLES L. KANTROWITZ, who traded as the Kantrowitz-Zitenfield Paper Company at 138 West Twenty-second Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $4,827 and assets of $1,830, consisting of accounts, $544, and cash in bank, $15.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Alfred K. Wander, a hat saleman; voluntary petition in bankruptcy; liabilities, $97,451; assets, $58,150.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and Over.

Consolidated Briarwood Estates—C. C. Leffler et al.....$9,089.61
Dazie Construction Co. and Daisy T. Gerstle—J. Epstein.....378.00
Dallmer, Frederick C.—H. Block.....65.75
Drexler, Jacob—I. Braun.....218.50
Eastern District Amusement Co.—H. M. Weill & Co. and Henry M. Weill, N. Shimkin.....148.69
Epstein, James—E. Martin.....119.39
Elliot, James E.—C. D. Donohue.....103.24
Frank E. Smith & Son, Inc.—D. Millbank et al.....179.09
Flomen, David and Bernard—Blue Valley Co.....198.21
Geisman, Michael—Conron Bros. Co.....142.55
Gersten, Frank—Saks & Co.....169.14
Gruber, Samuel L.—A. P. Cowen, trustee, costs.....122.89
Hine, Henry R.—I. Mondschein.....122.66
Klein, David—Schranz & Bieber Co.....426.74
Kowler, Benjamin—S. Gerard.....112.06
Kline, Solomon or Sol, and Louis Salka —G. W. Sutton.....2,307.35
Loebe, Milton T.—W. Bachrach et al...126.61
Metro Lithograph Co.—Nammer Electric Co.....226.80
Martin, Joseph—L. D. Bailey.....101.56
Middleton, Arthur W.—H. T. Lewis.....252.80
Miller, William—E. Huston.....176.42
Nordone, Frank—W. W. Wood.....105.02
Nichols, George—M. P. Evans Co.....113.00
Pizzani, Peter Anthony—M. Kanner.....216.87
Pappos, William C.—Ketterlinus Lithographic Co.....404.86
Powelson, John R.—A. Oestreicher.....156.91
Paynter, Ella B.—J. H. Damm.....252.19
Patterson, Howard M.—J. H. Westerfield.....141.17
Russell, Addie J.—Park & Tilford.....341.18
Rose, Louis C.—Hellbrunn & Kahn, Inc.....314.33
Roman, Alexander—M. L. Balgore.....131.48
Simone, Nicholas, and Vito Paperello—People of State of N. Y.....500.00
Smyth, Catherine A. and Hugh D.—J. Zeller.....107.22
Silverman, Samuel, and Egidio Viola—H. Levine.....108.02
Smythe, Oliver—Kaufmann.....119.01
Steele, Daniel H.—A. W. Steinthal.....214.63
Snyder, John A.—P. F. Stein.....1,729.19
Colonial Trading Co.—City of New York.....136.97
Nobles, Inc.—City of New York.....161.22
Concert Direction—City of New York...113.23
George Vassals, Sons & Co.—City of New York.....196.33
Penny Vending Co.—City of New York.172.59
Twentieth Century Publishing Co.—City of New York.....136.97
W. T. Wintermute Co.—City of New York.....184.46
Walden-Dyatt Co.—City of New York..138.97
Western Hat Co.—City of New York.....235.69
Sigrist, Anna M.—C. G. Chapin.....12,139.03
Wingate, Miller Co., Inc.—I. Crutchfield.....301.91
Wolff, Philip—J. Smith.....100.14

In Bronx County.

Brenner, Dorothy—M. Kupler.....$272.00
Brown, Alexander, Jr., Floyd De L. Brown, and 784 6th Av., Inc.—Lewis & Conger.....178.93
Carr, Benjamin, Jr.—W. P. Schimpf..269.33
Dombrowski, Alexander—T. E. Barrett..22.07
Frankel, David—J. Manheim.....288.91
G. H. Atkinson Co.—T. E. Barrett.....13.13
Hahn, Charles F.—Two Hundred and Ninety-nine Madison Avenue Co.....375.00
Jacobs, Rubin—T. E. Barrett.....16.22
Perrett, Charles N.—Bedford Hardware Co.....63.89
Place, John W.—Kurz & Uren, Inc.....320.32
Radler, Sam—Groller Society of London..45.59
Sweeny, Elizabeth—same.....73.76
Salovitch, Max—C. Stogge, Jr.....42.19
Stamm, Nathan and Emanuel L.—M. Fisher, et al.....406.60
Soltmann, Edward G.—C. Hoyt.....681.51
Singer, Israel—M. E. Cummings.....1,049.72
Totaro, Carlo—J. H. Conklin.....48.55
Wittich, Frederick H.—H. Wichner.....17.72

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cardone, Antonio, and Alexander Potrich—People of the State of New York, March 24, 1916.....$1,000.00
Daly, Bertha, William Rentz, and Wiktoya Rentz—A. Miller, Jan. 27, 1916..822.79
Daly, Bertha—A. Miller, Jan. 26, 1916..288.03
Grun, Simon, and Morris Davidowitz—B. Spivock Nov. 1, 1913.....200.00
Globe Rye Bread Co.—G. S. Dougherty et al., July 21, 1916.....183.45
Grauer, Louis—I. Heilman, Oct. 14, 1915. 86.10
Hart, Max M.—J. Buxbaum, March 28, 1916.....113.41
Jaffa, David, or David Jaffe—Westchester Hewitt Realty Co., April 10, 1916.. 81.65
Koref, Ignatz—A. Hyman, Dec. 1, 1915..863.85
Hawkins, William S.—The McCall Co., Sept. 7, 1907.....414.43
Loewenthal, Leopold—Pekin Restaurant Co., Inc., June 22, 1916.....59.66
Noise, Fred—N. Y. Telephone Co., Nov. 11, 1908.....85.81
Stevens, Percy R.—L. W. Goerck, Jan. 14, 1904.....68.24
Bentison, Cecil—L. M. Prince, June 20, 1916.....169.26
Farrell, Katherine G.—J. Herman, June 25, 1912.....136.06
Zeman, Victor B.—Stern Bros., July 3, 1915.....49.40
Franklin Brewing Co.—David Newburger, and Charley Zavatton—H. Brown, June 20, 1916, vacated.....591.41

In Bronx County.

Grauer, Louis—I. Heilman, April 11, 1916.....$86.10
Mander, George H.—A. B. Beith et al., Feb. 8, 1916.....45.08

HOW TO PREVENT LAUNDRY INFECTION

Clean and Soiled Linen Should Not Be Manipulated in the Same Room.

MIXED WASHING HARMLESS

High Temperature, Soap, and Chemicals Exercise an Effectual Sterilizing Action.

It might become far easier than it has been to control disease and stamp out familiar infections if our industrial procedures and household practices remained unchanged from one generation to another, says The Journal of the American Medical Association, in commenting on the public laundry. The writer makes the point that clean and soiled linen should not be handled in the same room.

"No sooner, however, has one factor been controlled by some scheme of sanitation than changing custom has shifted the incidence of the supposedly eradicated danger and raised a new problem of health control," says the writer. "Thus, when laundry work was largely confined to the home, the possibility of infection was limited to a smaller group and the opportunity for exposure to contagion easily appreciated and provided for. Today the handling of soiled clothes is being transferred more and more to special plants in which materials from many homes and still more individuals are brought together where employes come into contact with them. The possibility of infection under such conditions must vary for specific diseases, and depends on the probable readiness with which the micro-organisms concerned are transferred by soiled linen, and further on the efficiency of the laundry process as a mode of sterilization.

"It is doubtless true that some of the more important disease germs are transmitted from individual to individual without any intermediate conveying device; nevertheless there are many infections, such as typhoid fever, &c., which are known to be transmitted through fomites. So long as typhoid fever can be charged to the cook who has handled the food it is not difficult to conceive of a similar transmission through the laundry worker.

"The high temperature, soap, washing soda, and other chemicals to which clothes in the laundry are subjected in the washing process are responsible for a sterilizing action. Bacteriologic examinations have repeatedly demonstrated that it is effective. Dr. Dederer, who represents the Committee on Occupational Diseases of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, frankly states that there is no danger to public health from mixed washing of clothing with contaminated articles.

"It is pointed out, however, that while the washing process practically sterilizes the clothes, the reinfection of clean linen is possible when it is sorted and counted in the same room with soiled linen. Clean linen, when exposed to infection through contact with soiled linen, may disseminate infection. The upshot of this is that soiled linen ought not to be received, sorted, nor counted in rooms in which clean linen is kept. Eating and drinking should be prohibited in rooms in which soiled linen is manipulated, and laundry workers should be instructed concerning the latent hygienic dangers which they may encounter in their work.

"Sanitary measures involving personal hygiene are essential for their own welfare as well as that of the public served. The problems involved have never received any serious attention from public authorities in this country; but the rapid growth in the laundry business is certain to awaken interest in them, as it has been aroused in the case of public restaurants, bakeries, food shops, and other institutions which are assuming household functions."

WONDERFUL STATE.

Tamaulipas in Mexico a Veritable Mine of Wealth.

The prominence which the Mexican State of Tamaulipas is occupying in the border news of the day makes the following bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society from its Washington headquarters of timely interest:

"Owing to the border outrages committed by bandits who have invaded Texas at points opposite the Mexican State of Tamaulipas, public interest is focused on this political division of the southern republic which has immensely rich resources, both mineral and agricultural, but which has not been developed by American and European capital as have other sections of the country.

"Tamaulipas is about the size of Maine, but with only about one-third the population of the New England commonwealth. Its gulf coastline, low, sandy, hot and moist, extends north and south for 250 miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the mouth of the Panuco River, where is situated the important seaport of Tampico with its fabulously rich oil fields.

"That portion of the State bordering on Texas is flat and is very dry for eight months of the year, but when irrigated is extremely fertile, producing bountiful grain crops as well as sustaining herds of cattle. The Southern and central sections produce sugar cane, bananas, coffee, and tobacco in the well-watered valleys. In the mountainous regions, back from the coast, the State possesses immense potential wealth in undeveloped gold, silver, copper, marble, asphalt, and salt mines. Even in the Tampico district the great underground reservoirs of petroleum have been tapped only within recent years.

"The mountains of Tamaulipas, which boast a salubrious climate, teem with game, and sportsmen of Mexico City make annual excursions to this region to hunt deer and the vast flocks of wild fowl which nest in the neighborhood of the numerous lakes that dot the State.

"Tamaulipas owes its commercial importance largely to its ixtle, fibre industry and to the great volume of trade passing through Tampico, which ranks next to Vera Cruz among Mexican gulf ports. Its total commerce for 1913 was more than $63,000,000, while Vera Cruz's trade was $83,000,000. From Tampico to New Orleans by steamer is 705 miles, about the same distance as from Philadelphia to Savannah. From Tampico to Galveston is 450 miles. The capital of the State, Ciudad Victoria, has a population of about 10,000, and is situated in the mining district, 850 miles north of Tampico."—Baltimore American.

Sinecures and Socialists.

There would not be so many Socialists if there were more Government sinecures.—Philadelphia Ledger.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Fenkelstein's Cloak and Suit Co.; G. Fine, waists; R. 504, 45 W. 34th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—A. Rosenberg, general dry goods; B'way Central.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; H. Winter, men's furn. goods; 23 E. 20th; Prince George.

AYTON, Ohio—J. G. Steely & Co.; J. G. Steely, silks, ribbons, hats, flowers, feathers; York.

ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Saul & Co.; J. Saul, clothing, men's furn. goods; Hermitage.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison, Paxon, Stokes Co.; Miss M. Evans, corsets, women's, infants' furn. goods; 1,140 Broadway.

AUSTIN, Texas — Chas. Rosner, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros. Co.; J. E. Berk, waists, muslin underwear; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Isenberg's; C. Herman, house furn. goods, china, toys; McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—Hoffschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss Fuld, infants' wear; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; M. M. Samuels, notions, toilet, fancy goods; 1,239 Broadway.

BOSTON—B. H. White Co.; Mrs. M. F. Hirsch, waists, 470 4th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Murphy, misses' dresses; Miss Diller, children's millinery, basement buyers; Miss Callahan, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Cooper, genl. mdse.; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; S. A. Campbell, handkerchiefs; 432 4th Av.; Park Av.

BELLINGHAM, Wash.—Panton's; Mrs. Ashbrooke, millinery; 31 Union Square.

BUTTE, Mont.—Hennessy Co.; C. E. Alexander, representing; 23 East 26th.

BROWNWOOD, Texas.—R. B. Rogers, dry goods, ready-to-wear, &c.; 1,150 Broadway.

BIRBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; A. K. Keller, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss M. Hoban, waists, petticoats, knit fancy goods; 99 John.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; A. C. Dolberg, juvenile ready-to-wear, Spring; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. Blume, upholstery goods; G. W. Smith, millinery; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, waists, children's, misses' garments; C. C. Gunn, coats, suits, skirts, furs; J. J. Seehof, millinery; 315 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss Hunnerty, silk dresses; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; A. R. Mathews, dress goods, silks, linings, velvets; J. Baach, gloves, umbrellas, ribbons; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; S. Shane, Fall coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists, (basement); A. Shane, ribbons, hdkfs.; K. Trilling, clothing; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Stone Bros.; A. L. Stone, leather, fancy goods, jewelry; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—L. Kiesle, Inc.; C. W. Popper, coats, suits; Miss Brecht, women's dresses; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—M. Livingston & Co.; Mr. Livingston, dresses, 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Lederer & Co.; A. Spilker, laces, hdkfs., hosiery, leather goods, ribbons; L. Singer, coats, suits, waists, infants' wear; S. Tanowsky, silks, wool, and cotton, dress goods, domestics; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—Sol. Klein; Mr. Weltzenfeld, dresses, suits, coats, waists; L. Geleerd, men's, boys' clothing; Miss S. Speck, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO—S. Mandl; N. C. Weinberg, dresses, suits, coats, waists; 1,133 Broadway.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Consolidated Millinery Co.; G. L. Gerson, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; E. L. Blume, infants' wear; E. J. Burke, curtains; J. Davenport, draperies; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chas. A. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. E. I. Firestone, misses', juniors' coats, suits, dresses, basement; 40 E. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Fair, Miss Clifford, infants' wear, petticoats, negligees, house dresses, corsets; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. Dolberg, juvenile wearing apparel; 115 Worth.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; M. M. Weill, Miss Boeter, notions, art goods; R. Hertlinger, Miss Gluck, jewelry, leather goods; 37 W. 26.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. W. Perkins, men's furn. goods; 9 Leonard.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Model Skirt and Suit Co.; J. D. Jacobs, jobs cotton, silk dresses, skirts, silk waists; 18 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair Store; R. T. Duncan, rugs, draperies; T. R. Gaines, representing; McAlpin; 23 East 26th.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—C. Dencke & Co.; J. Kenyon, silks, dress, crash goods, 1,239 Broadway.

CINCINNATI, O.—H. & S. Pogue D. G. Co.; Miss F. Wood corsets; Aberdeen.

CINCINNATI—The Outlet; I. Friedman, coats, suits; 12 E. 20th.

CLEVELAND—Klein, Lichtenstader Co.; H. F. Klein, men's furn. goods; 86 Franklin.

CHARLESTON, Ill.—Parker Dry Goods Co.; J. Parker, ready-to-wear; 334 4th Av.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; W. M. Sporborg, gen. mdse. mgr.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; Miss E. Sweet, muslin underwear, infants' wear; L. Karr, silks, dry goods, linens; 148 W. 23d.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, cotton, piece goods; 71 W. 23d.

DAYTON, Ohio—L. Traxler Co.; S. E. Francis, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.

DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; J. Wolfenstein, notions, fancy goods, umbrellas; 16 E. 16th.

DANVILLE, Ill.—Schmidt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, cloaks, suits, millinery, muslin underwear, carpets; 470 4th Av.

DALLAS, Texas—The Rosner-Rothschild Co.; Mr. Rosner, Mr. Rothschild, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way.

DETROIT, Mich.—Kline Garment Co.; Mr. Strider, wool dresses; 20 Madison Av.

DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; E. H. Stevenson, ribbons, laces, embroideries, notions, fancy goods, books, stationery; 43 Leonard.

DENVER, Colo.—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plambeck, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; J. L. Flanagan, silks, dress goods; Prince George; 23 East 26th.

DENISON, Tex.—J. W. Madden Co.; S. R. Park, dry goods; Miss E. Roberts, millinery; Miss Williams, representing, Aberdeen.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; E. R. Sager, Fall suits, cloaks, skirts, waists, children's wear, basement; G. Preston, basement jobs, general mdse.; 1,150 Broadway.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; G. A. Mahew, negligees, muslin underwear, corsets; 354 4th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. D. H. Smith, millinery; 353 4th Av.

DENVER, Col.—A. Levin & Sons, The Dry Goods Co.; Miss N. Maney, trimmings, buttons; 16 East 18th.

DENVER, Col.—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; Miss C. Murphy, waists; 225 5th Av.; Latham, DULUTH—Miller, Albenberg Co.; M. C. Albenberg, jobs angora coats; 303 5th Av., Room 910.

ESCANABA, Mich.—E. Erickson Co.; Miss A. Gaufin, ready-to-wear; Miss M. Anderson, dry goods; Prince George.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.

EVANSTON, Wyo.—Blyth, Fargo Co.; Mr. Barnes, coats, suits; Room 1,008, 47 W. 34th.

FLINT, Mich.—O. M. Smith & Co.; G. R. Jackson, women's garments; Breslin.

FRESNO, Cal.—Kutner, Goldstein Co.; G. Manheim, hosiery, notions, laces, ribbons; 1,239 Broadway.

FORT WORTH, Texas—L. G. Gilbert Dry Goods Co.; L. G. Gilbert, clothing, furnishing goods, shoes, dry goods, women's ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Aberdeen.

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—John Stillman, J. Stillman, ladies' suits, waists, dresses; H. Hofstadler, millinery; 72 Madison.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Wurzburg D. G. Co.; J. L. Sommer, Mrs. Voss, ready-to-wear, children's, infant's wear; 1,270 B'way.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner & Begg; N. G. Benner, dry goods, notions, carpets; Longacre.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; H. H. Bowman, domestics; 1,270 B'way.

HELENA, Mon.—McNair Co.; Mrs. H. B. McNair, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

HOUSTON, Texas—Hogan & Allnoch D. G. Co.; J. C. Hahn, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

HOUSTON, Tex.—Columbia D. G. Co.; Ben Cohen, dry goods, novelties, millinery, ready-to-wear, shoes; Breslin.

HENDERSON, N. C.—Anchor Stores Co.; T. B. Bullock, men's wear, shoes; Collingwood.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufman's Underselling Store; J. E. Gutman, silks, waists; 72 Madison

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

Operating in 74 communities located in 6 States, and serving a population estimated at 659,000, has a tremendous diversity of investment risk. The stability of the company's business, serving such a growing territory, is obvious.

Net earnings are equivalent to over 5 times the dividend requirements on the preferred stock.

Descriptive circular on request.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Bankers

71 Broadway New York

--this 8 page Circular T-200

containing a selected list of July Investments yielding

5¼ to 6⅛%

sent free on request for Circular T-200.

A.H.Bickmore & Co

111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Helping Investors

to determine the intrinsic value of securities in which they are interested is the principal duty of our Investors' Service Department.

To test the value of the service rendered by this Department, we should be glad to receive inquiries for information regarding practically any bond or stock.

William P. Bonbright & Co.

Incorporated

14 Wall Street, New York

London Paris

Wm. P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

August Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Corner William

NEW YORK

Am. Sumatra Tobacco Sk.

New Jersey Zinc Stock

Singer Manufacturing Co.

Unlisted Securities Department

ROBINSON & CO.

26 Exchange Place New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

BOUGHT UNDER OUR

Partial Payment Plan

Send for our free Booklet "A," which describes in detail the operation of this plan.

Degener & Burke

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

20 Broad Street Phone 2340 Rector

WE OFFER

State of Maryland . . 4s

Minneapolis 4s

Portland, Ore. 4s

Milwaukee 4s

Prices and full details on request.

Estabrook & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange

24 Broad St. New York

BONDS

Wm. Morris Imbrie & Co

Established 1882.

61 BROADWAY NEW YORK

111 West Monroe St., Chicago.

BONDS

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Very Dull—The Outlook for New War Orders—Trade When Peace Returns.

We have had markets in which the disaster attending the explosion which occurred on Sunday morning would have exerted decided influence, but the market was no more depressed by that news yesterday than it had been elated last week by the extraordinary Steel earnings statement. Influenced little either by good news or bad, the stock market has come about as near as it ever does to a dead centre.

In parts of the list yesterday there was some response to news, but with very few exceptions the movement of prices was narrow and trading was on a very small scale. Most of the market comment in Wall Street which has any interest at the moment has to do with the possible future rather than with the present. Just now the market is too nearly dead to attract either the public or more than a few Street traders outside of the traders on the floor who have to be there and who buy and sell stocks merely to have something to do.

There are suggestions, however, of market opinion moving into somewhat more clearly defined channels. Of late the uncertainties of the outlook and such restraining influence as exists in the news have been outweighing the market influence of many favorable factors. Some of these uncertainties, as they are formulated in market opinion, seem likely to be postponed to the longer future. Many have been worrying about the effects of the ending of the war, but this worry is beginning to give place in the minds of the leaders of some of the most important of the banking groups to a belief that the war has still a long time to run.

Opinion is also being revised in respect to the probable course of the Allies in ordering war supplies in this country. A little while ago it was believed that save for the raw material the orders for munitions to be placed in this country for the balance of the war would be relatively small. Actually many such orders are being placed and the market is looking forward now to many more. A banker who is also an official of some of the most important of the concerns which are receiving war orders, commenting yesterday on this changed outlook, offered the explanation that great as had been the preparation for the allied offensive on the western front, the use of ammunition had exceeded expectation. The Allies, therefore, he said, were again likely to look to this country to augment their own production of munitions as an additional safeguard against a possible scarcity at some stage of an offensive which, judged either by the announced purpose of the Allies or by the progress so far attained, is still in its very early stages.

This prospect of increased orders for munitions, while not as welcome as increased orders for peaceful products, nevertheless holds the promise of continued activity in the production of goods which command abnormally high prices. The current movement in the munition stocks suggests that the market has begun to take cognizance of what may develop into a clearly defined second stage of this country's war business.

There is a corollary to this possible increase in war orders which is of favorable significance for our business in the period after the war. Much home demand is being dammed up by reason of the emergency orders which are being filed for foreign customers who must buy heavily and buy now because the war will not wait. Much of this home business will still remain to be done when our manufacturers are free to turn their undivided attention to it. Both phases of this situation suggest grounds on which to look for continued activity. The second of them, however, touches vitally and favorably a matter which is of much moment to the business world, for no other one factor is exerting such influence upon sentiment as the fear that business will be forced to depression when the war comes to an end. There are many who entertained that fear who have abandoned it, and the number of these is likely to increase as time goes on.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

American Securities Only Occasionally Mentioned—Money Easy.

LONDON, July 31.—Money and discount rates were easy today.

The stock market, entering the holiday season, commenced the week idly, although considerable cheerfulness prevailed on the war news. Gilt-edged securities and foreign bonds were steadily maintained by numerous week-end orders, while the boom in shipping shares showed signs of subsiding and values were easy. Business in other sections was meagre. American securities were only occasionally mentioned, and they closed irregular.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. of Alb.	5	May, 1926	97	98	5.25
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'16	100	100¼	4.85
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb.21,'17	96	96⅛	6.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec.15,'17	100	100¼	5.55
City of Mont.	5	May15,'20	99¾	100⅛	5.95
City of Mont.	5	May, 1918	99	100	4.75
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.85
Prov. of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100	100⅛	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100⅛	4.90
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	100⅛	3.05
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	98	100	6.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	105½	99¾	5.25
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¼	107	4.73
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	101⅞	2.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¾	102⅛	4.12
Prov. of N. B.	5	Dec., 1919	99½	100¼	
G. of N'f'l'd	5	July, 1919	98	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Sask.	5	Feb., 1918	98	99	5.38
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100¼	99¾	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98⅞	99¾	5.15
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98⅝	99¾	5.10

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	100¼	100⅜	4.45
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100	100⅛	4.15
Am. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	99½	100⅛	5.75
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	99½	100⅛	4.43
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97⅜	98⅜	4.50
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	3.80
A. T. & S. F.	5	June, 1917	101	101⅜	3.45
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1,'19	99	100	6.00
At. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101¾	102¼	5.50
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.85
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	98	98	5.90
Can. Pacific.	6	July 10,'18	99	100	6.00
C. P. R. & L.	6	Mar. 2,'24	101½	101⅝	5.45
C., R. & Q.	4	May, 1918	102	103	3.50
C. & W. Ind.	5	July, 1921	97¾	97⅞	4.50
Chicago Elev.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	99¾	5.20
Cities Service.	7	July, 1916	99	95	
Den. G. & E.	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	
East. P. & L.	5	Apr., 1917	101	101¾	
Erie R. R.	5½	Mar. 1,'18	96	98	7.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101	4.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100¾	4.57
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	98⅝	99¼	5.40
Inter. Harv.	5	Nov., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.50
L. Gas & El.	5	Feb.15,'18	101⅜	101¾	4.58
Mich. Ry.	5	Apr., 1918	100¼	101¼	5.75
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1918	100	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1917	101		3.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	June, 1916	98¾	99¼	
Morgan & W.	5	Apr., 1917	95¾	97¼	7.80
N. Y. N. H. & H.	4½	May, 1917	99¾	100	5.00
N. Y. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99¾	99⅞	4.65
Nor. S. Pow.	6	Apr. 1,'20	99¾	99⅞	6.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June 5,'21	100⅝	100⅞	6.00
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	99⅞	100⅜	4.25
Rem. A. Un.					4.75
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 19,'19	93½	99¼	6.60
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100¾	100,¼	4.30
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	98	99	
U. S. F. S. Co.	5	Apr., 1918	98½	100¾	5.75
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.50
W'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	100¾	101	4.15
W. P. Trac.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	
Wm. R. Areas	5	Mar., 1918	98¾	99¾	5.17
W. Y. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	100	6.00
W. S. G. & E.	5	Oct., 1917	100	100⅛	4.50
Winn. E. Ry.	5	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	5.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	217,739
Same day two years ago	593,392
Year to date	Ex. closed
Same period last year	94,189,823
Same period in 1914	76,586,468
	45,989,158

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
62	66	300	Ajax Rubber	63	63	63	63	—2
17⅝	17½	400	Alaska Gold Mines	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	
7⅞	8⅛	1,000	Alaska Juneau	8	8	8	8	
21½	22½	300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	22	22	21¾	21¾	+ ½
74	74½	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	74	74	74	74	+ ¾
69¼	69½	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	69	69	69	69	
100	100½	300	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	99¾	100	99½	100	+2
80	80¼	1,150	Am. Beet Sugar	80½	80½	89	89	+1¼
35½	35⅞	1,050	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	2,100	Am. Can	185½	198	185½	198	+17
109¼	110¼	210	Am. Can pf	54¼	55⅝	54¼	55⅝	+1½
58	58¼	2,700	Am. Car & Fdry	110	110¼	110	110¼	+ ¼
53	53½	*100	Am. H. & Leather	58	58½	57⅞	58½	+ ½
27½	28	800	Am. Ice Securities	53½	53½	53½	53½	+1¼
66¼	66¾	4,000	Am. Locomotive	27	27⅝	26¼	27⅝	+ ½
100¾	101	100	Am. Locomotive pf	65½	67	65½	66¾	+ ⅝
98¼	98⅝	2,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101	101	101	101	
51½	52¼	1,100	Am. Steel Fdries	93⅜	94	93	94	+ ⅛
120¼	120⅞	500	Am. Tel. & Tel	53½	53½	52	52¼	+ ½
123½	125	100	Am. Tobacco	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	+ ¼
107	108¼	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	224	224	224	224	
107	108¾	100	Do., odd lot	108½	108½	108½	108½	+2
95	96	100	Am. Woolen pf	107	107	107	107	+ ½
95	96	13	Do., odd lot	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
33	33½	2,800	Am. Zinc L. S	95	95	95	95	
78¾	79	2,800	Anaconda Cop. Co	33½	33½	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅜
102½	103	1,800	Atch., T. & S.F.x d	70⅝	70⅝	786	78⅝	+ ⅜
98⅞	99	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	102½	103	102½	103	+ ⅝
62½	63	100	At., Gulf & W. I	99	99	99	99	+ ½
63¼	64	100	At., Gulf & W. I.pf	63	63	63	63	+ ½
70½	70⅝	3,600	Baldwin Loco	64	64	64	64	+ ½
83	83½	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	69⅞	71¼	69⅞	70⅝	+1¼
74	74¼	100	Baltimore & O. pf	85¼	85¼	85	85⅜	+ ⅜
84½	85	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	— ⅛
6	8	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ¼
94	97½	100	Buf., Roch. & Pitts	6	6	6	6	— ¼
97	97¼	500	Butte & Superior	100	100	100	100	
176¼	177	500	Canadian Pacific	67½	67½	67¼	67¼	
54¼	54⅜	200	Central Leather Co	176⅝	177	175⅞	177	
112	112½	300	Central Leather pf	54	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅛
104	106	300	Chandler Motor	112¼	112¼	112	112	+ ⅛
60¼	60⅜	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	104	104½	104	104½	+ ⅛
94⅞	95⅛	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	60	60⅜	60	60½	+ ⅛
128	130	200	Chi. & N'thwest	94⅞	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
20	20¼	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	128	128	128	128	+1
47½	48	300	Chino Copper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
74	74⅜	1,600	Cluett, Peabody Co	48	48	47½	47½	
43½	44	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	73	74⅜	73	74⅜	+ ½
133¼	134	200	Consolidated Gas	44½	44½	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅛
87	90¼	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	+ ⅛
68⅜	69	4,700	Crucible Steel	89	89	89	89	— ⅛
59¼	59⅜	2,100	Cuba Cane Sugar	69	69¼	68⅜	68⅜	+ ⅛
94½	94⅞	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	58¾	59½	58⅜	59⅜	+ ⅜
34	34⅛	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅜
118	120¼	100	Detroit United Ry	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
44	44½	400	Distillers' Secur	118	118	118	118	+2
25⅞	26	100	Dome Mines	44⅜	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ⅜
65	66	100	Elec. Storage Bat	26	26	26	26	
34⅞	35	1,600	Erie	65	65	65	65	—2¼
51¾	52⅛	600	Erie 1st pf	34¾	35	34¾	35	— ⅛
305	315	26	General Chemical	51⅝	52	51⅝	52	+ ½
113½	116	300	Gen. Chemical pf	302	302	300	302	
168	169	10	General Electric	113½	113½	113½	113½	
113¾	115¾	900	General Motors	168⅝	169	168¾	169	+ ½
72⅛	72¾	2,200	General Motors pf	115⅞	115⅞	115	115½	— ½
113½	114	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72⅞	72	72⅞	+1¼
117	117½	1,500	Goodrich pf. pref	113½	113½	113½	113½	
34½	35	100	Great Northern pf	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¼	— ⅛
46	46⅛	200	G. N. certs. ore prop	35	35	35	35	
102½	103	400	Greene-Cananea	46¼	46¼	46	46	
47⅞	47⅞	400	Illinois Central	103	103	103	103	
16	16½	800	Inspiration Copper	47¾	47¾	47½	47½	— ⅛
74	74½	200	Interboro Consol	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
25⅞	26	14,700	Interboro Con. pf	74	74	74	74	+ ¼
83	88¼	17,500	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	24	24	24	24	+ ¼
44⅛	44¼	1,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	85¼	88¼	85¼	88	+1½
14¼	14½	1,400	Int. Nickel	44¼	44¼	43⅞	44	+2⅜
43½	44	100	Int. Paper	14¼	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ⅛
44⅞	45	6,600	Int. Paper pf	65½	65½	65½	65½	— ⅛
71	71¼	700	Kennecott Copper	45⅜	45½	44⅝	45	— ⅜
105	105¼	100	Lackawanna Steel	70½	71⅛	70½	71	
200½	211½	100	Laclede Gas	105	105	105	105	
43¾	43¾	100	Lake Erie & West	21	21	21	21	
77¼	77¾	2,400	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	44	44	+ ¼
81	81½	100	Lehigh Valley	77¼	77⅜	76½	77⅜	+ ⅛
65	69	100	Mackay Cos	81½	81½	81½	81½	+ ¼
81¼	81⅛	5,450	Manhattan Shirt	65	65	65	65	— ½
87	87½	300	Maxwell Motors	81⅜	82¼	81	81	
107	108¼	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	87⅛	87⅝	87	87	
98¼	98⅜	3,100	May Dept. St. pf	107	107	107	107	— ⅛
34⅜	35	1,500	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	99¼	98	98¼	+2
123¾	124½	300	Miami Copper	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅜
5½	5⅝	2,200	Missouri Pacific	123¼	122½	123¼	123¼	— ⅜
5¼	5⅜	1,500	Do. trust rcts	6	6	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
91	92½	500	Montana Power	92	92½	92	92½	+1½
125	128	100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127⅜	127⅝	127⅜	127⅝	+1½
22	23½	300	Nat. En. & St. Co	23¼	23¼	23	23½	+ ⅛
63	64	200	Nat. Lead Co	63⅜	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
127	129	900	N. Y. Air Brake	126	128	126	128	+ ⅝
26	26½	200	N. Y. Ont. & West	26¼	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
127⅜	128½	1,100	Norfolk & Western	128	128	127⅞	128	+ ½
85	87	100	Nor. & W. pf. d	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
110⅜	111¼	150	North American	68	68	68	68	+2½
20	22	2,400	Northern Pacific	110¾	111¼	110½	110⅝	— ⅛
56¼	56⅜	200	Pacific Mail	20	20	20	20	
39½	40	4,400	Penn. R. R	56½	56⅝	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
100	100	100	Philadelphia Co	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ¼
26½	26⅝	200	Pitts.C. ctfs. of dep	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
63⅛	63⅜	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ½
167	168	900	Pressed Steel Car	98½	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
47⅛	47⅜	200	Railway Steel Sp	47¼	47⅜	47¼	47⅜	— ⅛
42¾	43	1,600	Ray Con. Copper	43	43	42¾	43	
23	23	8,800	Reading	95¼	95⅜	95	95¼	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅜	100	Reading 2d pf	44	44	44	44	
44	44	500	Rep. Iron & Steel	47¼	47½	47¼	47½	+ ⅜
47¼	47½	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	109⅞	110	109⅛	109⅜	+ ½
109⅞	110	100	Sears, R. & Co. x d	201½	201½	200	200	— ¼
200	200½	200	Shattuck-Arizona	26	26	26	26	— ¼
26	27	2,000	Southern Pacific	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ½
97¼	97⅝	200	Southern Railway	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
22¾	23	100	Standard Milling pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	+ ¼
87	89	100	Standard Mill. rgts					+ ¼
127½	127⅝	5,500	Studebaker Co	127¼	128¼	127	127⅝	+ ½
25⅜	25⅝	3,500	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
194¾	196	600	Texas Co.	192	195	192	193	+2½
11	12	600	Texas & Pacific	11½	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
62¼	63	1,000	Third Avenue	62	62	61½	62	— ½
96½	98	200	Twin City R. T	96½	96½	96½	96½	
96¾	98	50	Do., odd lot	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	
6¼	6½	800	Union Bag & P. Co	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
38	40	500	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅛
136¾	137	2,200	Union Pacific	137¾	138¼	137¾	138¼	+ ¾
97⅜	98	1,500	United Cigar Stores	156¾	158¾	156¾	158¾	+ ¾
156¾	157	1,800	United Fruit Co	98	98⅛	98	98⅛	
20	20⅜	1,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	156¼	157⅜	156¼	156¾	+ ¾
53	55	500	U.S.C.I. P. & F. pf	19⅛	20⅜	19⅛	20	
108	108½	12,800	U. S. Indus. Alco	53	54⅜	53	54⅜	+1⅞
30	31	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	109	109	108½	108½	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
108¼	108⅝	19,600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	1	1	1	1	
86½	86⅞	1,700	U. S. Steel. pf. x d	108¼	108¼	108⅜	108⅜	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	800	Utah Copper	86¾	87	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
76	76½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	116¼	116½	116¼	116½	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,000	Wabash pf. A	76	76½	76	76½	+ ⅛
49⅞	50¼	200	Wabash pf. B	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
27	27	100	Western Maryland	50	50	50	50	+ ⅛
27	28	100	Western Union Tel	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
93	93¼	8,800	Westingh. E. & M	27	27	27	27	
57⅜	58	6	W. & L. E. 2d pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	10,400	Willys-Overland	58	56	56	56	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	200	Willys-Overland pf	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	+1⅛
105	106	1,500	Wisconsin Central	59¼	59¾	57¾	58¼	— ⅛
40½	50			105¾	106	105¾	106	+1
				48	49½	48	49½	— ½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	3½	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond		4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis		4	4	4
Kansas City		4	4	4½
Dallas		4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	4	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Com-modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	5	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	
Richmond	5	3	3½	
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	
Minneapolis	5	4	4	
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	5	4½	4½	3
San Francisco	5½	3½	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, ¼ per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2½@2¾%
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

TIME.

60 days	3 @3¼	5 months	3⅜@4
90 days	3¼@3⅜	6 months	3⅜@4
4 months	3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3⅜
4 to 6 months	3⅜
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	—.00⅛
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	
Francs—				
Demand	5.90⅝	5.90⅝	5.90⅞	..
Cables	5.90⅜	5.90⅜	5.90⅝	..
Marks—				
Demand	71.87½	71.75	71.75	—.12½
Cables	71.93¾	71.81¼	71.81¼	—.12½

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to the mark, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand	Yesterday's Close Cable.	Journal
4.8665 London	4.75½	4.76⅛	4.762
5.1828 Paris	5.90⅛	5.90⅜	5.90⅝
95.28 Berlin	71.75	71.81¼	71.81¼
5.1826 Switzerland	5.29¼	5.28½	5.28½
19.295 Greece	19.37	19.42	19.42
19.45 Russia	30.40	30.45	30.45
5.1825 Italy	6.50	6.40¼	6.40¼
20.26 Austria	12.30	12.35	12.35
26.73 Scandinavia	28.70	28.75	28.75
19.20 Spain	20.10	20.20	20.20
40.19 Holland	41.43¾	41.50	41.50
China—			
Hongkong	50.00	50.10	50.10
Shanghai	70.00	69.90	69.90
India—			
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....	....
Japan—			
49.84 Kobe	50.37½	50.50	50.50
49.84 Yokohama	50.37½	50.50	50.50
Philippine Islands—			
50.00 Manila	50.25	50.37½	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60	41.60
32.44 Rio	24.

RussianSecurities

In order that Investors may take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Foreign Exchange situation, we have established a special department giving exclusive attention to foreign securities. We are in direct touch with the markets in Petrograd and are now prepared to deal in the following Russian securities,

Imperial 4% Rentes of 1894
City of Moscow 4½%'s of 1912 due in 1961
City of Moscow 5%'s of 1908 due in 1957
City of Kieff 5%'s of 1914 due in 1961
City of Baku 5%'s of 1911 due in 1960
City of Petrograd 4½% of 1913 due in 1982
City of Odessa 4½%'s
City of Yalta 5%'s
Also Russian Industrials

Quotations and all available statistical details furnished upon request.

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

Members New York Stock Exchange
33 New Street (Ground Floor), N. Y.

French 3% Rentes
French 5% Victory Loan
Russian 5½% Interior Loan 1916

Purchases of Foreign Government and Municipal Bonds effected in London, Paris, Berlin, Amsterdam and other principal European markets.

Business undertaken on a moderate commission basis and itemized foreign accounting rendered.

Descriptive Circular D-2 on Application.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.
20 Broad Street New York
Amsterdam Berlin

OUR AUGUST CIRCULAR

¶Describes a number of investments that are available at prices to yield a liberal income.

MERRILL, LYNCH & Co.
7 Wall St. New York

¶Send for circular "T-7."

High Grade Securities

Whether you wish to purchase odd lots or 100 share lots. The facilities of our organization are designed to serve you.

Booklet No. 15, on "Money Talks," contains valuable information—sent on request.

HISHOLM & CHAPMAN
Members { New York Stock, New York Cotton } Exchange
71 Broadway, New York City
215 Montague St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
12 North Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.
781 Broad Street, Newark, N.J.

HOW you can safeguard the future of your children through consistent saving in $100 Bonds. Send for Partial Payment Bulletin No. 1, R-15—"A $1000 Bond for Your Boy."

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Main Office, 61 Broadway, New York
42d St. & Broadway, 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. 26 Court St., B'klyn.
105 West 82d Street. 810 Broad St., Newark
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Bid Wanted

$50,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 5s, 1948 (ctfs.)
100,000 Second Av. R.R. Cons. 5s, 1948

DIDRICHSEN & Co.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N.Y.

A. E. Fitkin & Co.
141 Broadway Tel. 7305 Cort.

Atlantic & Yadkin 1st 4's
American Cyanamid
American Chicle
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N.Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Canadian Securities
Government, Municipal & Corporation
Circular on Request
ÆMILIUS JARVIS & CO.
(Established 1891)
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
43 Exchange Place
Toronto New York London
Telephone Hanover 7398

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
35 Broad St. New York
Equitable Trust
Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 5049 Broad

SAYS RUSSIA LOOKS TO US FOR CAPITAL

Samuel McRoberts Returns Enthusiastic Over Opportunities for Investment.

HOPE OF VICTORY STRONG

Vice President of National City Bank Asserts Conservatives Expect Another Year of War.

Samuel McRoberts, a Vice President of the National City Bank, who visited Petrograd with Charles V. Rich, another Vice President, to arrange the $50,000,000 American loan recently announced, returned to his desk yesterday enthusiastic over the possibilities open to new capital in Russia. Mr. Rich is now on his way back from London. The National City Bank is making preparations for the establishment of two branches in Russia, one at Moscow and the other at Petrograd. The latter will be opened in September.

"The internal financial condition of Russia is almost too sound to permit of discussion," said Mr. McRoberts. "It is an immensely rich country, with resources largely undeveloped, and between 160,000,000 and 175,000,000 people. The only question that has arizen about Russian credit grew out of her embarrassment in obtaining funds abroad, and that came from the fact that she had no adequate ports open for exports. Russia had difficulty in providing exchange to pay for war material and equipment that was absolutely necessary in the early part of the war.

"Russia has never developed her own resources, although within the boundaries of that empire can be found everything that the people require. She is a self-contained country. Heretofore, Germany has furnished her manufactured articles. Russia has become keenly alive to that situation and a movement is already under way for the development of home resources. Russia is in much the same position that the United States occupied forty years ago, except that she has the people to develop the country, whereas we had to obtain them through immigration.

"The development of Russia's resources will require a large amount of foreign capital and she is looking to America to furnish some of it. From my observations I believe that Russia offers a tremendous opportunity for the investment of American capital. Her attitude is also very receptive. The opportunity offered Americans in this field is the more attractive in view of the fact that the dollar is at a premium of 40 per cent. there, so that Americans may invest in Russia's steel, railroad, and other fundamental industries at a time when the rouble is selling at a discount of 40 per cent.

"With regard to the war there is a feeling of certain victory, although conservatives believe the conflict will last probably a year from this Fall."

Mr. McRoberts asserted that the abolition of vodka had had astounding results, and that the Russian peasant was now more prosperous under war conditions than he was prior to the war. He said that it is the general belief that vodka will never again assume the position it occupied, for the peasants are now better dressed, healthier, and more efficient.

Chemical Company Earns 10.39%.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company earned 10.39 per cent. on its $27,984,000 of common stock last year, as against 7.5 per cent. in the preceding period. Net earnings were $3,427,000, an increase of $448,000, and the total profits $4,597,000, a gain of $793,000. After paying the preferred dividend there remained $2,907,000 for the common stock, as against $2,114,000 in 1915.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for June—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$11,934,400	$9,951,793	$10,106,489
Net aft.tax.	3,702,219	2,930,274	3,305,366
12mos.gross.	136,762,302	117,665,587	116,775,731
Net aft.tax.	43,779,993	36,051,401	6,266,837

DETROIT & MACKINAC for June—			
Gross	105,047	88,274	96,059
Net aft.tax.	20,705	13,092	7,799

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for June, (earnings in milreis)—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	6,961,000	6,591,940	369,060
Net after taxes	3,864,000	3,462,170	401,830
6 mos. gross	39,950,000	37,684,110	2,265,890
Net aft. taxes.	22,638,000	21,943,420	694,580

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY for the year ended June 30—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Earn. & stocks.	$2,776,500	$2,382,175	$2,463,802
Int. and other earnings	580,811	603,367	549,589
Total income.	3,357,311	2,985,542	3,013,481
Exps. & taxes.	149,948	140,584	137,197
Amortization of debt disc	28,932	28,932	14,078
Int. charges	630,183	640,350	654,822
Net income	2,548,248	2,175,676	2,207,384
Preferred divs.	972,075	960,000	960,000
Surplus	1,577,173	1,215,676	1,247,334

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER for June—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	140,009	138,511	2,398
Net aft. taxes	113,045	111,187	1,858
Sur. aft. chgs.	5,978	3,901	2,077
12 mos. gross.	1,687,777	1,611,811	75,966
Net aft. taxes.	1,359,690	1,266,755	92,935
Sur. aft. chgs.	83,161	83,020	141

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY for the year ended June 30—	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earn.	6,609,765	6,525,232	7,142,804
Operat. exp.	3,707,053	3,713,998	4,236,114
Net earnings	2,902,712	2,811,235	2,939,690
Int., tax. & city's pontg. of earnings.	2,118,405	2,132,364	2,199,853
Net income	784,307	678,871	739,837
Dividends	323,871	278,880	242,056
Balance	460,436	399,991	494,781
Res've, war tax, &c.	349,013	275,000	357,287
Surplus	111,422	124,991	137,544

PACIFIC LIGHT & POWER CORPORATION for June—	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	275,975	246,787	29,787
Net aft. taxes	183,969	169,817	14,152
Total income	184,721	178,960	5,761
Sur. aft. chgs.	94,567	73,229	21,338
Six mos. gross	1,594,983	1,383,704	181,279
Net aft. taxes.	1,023,735	914,125	109,610
Total income.	1,076,624	978,937	97,687
Sur. aft. chgs.	455,932	332,502	123,430

Earnings as above are exclusive of any revenue derived from the Southern California Gas Company and also interest on the $2,338,000 6 per cent. collateral trust notes due July 1, 1917, is not included in fixed charges, as the interest on these notes is paid directly to the Southern California Gas Company for the benefit of which their proceeds were used.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER for May—	1916.	1915.	Decrease.
Gross	644,706	618,364	*26,432
Net aft. tax.	229,557	235,900	6,343
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,102	54,594	9,492
12 mos. gross.	7,670,806	7,983,915	313,610
Net after tax.	2,758,457	3,126,945	368,488
Sur. aft. chgs.	562,392	979,857	417,465

*Increase.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—	1916.	1915	Increase.
Gross first two weeks July.	400,739	358,962	43,777
Gr. fm. Jan. 1	5,352,718	4,904,371	448,347

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

JEWEL TEA CO. SALES— 4 weeks to	1916.	1915	1914
July 15	916,513	575,920	340,233
28 weeks to July 15	6,080,001	3,878,500	2,201,501

ONTARIO STEEL PRODUCTS CO., LTD., for the year ended June 30—	1916.	1915	1914
Net profits	152,019	76,746	75,278
Bond interest	86,000	36,000	.....
Pfd. divs., &c.	48,126	8,500	84,625
Surplus	72,894	32,246	46,648
Prev. surplus	50,183	17,987	32,246
Total surplus	123,077	50,183	72,894

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CO. for the year ended May 31—	1916.	1915	1914
Net earnings	5,427,467	4,979,949	4,078,756
Int. & dis.	1,160,298	1,265,741	1,523,370
Balance	4,267,169	3,714,209	2,550,377
Other income	240,380	.....	.....
Total profits	4,507,549	3,714,209	2,550,377
Preferred div.	1,900,472	1,600,000	1,600,000
Balance	2,907,077	2,114,209	950,377
Disc., reserve, common, &c.	420,802	475,942	296,184
Surplus	2,486,275	1,638,267	716,193
Prev. surplus	10,689,102	9,050,835	8,333,941
Total surp.	13,175,377	10,689,102	9,050,135

BANKERS TO AID RAILWAYS.

Will Take Hand in Reorganizing Roads of San Francisco.

A new plan for the reorganization of the United Railways of San Francisco is to be prepared by a committee consisting largely of San Francisco bankers in accordance with an agreement made with other interests in the property. The committee consists of Frank B. Anderson, Chairman; Herbert Fleishhacker, William H. Crocker, I. W. Hellman, Jr., and J. D. McKee.

The new committee proposes to formulate a plan which will reduce the present capitalization in stocks and bonds by 50 per cent. and meet with the approval both of security holders and of the California Railroad Commission. Four reorganization plans have been drawn by Mason B. Starring, President of the United Railways Investment Company, which owns a dominant interest in the railway company; Moritz Rosenthal, and Benjamin S. Guinness, but none of these plans has met the view of the California Commission.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	120	123	122	125
American Cigar pf	99	100	98	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young, pf	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	245	235	243
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

PENN. SYSTEM EARNS 6.90%

Makes the Best Showing for Any Year Since 1910.

The earnings of the Pennsylvania System for the twelve months ended with June were the best for any year since 1910. The net return on the property investment for the last year on the lines East and West was 6.90 per cent., which compares with 4.33 per cent. in 1915, 4.48 per cent. in 1914, and 5.48 per cent. in 1913. Six years ago the net return was 7.41 per cent.

For June last the lines East and West had total operating revenues of $37,514,000, a gain of $6,119,000. For the six months of the calendar year, the gross revenues were $210,005,000, a gain of $46,315,000. The railway operating income for the month of June was $10,222,000, a gain of $1,761,000, while for the first half year it was $50,767,000, a gain of $21,959,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Twenty-five thousand shares of Scripps-Booth Corporation stock offered by Miller & Co. at $50 a share have been largely oversubscribed and the subscription books have been closed.

Worcester, Mass., has awarded a $500,000 loan, dated July 31 and maturing Nov. 1, to Salomen Brothers & Hutzler at 3.09 per cent. discount.

John Muir & Co. have issued a bulletin concerning "A $1,000 Bond for Your Boy."

In a study of railroad results for the first eleven months of the fiscal year Paine Webber & Co. point out that the principal carriers devoted to maintenance expenses $86,000,000 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and yet had remaining $959,000,000 in net operating profits.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES

JULY, 1916.

RAILROADS (25 STOCKS.)

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
July 1	80.47	80.26	80.36	— .18
July 3	80.83	80.42	80.78	+ .42
July 4—Holiday.				
July 5	81.40	80.88	81.09	+ .31
July 6	81.68	81.07	81.28	+ .19
July 7	81.26	80.71	80.98	— .30
July 8	81.10	80.84	81.00	+ .02
July 10	80.93	80.39	80.47	— .53
July 11	80.40	79.77	79.80	— .67
July 12	80.12	79.58	79.87	+ .07
July 13	80.11	79.31	79.43	— .44
July 14	79.74	79.11	79.53	+ .10
July 15	79.82	79.67	79.80	+ .27
July 17	80.12	79.25	79.79	— .01
July 18	79.95	79.58	79.77	— .02
July 19	80.00	79.67	79.93	+ .16
July 20	79.87	79.64	79.72	— .21
July 21	79.71	79.44	79.51	— .21
July 22	79.87	79.46	79.58	+ .07
July 24	79.56	79.20	79.27	— .31
July 25	79.11	78.75	78.95	— .32
July 26	79.02	78.52	78.70	— .25
July 27	78.51	78.04	78.24	— .46
July 28	78.36	77.97	78.24	.....
July 29	78.35	78.25	78.32	+ .08
July 31	78.45	78.13	78.34	+ .02

INDUSTRIALS. (25 STOCKS.)

July 1	91.29	90.52	90.74	— .78
July 3	90.86	89.94	90.73	— .01
July 4	Holiday			
July 5	92.00	91.10	91.61	+ .88
July 6	92.41	91.30	91.53	— .08
July 7	92.12	90.37	91.30	— .23
July 8	91.24	90.69	90.96	— .34
July 10	90.97	89.93	90.21	— .75
July 11	90.03	88.76	89.15	—1.06
July 12	89.36	88.32	88.86	— .29
July 13	89.08	86.40	87.58	—1.28
July 14	88.44	86.71	87.91	+ .33
July 15	88.91	88.00	88.71	+ .80
July 17	89.14	88.08	88.51	— .20
July 18	88.81	88.13	88.54	+ .03
July 19	90.28	88.69	90.10	+1.56
July 20	90.89	89.80	90.52	+ .42
July 21	91.44	90.40	90.86	+ .34
July 22	91.72	90.50	91.17	+ .31
July 24	91.64	90.34	90.52	— .65
July 25	90.57	89.78	90.11	— .41
July 26	90.51	89.22	89.55	— .56
July 27	89.63	89.05	89.37	— .18
July 28	90.10	89.49	89.78	+ .41
July 29	90.01	89.73	89.89	+ .11
July 31	90.64	90.00	90.43	+ .54

COMBINED AVERAGE (FIFTY STOCKS.)

July 1	85.88	85.39	85.55	— .48
July 3	85.84	85.18	85.75	+ .20
July 4—Holiday.				
July 5	86.70	85.99	86.35	+ .60
July 6	87.04	86.18	86.40	+ .05
July 7	86.69	85.54	86.14	— .26
July 8	86.17	85.76	85.98	— .16
July 10	85.95	85.16	85.34	— .64
July 11	85.21	84.26	84.47	— .87
July 12	84.74	83.93	84.36	— .11
July 13	84.50	82.95	83.50	— .86
July 14	84.09	82.93	83.72	+ .22
July 15	84.36	83.83	84.25	+ .53
July 17	84.83	83.66	84.15	— .10
July 18	84.88	83.84	84.15	.....
July 19	85.18	84.18	85.01	+ .86
July 20	85.38	84.72	85.12	+ .11
July 21	85.57	84.92	85.18	+ .06
July 22	85.44	85.02	85.37	+ .19
July 24	85.09	84.89	84.89	— .48
July 25	84.84	84.27	84.53	— .36
July 26	84.76	83.87	84.12	— .41
July 27	84.07	83.54	83.80	— .32
July 28	84.23	83.78	84.01	+ .22
July 29	84.14	84.00	84.10	+ .09
July 31	84.54	84.06	84.38	+ .28

July Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	81.08	6	77.07	28	78.34
1915	77.19	9	67.05	9	69.67
1914	79.01	7	66.35	30	66.78
1913	82.73	28	78.66	9	81.51
1912	93.75	3	90.90	12	93.49

INDUSTRIALS.

1916	92.41	6	86.80	13	90.43
1915	80.51	29	66.82	10	77.44
1914	50.29	9	48.48	30	48.76
1913	57.75	28	52.94	9	57.18
1912	71.78	3	68.53	11	70.11

COMBINED AVERAGES.

1916	87.04	6	82.91	14	84.38
1915	75.34	29	66.96	10	75.56
1914	60.08	7	57.41	30	57.77
1913	70.24	28	65.80	9	69.34
1912	82.76	3	79.75	12	81.80

Year's Range.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
*1916	83.05	June 13	74.83	Apr. 22	78.34
1915	82.84	Mar. 4	64.40	Feb. 1	82.23
1914	84.94	Jan. 23	66.35	July 30	68.04
1913	91.41	Jan. 9	75.92	June 10	79.79
1912	97.28	Oct. 4	88.39	Dec. 16	90.27
1911	99.61	June 26	84.40	Sep. 23	91.37

INDUSTRIALS.

*1916	103.07	Mar. 14	86.60	July 13	90.43
1915	100.87	Oct. 22	51.85	Feb. 24	100.78
1914	61.68	Jan. 31	48.48	July 30	52.56
1913	87.06	Jan. 9	50.27	June 10	56.34
1912	74.50	Sep. 30	61.74	Feb. 1	66.18
1911	69.21	June 5	54.75	Sep. 25	63.83

COMBINED.

*1916	91.83	Jan. 3	80.91	Apr. 22	84.38
1915	94.14	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 9	68.00	June 10	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

Bond Averages.

JULY, 1916—FORTY BONDS.

July 1	87.02	.....
July 3	87.10	+ .08
July 4—Holiday.		
July 5	87.14	+ .04
July 6	87.24	+ .10
July 7	87.28	+ .04
July 8	87.33	+ .05
July 10	87.35	+ .02
July 11	87.22	— .13
July 12	87.17	— .05
July 13	87.10	— .07
July 14	87.00	— .10
July 15	87.00	.....
July 17	87.03	+ .03
July 18	87.00	— .03
July 19	87.00	.....
July 20	86.98	— .02
July 21	86.95	— .03
July 22	86.98	+ .03
July 24	86.93	+ .03
July 25	86.94	+ .01
July 26	86.92	— .02
July 27	86.92	.....
July 28	86.86	— .06
July 29	86.87	+ .01
July 31	86.85	— .02

Range for July.

	High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last.
1916	87.35	10	86.85	31	86.85
1915	92.17	1	81.94	9	92.15
1914	86.85	7	82.70	30	82.73
1913	87.21	31	86.30	14	87.21

Year's Range.

*1916	87.43	June 17	86.19	Apr. 22	86.85
1915	87.62	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.87
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.54

*To date.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Ahmeek	95	95	94	94
35	Alaska Gold	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
20	Allouez	58⅞	59	58⅞	59
50	Am. Zinc	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
10	Anaconda	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
570	Ariz. Com	8¼	8¼	8	8¼
45	Butte & Sup	67	67¼	67	67¼
50	Cal. & Ariz	68½	68¾	68¼	68¼
20	Cal. & Hecla	530	530	530	530
691	Copper Range	58	58	57	57⅛
50	Daly-West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	East Butte	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	Greene-Can	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
25	Hancock	11	11	11	11
165	Keweenaw	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
105	Mass Cons	12¼	12¼	12	12
5	Miami	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
60	Mohawk	81	81½	81	81
25	Nevada Con	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
20	New Arcadian	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
135	North Butte	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
70	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
95	Osceola	80	80½	80	80½
25	Quincy	81	81	81	81
10	Ray Cons	23	22	23	23
100	Shannon	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
50	South Lake	5	5	5	5
180	St. Mary's Ld.	70	70	69	69
10	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
18	Trinity	5	5	4½	4½
40	U. S. Smelting	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
56	U. S. Smelt.pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
10	Utah Copper	76	76	76	76
780	Utah Metal	7⅞	8	7⅞	7⅞
170	Victoria	3	3	3	3

RAILROADS.

118	Boston Elev	75	76½	74	76½
4	Bos. & W. pf	45	45	45	45
2	C. & M., Ch. I.	97½	97½	97½	97½
30	Fitch. of	78½	78½	78½	78½
5	Maine Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
40	Mass. Electric	6	6	6	6
40	Mass. Elec. pf	36	36⅜	35	36⅜
69	N.Y., N.H. & H.	58	59¼	58	59¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

257	Am. Ag. C. pf	90½	100	99	100
100	Am. Pneu. Svc	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
14	Am. Sugar pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
227	Am. T. & T.	129⅝	129⅝	129¼	129⅝
105	Am. Wool. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Amoskeag	72	72	72	72
1,330	A. G. & W. I.	62	63	61¾	62¾
55	A. G. & W. I. pf.	64	64	64	64
50	Cuban Cement	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
6	Mergenthaler	162½	162½	162½	162½
1	N. E. Cot. Yarn	26	26	26	26
10	N. E. Teleph	134½	134½	134½	134½
4	*Pullman	160	160	160	160
117	Swift & Co	142¼	142¼	140½	140½
5	Torrington	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
75	Tri-Cont. pf	157½	158	156¾	156¾
195	U. Shoe Mach.	54	54	53¾	53¾
50	U. S. M. pf	30	30	30	30
75	U. S. Steel	86⅝	86¾	86½	86¾
10	U. S. Steel pf	116½	116½	116½	116½
450	Ventura Oil	8⅛	8⅛	8	8⅛
10	West. Elec	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼

BONDS.

$1,300	A.T.&T.cv.	104¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
5,000	A.,G.&W.I.	58	82	82	82
1,000	Cent. Vt.	88	82	82	82
12,000	C.J. & S.Y.	58	101¾	101¼	101¾
3,000	Miss. R. P.	77½	77½	77½	77½
1,000	N. E. Tel.	102	102	102	102
2,000	Swift 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½

*Ex dividend.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Bank of Balt	32½	32½	32½	32½
26	Balt Tube pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,997	Cos. Ref	15	15⅝	15	15
2,890	Con. Oil & Gas	13	13	12¼	13
211	Do pref	5	5	5	5
27	Dav Chemical	45½	45½	45¼	45¼
2	Indus Build	85½	85½	85½	85½
10	Maryland Cas	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	Mer. & M. Bank	29	29	29	29
100	Okla Refining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Sapulpa Ref	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
170	Wayland O & G	4¼	4¼	4	4

BONDS.

$500	A. C. L. con.	90½	90½	90½	90½
2,000	Canton Co.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
500	C. of Balt. '58	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Cy-St Wash	102½	102½	102½	102½
64,000	Con G. & E.	104½	104½	102¾	104
1,000	Elk Fuel 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	M. & Trac.	103½	103½	103½	103½
2,000	M&St P Jt 5s	102	102	102	102
3,000	Pt. Valley 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	U.Ry.&E.Inc.	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
2,000	Do 1st 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Rad	393	393	393	393
43	Booth Fish	39½	39½	39½	39½
183	Diamond M	112¾	113	112¾	113
50	Illinois Brick	81½	81½	81½	81½
260	Lindsay Brick	23½	23½	23½	23½
18	Mont. W. pf	114	114	114	114
400	Paper Board	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½
31	Pub. Gas	102	102	102	102
20	Quaker Oats	330	330	330	330
525	Sears-Roeb'k	202	202	200	200
780	Stew. Warner	103¾	104	103¾	103¾
202	Swift & Co	141	142	141	141
100	Un. Carbide	182½	182½	182½	182½
10	Paper B. pf	55	55	55	55

BONDS.

$10,000	City Rys. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
5,000	Chi. Rys. B 5s	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
1,000	Met. gold 4s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Pub. Svc.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Hawaiian Steamship
25 Continental Insurance
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Equitable Trust
50 Franklin Insurance
100 Farmers Loan & Trust
100 Great Northern Paper
15 German American Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 Otis Elevator Com.
25 Porto Rican Amer. Tobacco
100 Telautograph Corp. Com.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
200 Ward Baking Com.
100 West Virginia Pulp & Paper

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
25 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Central Trust
100 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Gold & Stock Telegraph
25 Hercules Powder Com.
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
45 International Elevating
25 Lawyers Mortgage
25 U. S. Mortgage & Trust
10 Victor Talking Machine
25 Winchester Repeating Arms
106 Ward Baking Pfd.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Information & Markets
on active and inactive securities furnished on request.
Our facilities are such that we can often supply data not otherwise obtainable.
Inquiries Invited
C. W. Pope & Co.
15 Broad St., New York
Telephone Hanover 6050

WE BUY AND SELL
Home Insurance Co.
German Amer. Ins.
Continental Ins. Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
E. W. Bliss Co. Com.
Amer. Chicle Co. Com & Pfd.
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

STANDARD OIL
LATEST EDITION STANDARD OIL BOOKLET: NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.
CONTAINS 1915 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS & OTHER DATA OF INTEREST TO INVESTORS.
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
'Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad 25 Broad St., N. Y.

American Brass
Babcock & Wilcox
Federal Sugar
Niles-Bement-Pond
Standard Screw
Gwynne Bros.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

Sugar Stocks
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Adirondack Elec. Pr.
Common Stock
Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9080
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston

Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Marconi (All Issues)
Stern Bros. Pfd.
ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Gray & Davis
Standard Screw
Taylor-Wharton Com.
Virginian Railway
Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Babcock & Wilcox
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Western Ohio Ry.
1st 5s, 1921
Alabama Power
1st 5s, 1926
GEO. REITH & CO
Specialists in Public Utility Securities
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Wilson & Company
Continental Ins. Co.
Aetna Explosives Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Eligible for Postal Savings Bank
City of Portland, Oregon,
WATER 4s, 1936
At 98½ and Int.
YIELD ABOUT 4.10
FOR SALE BY
BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
44 WALL ST., N. Y.

American Power & Light 6s, 2016
National Securities (All Issues)
Pacific Gas & Elec. 5s, 1942
Utah Securities 6s, 1922
Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Confined Principally to Oil and Mining Stocks—Prices Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 230,634 shares of stocks and $247,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 37,000; oils, 67,504, and mining, 126,130. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,000	‡Aetna Explos.	10¾	11⅛	10¼	10⅝
900	Am.-Br. Mfg.	12	18	12	18
80	A.-Br. Mfg. pf.	48	50	48	50
500	‡Butler Chem.	3½	4	3	3
75	‡Car. L. & P.	4	4	4	4
600	Chevrolet Mot.	208	212	207	208
15	Corp. & Ind.	4⅛	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞
900	‡Emerson Mot.	4¼	4¼	4	4
300	‡F.-L. Phono.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	32¾	32½	32¾
300	‡Hupp M. C.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
700	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	14½	15	14½	15
2,000	††Jopiin O. Sp. (new stock).	53	55	53	55
900	Kapo Mfg. Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
300	Kathodian Br. pf.	20	20⅜	20	20⅜
100	‡Kelsey W. pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
1,500	‡Lynn Phono.	3½	3½	2½	3
40	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Marconi of A.	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
100	‡Maxim Mun.	.5	5	5	5
1,800	‡Midvale Steel	61½	61⅞	61⅜	61½
100	‡M. Mot., w. i.	66	66	66	66
300	‡Motor Prod.	64	65	64	64
450	Peer.T. & Mot.	22⅝	23	22½	22½
450	‡Pullman V.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
250	‡Pullman V. pf.	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
200	‡Scripps-Booth.	52	52	52	52
100	‡Standard Mot.	6	6	6	6
1,050	‡Stramb. Carb.	41½	41⅞	41½	41⅞
200	‡Stutz Motor.	64½	64½	64½	64½
600	Submarine Boat n. y. ctfs.	33	33½	33	33½
1,000	‡Tobacco Prod.	44⅝	45	44⅝	45
200	Triangle Film.	2⅜	2⅜	2½	2½
150	‡U. S. L. & H.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
400	U. S. Sh'ship.	6	6	5⅞	6
2,200	‡United Motors	67⅜	67½	67	67½
50	Un. Prof. Shar.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	White Motors.	53¼	53¾	53	53
1,000	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Zinc Concent.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15	So. Pipe Line.	199	198	198	+ 4
60	S. O. of Cal.	268	265	268	— 2
9	Union Tank L.	82	81	81	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
850	††Alberta Pet., Ltd. (a pros.)	57	57	57	57
300	‡Bar. O. & G.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
900	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).	15½	15½	15	15
3,100	‡Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝
700	‡C. O. & G. pf.	5	5	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Federal Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	Kenova Oil (a prospect)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3,050	††Midwest Oil.	45	46	44	44
1,200	‡†Midw. O. pf.	80	84	80	83
2,000	‡Musko. Ref.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
1,700	‡N. Y.-Ok. O.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
3,500	††Okla. Oil.	10	11	10	10
2,000	Ok. Pr. & Ref.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
22,000	‡Omar O. & G.	61	65	61	65
800	‡Sap. O. & G.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10¼
800	‡Sinclair Oil.	41	41	40½	41
6,600	††Tex. Mex. P.	82	82	80	81
17,000	‡Un. West. Oil	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,720	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	‡Ala.-B. C.				
2,000	††Alas.-West.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,700	††Atlanta	11	11	10	10
1,000	‡Adanac Silver	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7,700	‡††Ariz. Cop'fs.	⅞	1	⅞	1
2,000	††Bradford M.	37	38	37	38
1,800	Big L. Copper.	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	2⅜
2,500	††Booth	14	14½	14	14
2,000	Boston & Mon.	⅛	1	⅛	1
500	Butte C. & Z., n. y. t. ctfs.	1	1¼	1	1¼
300	‡Calaveras C.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	Caledonia	68	68	67	67
2,000	‡Cashboy	5	5	5	5
600	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1¼	1½
2,000	††Beaver Cons.	37	38	37	38
900	‡Cons.-Home.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Crystal Copper	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
900	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a prospect).	1⅝	1¾	**1¼	1¾
1,000	‡Dome Lake.	37	37	37	37
100	First Nat. Cop.	4	4	4	4
2,100	††Flor. Silver.	75	75	75	75
750	‡Goldf'd Con.	86	88	86	87
12,000	††Goldf'd Mer.	8½	9	8½	9
500	Greenmon. M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	Hecla Mining.	*5¼	*5¼	5¼	5¼
900	‡Hem. Cop. C.	1	1	1	1
6,300	‡Insp. N. Cop. (a prospect).	82	82	75	80
3,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
600	††Jim Butler.	87	88	87	87
1,200	‡Jumbo Exten.	76	77	76	77
1,000	††Kewanas	12	12	12	12
7,000	‡Louisiana C.	21	21	19	19
1,100	‡McKin.-Darr.	57	58	57	58
400	Mines of Am.	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Moj. Tungsten	3⅞	3⅞	3½	3⅝
600	‡Mont. G. M.	78	81	78	81
18,000	‡‡Mother Lode	31	32	30½	30½
5,090	‡‡Newray M.	42	43	42	43
475	N. Y. & Hon. Ros. M. Co.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜
3,800	††Oat. Ariz. Con.	24	24	22	24
5,800	††Rex. Con. M.	21	21	20	20
3,500	‡San Toy.	14½	15	14½	14½
1,200	‡‡Silver Pick.	12	12½	12	12
2,000	Stand. Sil.-L.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500	Stewart	7-32	7-32	7-32	7-32
3,500	††Success Min.	58	59	57	58
300	Tonopah Ext.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2,000	‡Tono. Cash B.	5	5	5	5
500	United East.	*3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4,000	††U. S. Con. M.	8	8	8	8
500	‡Un. Verde Ex.	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
1,200	‡W. E. Con.	82	82	80	80
100	Unity Gold M.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	‡White Oaks M.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

BONDS.

$40,000	‡Cos. O. & G. w. l.	103½	103½	103	103
5,000	‡Midv. S. 5s.	94½	94½	94½	94½
152,000	‡Int. MM. 6s. w. l	95	95¼	*94¼	95
50,000	‡Rus. Gov. 6½s, w. l.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

*Odd lots. ‡Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. **Crossed.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp. ($40 paid)	36	38	36	38
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. Tob. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1	1¼	1	1¼
Char. Iron Co. of Am.	6	6¼	6	6¼
C. I. Co. of Am. pf.	6	7	6	7
Driggs-Seabury	98	100	98	100
Emerson Phone.	11	11½	11	11¼
Essex Motors	74	77	74	77
Gas., Williams & W.	40	42½	40	42½
Grant Motor Car.	9¼	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Hart. Corp.	73	75	73	75
Haskell & Barker.	33½	34	38¼	34
Holly Sugar Corp.	47	50	47	50
Holly Sugar Corp. pf.	94½	96	94½	96
International Motors.	6⅜	7½	6⅜	7½
Kress (S. H.) pf.	100¼	101¼	100¼	101¼
Mo. Pac., w. i.	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23½
Mo. Pac. pf.	50	51	50	51
Poole Eng. & Mach.	96	100	96	100
Princess Motors	1	1½	1	1½
Saxon Motor	74	75½	74	75½
Springfield Body Co.	75	77	75	79
Sterling Gum	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
St. Joseph Lead.	14⅝	15	14⅝	15¼
Todd Shipyards	74	77	74	77
United Zinc	6½	7	6⅝	7
Utah Metal.	6½	6⅞	6½	6⅞
Wab.-Pitts. Ter. w. i.	19	20	19	20

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	12	14	12	14
Keystone Oil of N. Y.	72	75	72	75
Pan Am. Pet. pf.	85	85¾	85	85¾
Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Savoy Oil	9½	10¼	9½	10½

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco Cop.	33	35	33	35
Emma Copper	49	52	49	52
Gold Hill	19	20	18	20
Magma Copper	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¾
Nipissing Mines	6¾	7	6¾	7

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	58	65	65	70
American Brass.	278	282	278	282
Atlas Powder	160	170	157	160
Atlas Powder pf.	97	100	97	100
Babcock & Wilcox.	124	126	124	126
Bliss (E. W.).	525	560	525	560
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fdy. & Forg.	180	195	180	195
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	820	800	810
Du Pont Pow., new.	260	265	255	260
Du Pont Pow., deb.	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.	290	295	290	295
Hercules Powder pf.	112	113	112	113
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond	160	164	160	164
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	101	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	535	545	535	545
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

Wanted
Unlisted Trader
House with very active unlisted securities department desires experienced trader. Splendid opening for ambitious man who would connect with progressive firm. Address H 300 Times Downtown.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Galloons and Flouncings Dutiable at 60 Per Cent. as Trimmings.

The Board of General Appraisers has declined to reverse the action of the Collector of Customs at St. Paul in levying duty on tea containers assessed at the regular rates. The claim of L. E. Doudiet & Co., the importers of the goods, was for free entry. Judge Hay, however, said that an examination of the record and the samples disclosed nothing that would warrant a disturbance of the Collector's action.

The Charles F. Welek Importing Company, St. Louis, lost in contentions relating to the classification of merchandise described in the invoices as galloons and flouncings. They were returned by the Appraiser as "trimmings," or "silk nettings," duty being taken by the Collector at 60 per cent. The importers claimed that the articles were composed in chief value of beads or spangles, and as such were properly dutiable at 50 per cent.

Another case disposed of yesterday, having to do with the same paragraphs of the tariff law as the Welek case, but relating to different merchandise, was that of the S. J. Stern Company, New York. The merchandise in this instance consisted of trimmings and articles of wearing apparel composed of a silk net foundation ornamented with beads or spangles. The Collector classified the goods under the trimmings and ornaments provision and levied 60 per cent. duty. The importers were able to prove to the satisfaction of the board that the chief value of the goods lay in the beads and spangles, and, under these circumstances, Judge Howell granted the claim for entry at 50 per cent.

Insufficient evidence at the trial resulted in a protest by Stern, Katzenstein & Stern being overruled by Judge Brown. The merchandise consisted of linings of dress goods classified as mohair chief value at 40 per cent., and was claimed by the importing firm to be properly dutiable at 35 per cent., as coat linings, or dress goods composed in chief value of wool.

SWIFTS TO AID EMPLOYES.

Packing Company Establishes Pension Fund with $2,000,000.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Swift & Co. announced today that it had established a pension fund for its employes with a foundation of $2,000,000. The fund, the accumulation of six years, will benefit employes of the company throughout the country. It is said that more than 30,000 men and women are eligible to come under its provisions.

One of its features is that employes do not contribute to it, the company furnishing all the money necessary to pay pensions. In this connection, the company says it expects to be called upon to pay $400,000 a year in addition to the income from the fund, in order to meet the demands. Pensions are limited to a minimum of $240 and a maximum of $5,000 a year. In Chicago alone 8,000 persons will come under the plan as outlined. A pension board has been organized, consisting of five members, who are officers or employes of Swift & Co.

AIDS MONTICELLO PURCHASE

President Tells D. A. R. Leader He Hopes Government Will Buy Home.

President Wilson's aid has been enlisted in a campaign undertaken by the Daughters of the American Revolution to have the Government purchase Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, as a national memorial, it was announced last night by Mrs. William C. Story, President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Accompanied by Mrs. Charles R. Davis, Mrs. Martin W. Littleton, Mrs. Morris Sheppard, and several other women interested in the Monticello purchase, Mrs. Story called on the President on July 20 and asked him to give his support to the movement they represented. The President wrote to Mrs. Story the next day, saying he was interested in the purchase and would be glad to assist in any way he could.

President Wilson's letter follows:

"I very much appreciate the call you and the ladies who accompnied you yesterday were gracious enough to make upon me, and am very much interested in the object of the visit. I sincerely hope that it will be possible for the Government of the United States to become the owner of Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson. I have long been interested in the consummation of such a purchase and the preservation of so interesting a memorial of one of the greatest and most influential men in our history, and shall be glad at any time to do anything I can to assist."

Mrs. Story said last night that she hoped the President's approval would mean a great deal in obtaining the passage by Congress of bills now in committee authorizing the purchase.

"One thing which makes me particularly hopeful that this movement will be a success is that there seems to be no factional opposition to it," said Mrs. Story. "All parties seem to favor it and I think it will be considered in a non-partisan manner."

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
59	Am. Lt. & Tr.	370	366½	366	370
150	Adirondack Pr.	26½	26	26¼	26¾
2,000	Cities Service.	278	267	275	278
700	Cities Service pf	85¼	84½	85	85½
300	Commonw. Pr.	64¾	64½	64½	64¾
475	Com. Pr. pf.	86	84½	84	85½
18	Pstate Elec.	32	32	30	35
450	Repub. R. & L.	40	39½	39½	40
600	Toledo Trac.	46	44½	45	46

BONDS.

$13,000	C.U.St. 5s, '45	96½	96½	95	96¼
4,000	D.S.&E.6s, '17	101¼	101¼	100¼	101¼
20,000	G.R. Ry.5s, '19	99¾	99¾	99¼	99¾
20,000	P'state E.1st 6s	97½	97½	90	97½
35,000	URG&E.5s, '19	98½	98½	98¼	98¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	48	50
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light.	69¼	70½
American Power & Light pf.	85	86
American Public Utilities.	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E.	7	9
American W. W. & E. part.	17	19
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light.	26	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	96	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	80
Colorado Power	24½	26
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	75	..
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Dallas Electric notes.	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric.	60	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	91	93
Eastern Texas Electric notes.	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
El Paso Elec. pf.	100	..
Electric Bond Deposit, pf.	85	87
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Empire District Electric pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric.	30	..
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	75	77½
Gas & Electric Securities.	300	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	90	99
International Traction.	40	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Mississippi River Power.	14	16
Mississippi River Power pf.	36	39
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	60	65
Northern States Power.	86½	87½
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric.	60	65
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Ozark P. & W.	45	47
Pacific Gas & Electric.	59	59¾
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	88	88¾
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	89	91
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	93	96
Puget Sound Traction.	14	16
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	52½
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30¾
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	99
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	73	75
Securities Corp. General.	18½	23¾
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	85
Southern California Edison.	92¾	94
Southern California Edison pf.	105	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
Standard Gas Electric.	15	15½
Standard Gas Electric pf.	39½	40
Tampa Electric.	133	138
Tennessee Railway & Light.	10	11
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
Toledo Traction pf.	82	86
United Gas & Electric.	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	73	75
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	14	17
United Light & Railways.	49	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74	76
Western Power.	18	20
Western Power pf.	68½	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	90	..
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	..
Dallas Electric 5s, '1947.	96½	96¾
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	99½	97½
Eastern Texas E. 6s, 1918.	99¾	..
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	92	95
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	90	94
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89¼	91
Great Western Power 6s, 1925.	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	97	99
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77½
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s, 1922.	91¾	92½
Northern States Power 6s, 1026.	98½	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	90	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	..
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925.	96	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93

357 Jutland Dead Washed Ashore.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—During June 100 bodies of men drowned in the Jutland naval battle were found off the Danish coast, 107 off the Norwegian coast, and 150 off the Swedish coast in the Kattegat. The battle occurred May 31.

COTTON TRADE CALM ON EVE OF REPORT

Prepared for Almost Any Figures on Crop Condition from Washington Today.

WEATHER MORE FAVORABLE

Miss Giles Estimates the Present Condition at 75.8, Compared with 80.6 a Month Ago.

Judging by the action of cotton yesterday, the market will go over today's condition report on the crop on fairly even keel. The trade is prepared for almost anything in the way of figures from Washington, as some of the private estimates have been as low as 74.8, with the six principal private statisticians showing an average of 75.4. The report will be published at 11 o'clock today, and will give the indicated production contingent upon average weather conditions during the remainder of the season.

The principal feature which apparently would work against a maintained advance is the absence of speculative feeling. Bulls complacently predict 18 to 20c., and bears seem confident that the market will work 1 to 2c. lower. Operators as a rule, however, are not backing their judgment aggressively. The technical position of the market does not indicate impressive underlying strength. Recent damage reports have called forth relatively small buying. After the shorts had covered the demand fell off.

The Giles report published yesterday placed the condition at 75.8, compared with 80.6 last month. The Memphis Commercial Appeal also made the condition 75.8, and said the decline was due to excessive rains east of the Mississippi and inability to cultivate the grassy fields. Messrs. Clement, Curtis & Co. of Chicago estimate the condition 75.7, compared with 79.5 last month.

The weather yesterday was more favorable. Only a few scattered showers were reported from the eastern belt, while weather details showed good rains over a wide area in Texas.

Ocean freight rates on cotton from New York to Liverpool are now quoted $1.25 to $1.50 per hundred.

Market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	13.02	13.02	13.02	13.00@13	13.06@13.08
Oct.	13.30	13.30	13.18	13.20@13.21	13.24@13.25
Dec.	13.47	13.48	13.38	13.39	13.43@13.44
Jan.	13.50	13.50	13.43	13.45	13.48@13.49
Mar.	13.64	13.63	13.57	13.56@13.60	13.62@13.63
May.	13.78	13.78	13.73	13.74@13.75	13.77@13.79

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5 points decline, at 13.20c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 5 points lower. New Orleans, 13.13c; Galveston, 13.70c; Savannah, 13.55c; Memphis, 13.25c; Augusta, 12.94c; Houston, 13.55c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	13.04	13.05	12.99	13.00@13.01	13.06@13.07
Dec.	13.20	13.24	13.16	13.17@13.18	13.23@13.24
Jan.	13.33	13.33	13.23	13.27@13.28	13.33@13.34
Mar.	13.45	13.47	13.44	13.43@13.46	13.50@13.52
May.	..	..	..	13.59@13.60	13.65@13.67

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling 4 points higher at 8.19d. Sales, 5,000; receipts, 30,000, American. Closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Prev. Close.
Oct.-Nov.	8.00	8.02½	7.99	7.99	7.98
Jan.-Feb.	7.95	7.97½	7.94	7.94½	7.93
Mar.-Apr.	7.94½	7.97	7.94½	7.94½	7.92½
May-June.	7.94	7.95½	7.94	7.94	7.92

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: August, 13.04c; October, 13.22c; January, 13.43c; March, 13.60c; May, 13.74c. The market there was due to open today ½ to 1 point lower.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

| | Receipts. | Last

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—Forty-three corporations, having aggregate capitalizations of $1,681,000, were chartered today. They include.

Fried, Mendelson & Co., silks, other textiles, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, $600,000; H. Mendelson, B. F. Long, I. Mendelson, 272 West 90th St.

Steuben Finance Co., Inc., canning, handling, selling farm products, realty, merchandise, stocks, $150,000; C. Gilbert, H. H. and S. G. Lyon, Atlanta.

Overseas Distributing Co., Inc., Pelham Manor, motion pictures, theatres, $100,000; C. Smith, A. Levy, J. Lipman, 214 West 92d St.

Beacon Tire Co., Inc., auto, motor cycle tires, parts, accessories, $100,000; K. G. Johnson, H. A. Demarest, E. A. Griffith, 1,625 Broadway.

Phoenix Dye Products Corp'n, New Rochelle, dyestuffs, chemicals, $150,000; E. T. Krause, H. J. Camby, R. Schroeder, 220 West 42d St.

Lincoln Producing Co., Inc., theatricals, film enterprises, $50,000; V. C. King, W. P. Marchbank, J. W. Drane, 270 West 34th St.

Inter Ocean Aeroplane Co., Inc., aeroplanes, $100,000; R. M. Frank, W. L. Bradshaw, J. L. Moyse, 27 William St.

Morgan-Beazley Co., Inc., Binghamton, hardware, notions, $50,000; J. W. Beazley, W. T. and G. A. Morgan, 130 Chapin St., Binghamton.

The Bolivian Wool Co., Inc., wool, hair, skins of alpaca in Bolivia, ranches for raising alpacas, $50,000; G. C. W. and G. A. Thormann, H. E. Smolen, 260 Church Av., Brooklyn.

Sheet Metal Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, sheet metal workers, hardware roofing materials, $50,000; E. C. Hannwacker, F. and M. Kruse, 166 Heyward St.

Municipal Coal Co., Inc., Brooklyn, coal, wood, ice, $25,000; A. Litwinsky, I. Krasner, I. Allen, 349 Stone Av.

Noel Cunningham, Inc., engineering, contracting, selling agents, $25,000; J. H. Miller, F. J. McEwen, G. P. Breckenridge, 115 Broadway.

Moore & Kimball, Inc., Brockport, department store, $25,000; A. L. Kimball, L. K. and K. M. Cornwall, Brockport.

Joseph H. Myers & Sons, Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, capital no par value, begin with $500; W. S., M. B. and J. H. Myers, 61 Riverside Drive.

Deutsches Gesellschafthaus, Inc., Buffalo, family clubhouse, with restaurant, capital no par value, begin with $500; R. A. Armbruester, C. H. Bierbaum, J. Heyl, Buffalo.

The Davidson Steel and Forging Corpn., iron, steel, tungsten, copper, coke, coal, lumber, $50,000; C. F. McGuire, W. J. Fleming, A. C. Davidson, 122 Maiden Lane.

Heiss Corpn., Inc., Brooklyn, printing, lithographing, embossing, binding newspapers, $15,000; J. G. and F. Heiss, 937 Bushwick Av.

West Distributing Co., Inc., merchandise, property, agent, broker, factor, $10,000; W. M. M. Myers, A. W. Jenkins, W. J. Kemp, 834 Park Av., Hoboken, N. J.

Gigante & Co., Inc., patented, other drugs, medicines, $10,000; A. Gigante, A. A. A. Zerilli, J. P. Barbieri, 138 West 129th St.

Style Waist Co., Inc., waists, shirts, dry goods, novelties, $10,000; L. S. Cohen, O. L. Solomon, B. W. Hornwood, 11 Rivington St.

Popular Cinema Exchange, Inc., Buffalo, motion picture films, agencies, $6,000; J. M. Sitterly, H. Marsey, J. A. Schuchert, 44 Greenfield St., Buffalo, N. Y.

New Amsterdam Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, precious stones, $20,000; S. W. and J. Chopak, 309 Westminister Road, Brooklyn.

Exporting Syndicate, Inc., merchandise, agent, broker, factor, $5,000; S. S. Rotter, E. Autal, L. Nagy, 246 East 60th St.

Wiesner Dairy Lunch Co., Inc., Rochester, restaurants, lunch room, $5,000; M. W. Oster, R. W. and F. H. Biel, Rochester.

Transmarine Trading Corp., merchandise, live stock, mercantile, agricultural products, timber, petroleum, precious stones, $10,000; D. L. McCuen, E. J. Esselstyn, R. A. Shatler, 111 East 41st St.

Thoroughfare Construction Co., Inc., contractors, construction, warehouse, trucking stevedore, $10,000; H. D. Nims, E. Ellis, E. W. Still, 1,543 St. Nicholas Av.

Wheeler Supply Co., Inc., Wheeler, general stores, $5,000; A. W. and B. C. Wood, M. Bailey, Wheeler.

R. and Z. Cloak Co., Inc., cloaks, suits, ladies' apparel, $5,000; M. S. Grinberg, S. Zentner, H. W. Barrows, East 10th St.

Ludwig & Mehlman, Inc., clothing, cloaks, suits, $5,000; I. D. Mehlman, D. Klepper, M. Ludwig, 814 Brook Av., Bronx.

John Cronk & Son, Inc., carpentry, repairing, construction, $5,000; M. M., S. and Cronk, 113 W. 96th St.

Leeds Construction Co., Inc., Pelham Manor, contractors, electric work, construction, $10,000; E. C. Beecroft, R. and L. Leeds, Nyack.

Second-Hand Machinery Co., Inc., engines, pumps, machinery, foundry supplies, $5,000; E. B. Dunne, J. A. and A. M. Delehanty, 193 St. Nicholas Av.

Alvin Waist and Dress Co., Inc., ladies' waists, dresses, costumes, $5,000; M. Dandelsman, F. Weiss, H. Schekter, 50 East 10th St.

Williamsburg Flour Co., Inc., Brooklyn, flour, grocery and baking products, $5,000; G. Digiovanna, G. and N. Valente, 168 Ellery St.

Capital increases: L. & D. Waist Co., Inc., New York, $15,000 to $50,000; Queen City Racing and Carnival Association, Inc., Elmira, $1,000 to $2,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Arrowsmith Mfg. Co., Inc., Bronx.

New Jersey Charter.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 31.—Charter filed:

Advance Silk Co., Paterson, manufacture and deal in silk, wool, and textile fabrics, $25,000; Karol Giski, Hyman Altman, Joseph Reiter, Samuel Goldberg, and David Pacter, all of Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., July 31.—Charters filed:

Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., Inc., carry on business of merchants of all kinds, $1,000,000; Joseph R. Marquette, Jr., Cornelius Somne, Joseph F. McVeigh, Coleman J. Mullin, Daniel Thompson, Thomas C. Bennett, all of New York.

Hellers Portable Lamp Co., manufacture, export, and import and install electric lamps of any name and nature, $50,000; Wilson P. Marchpack, Vincent King, Thomas Corbitt, all of New York.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against.*

FEDERAL.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Naturalization at 9:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—(Calendar for tomorrow, Aug. 2.)—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Equity: Bunte Brothers<Trop Keystone Trading Co< Chocolate Co, Inc. L. A. Dreyfuss Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Wischusen<Perry. Rowan<Cole. Westn Dev Co<Harvey Hendr<1 R T. Sullivn<Hoe. Elkind<Paul W Connolly Bldg Co. Aufrichtig<Schlanger. Manchus<Gazzale. Isseson<Strasbourger (2.) De Mund<Kaiser. Trazio<Savino. Tuchik<Messing. Schlonik<Gold. Sormatino<Mann Land Co, Inc. Anselmo<Epoch Producing Corp. Rosinsky<Abend. Gold<Kaplan. Uhlndr<Ottenberg. Jackson<Kempner. Kaltman<Lefkowitz. Kiefer<NY Edison Co. Konashefsky<Emandee Holding Co. Giordano<Stern. Bennett<Myers. Pen Carbon Manifold Co<Dittmars. Re Santulli, (Seabury Place.) Dime Sav Bk of Bkl< Glass. Salo<J Rheinfrank Co Adler<Dolroczinski. Breen<Daboll. Lugar<Tugney. Silverman<So Bkl Ry. Re Greenstein Cloth'g. Mack<Denkmann. Re CNY, (Olmstead Av.) Maloni<Horton I C Co George Gorton Mach Co<S Cottle Co. Roth<Ellish. Teitz<Dumbar. Ramsey<Wright. Re Becker, (Com'l Cabinet Co.) Lawyers T & T<Tetl. Interstand Ind Sav Bk <Price.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess until Oct. 2.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates: Mary G Pinkney, Patrick Toner. Wills for probate: John W Earle.

Catherine Gleason, Josephine Burrell, Isaac Rose, Sarah M Crane, Maria R Cook.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Lichtenstein<Multz. Horenzup<Lord & Taylor. Zuper<Silverfield. Epstein<Goldman. Sun<Horowitz Bros. Broaf<Samstag & Hilder. Israel<Fleischer. Hornstein<Meyers. Cohen<Liberman. Hagan<Sheffield F-S-Decker Co. Kosower<Samuels. Hoch<Wiesenfeld. Jackson<Fritz. Parsons & Co<Mischke Daugherty<Pollok. Ziegler Inst of Normal Singing<Greenberg. Kulovaney<Oppenheim Kansas Flour Mills Co<Breiner. Lang<Weber. T M Sales Co, Inc<NY Produce Exchange. Berry<Simpson. Hughes<Eccles. Kopelman<Glucklin. Kriegelman<Arlewitz. Heinig<Ward. Safian<Plitt. Randazzo<Relchbart. Ziegler Inst of Normal Singing<Greenberg. Bershad<Halpern. Maldhof<Greene. Holtzman<Fechter. Hyman & Hyman< Lang & Roth.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Clark, J.—Robert L. Morrell<Wm. T. Evans—Geo. B. Francis, Union Trust Co.<Julia S. Harris—Wm. Blau. Julius Samuels<Louis Rotuun — Ephraim Samuels. Perfect Coatfront Pad Co.<Mary C. Therry—Edgar C. Leaycraft.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Republic of Panama<Brogan Bldg. Co., Inc.—G. Owen Tucker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers) — Mullan, J. — Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Merriman<Connelly. Barber<Schwab. Same<Woolf. Byrne<Bach. Auerbach<Werle. Alexander<McClinchie. Dimmerline<Municipal Asphalt Co. Parsons<Friedman. Oakley<Model Const. Halstead<Halstead. Cooper<Cooper. Muller<Clambrone. Kelchner<Kolbe. Deyo<Melrose Sec Co. Arnow<Zoell. Hough<Rosenheimer. Relbach<Ganly. Jonas<same. Hirscher<same. Hecker<same. Jacobs<Pollak. Herrell<same. Re McKenzie. Levy<Bruce. E Knapp & French. Sanitary Stamp Wear, &c, Co<B A B Model Co. Congress Varnish Wks <Schneider. Dimmerling<Municipal Asphalt Co. Cox<Solomon. Hummel<Akron Bldg Co. Benenson Rty Co< Bohaty. Reiber<Levinson. Frank<Frank. Agnell<Agnell. Meleer<Schlessinger. Zanletta<Chapman. Greenberg<Greenberg. Vaughan<Rohe. Knapp<Ronner. Geissler<Friedenthal, Re Katz.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Jenkins, J.

Yuran<Landau. Hershkowitz<Greenberg.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mullan, J. — Mark A. Schwartz<Charles T. Streeter Const. Co.—Julius D. Tobias. Joseph Corn<Annie Orloff—Louis G. Hamburger.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — Second Department — Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Kelly, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Allen<Eller. Townsend<Townsend. Moore<Ed Aldermen. Taiber<Knapp. Meyers<Nas Elec RR. Same<B H RR. Meckeljnes<Nas E RR Wisenthal<NY Con RR Geary<B H RR. Martin<same. Wilson<same. Ward<same. Hartmann<Hartmann. Marks<O'Hara. Miller<Cook. Re Scott (Scott.) Thorne<Thorne. Re Streep. Re Joralemon Realty Co (Murphy.) Re Hamilton Place (Smitten.) Re Maxtman. Rosenwasser<Rosenwasser. Bodenstein<Steinberg. Robb<Robb. Gilleran<Springfield L I Cemetery Soc Matheson<Mente. Hegarty<McConnell. Wemyuss<Bonanno. Dime Savs Bank<The A D M Co. Lummis<Crosby. CNY<Clark. Re 78th St. Re Brooklyn Av. Miller<Oliver. Strong Place Bap Ch< White. Bumpe<Westbury Ter. Selander<Johnson. Aquine<Goldberg. Horn et al<Evans et al.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Elizabeth Brine, Mary A Sharkey, Elizabeth Bowers, Lena Connelly, Barbara Seitz, James Neely Robert Owet. James W Jones. Rose Jones.

Mary Fitzgerald, Administration of: Ellen Tarpey. Accounting of: Robert Pirie, Moses Ulman, Louisa Werlein. Estates of: Feldman Infants, Charlotte R Thomas.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, JULY 31.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 96th St, 25x80, foreclosure July 26; Edw. D. Dowling, referee, to Edward L. Schadder, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y., July 31; attorney, Edw. M. Scudder, 59 Wall St.....$16,000

LEXINGTON AV, 694 and 696, w s, 25.5 ft s of 57th St, 40x90; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, June 30; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,244 to 1,248, w s, 40 ft s of 90th St, 60.8x87.9; Fortis Realty Co. to Franz B. Smith, 200 West 56th St, mtg $67,500, b. and s., c. a. g., July 31; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St.....$1

PEARL ST, 84, e s, 22 ft n Beekman Slip, with all title to alley; Pearl St, 281, n s, 23x100; Maiden Lane, 128, s s, 84.7 ft w of Water St, 20.5x64.10x irregular; Beekman St, 116, n e s, 32.6 ft n w of Water St, 66.8x25x96.5x25.4; Duane St, s w s, at n w s of Elm St, 24x45.9, deed of trust; Edward H. Stewart et al to Edward A. Greene, 30 Letitia St, Philadelphia, Penn., and Herbert S. Carter, 66 West 55th St, trustees, to hold in trust for five years for parties of the first part under the will of Benedict D. Stewart, all title, all liens, March 21; attorneys, Everett, C. & B., 37 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 192d St, 100x100; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, b. and s., July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Utility Realty Co. to Hanover Mortgage Co., 30 East 42d St, mtg $37,000, all liens, July 28; attorney, same..$1

1ST AV, 550, e s, 19.9 ft s of 32d St, 26.6x100, foreclosure July 28; John Caskie, referee, to Cornelia G. Chapin, 11 West 40th St, July 28; attorney, John H. Judge, 261 Broadway.....$10,000

1ST AV, w s, 31.3 ft s of 13th St, 31.8x86; James Hodgins to Annie Donovan, 1,335 54th St, Brooklyn, ¼ part, mtg $2,500 on whole, July 31; attorney, Philip Gootenberg, 26 Court St, Brooklyn.....$100

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; 124 2d Av Irregular; Apartment Realty Co., Inc., to Ligmun Chemical Works Corporation, Maspeth and Morgan Avs, Brooklyn, mtg $99,000, July 31; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$1

189TH ST, s w corner of Hoffman St, 89.11 x30; Franziska Giegerich to Adam F. Albert, 129 West 96th St, July 26; attorney, W. H. Giegerich, 1,218 Tinton Av.....$400

231ST ST, s s, 380 ft w of White Plains Road, 52.6x114.10; Frank Brennich to Louise I. Brennich, 636 East 231st St, June 30; attorney, H. Brennich, 2,388½ Tlebout Av.....Gift

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ESSEX ST, 64; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Joseph Berkowitz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 112th St, 100.11x41.8; Belle G. Bernheimer et al, trustee, against Leopold J. Block et al, supplemental foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

MORNINGSIDE AV WEST, w s, 100.11 ft n of 116th St, 11 inches x 50; Trustees of Columbia University against Maria del Carmen Santos Suarez de Carvajal et al, partition; attorney, H. Swain.

PINE ST, 38; Underwriters' Building Co. against Edgar L. Goodwin et al, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Latson & Tamblyn.

14TH ST, 219 West; the Greenwich Savings Bank against Charles H. Samson et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. A. Sans.

32D ST, s w corner 4th Av, —x83.8; Robert Lee Morrell et al against William T. Evans et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, D. F. Phelps.

39TH ST, n s, 141.3 ft e of 3d Av, 16.3x98.9; Sarah J. Shaw et al against Richard H. Dodge, amended partition; attorney, A. G. Bragaw.

87TH ST, 542 East; Charles A. Miller, trustee, against Edna M. Kaulbach et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

110TH ST, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Julius Samuels against Louis Romm et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. B. Davis.

Bronx.

KATONAH AV, w s, 75 ft n of Clinton Av, 25x100; Sarah J. Shaw et al. against Richard H. Dodge et al., partition; attorney, A. C. Bragaw.

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,366 and 2,368; Bernard Breitbart against Albert Rosenthal et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Breitbart & Breitbart.

LOTS 532 and 533, part of map of property belonging to George F. and Henry B. Opdyke, 24th Ward; Annie E. Moore against Magdalena Haas, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

LOT 185, map of Harrington estate, on Fort Schuyler Road; Joseph L. Mathern et al. against David Broschart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. H. Bergman.

PROSPECT AV, 1,790, and Lot 22, map of 41 lots situated on Southern Boulevard and Fairmount Av and fronting Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway, 24th Ward; Franklin Gordon Black against Irene Lemmon et al., partition; attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:50|Sun sets..7:13|Moon sets..8:16

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:59	9:09	2:59	3:03
Governors Island	9:23	9:23	3:38	3:41
Hell Gate	11:29	11:29	5:19	5:22

Arrived—Monday, July 31.

SS Pannonia, London, July 20.
SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, July 28.
SS Carolina, San Juan, July 26.
SS Fram, Shields, July 14.
SS Cretic, Boston, July 30.
SS Jalisco, Sagua, July 24.
SS Hannington Court, Havre, July 13.
SS Luigi, Norfolk, July 30.
SS Monni, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Ohioan, Baltimore, July 29.
SS Ryvarden, Sharpness, July 9.
SS Ruma, Port Antonio, July 24.
SS Vestnorge, Port Antonio, July 26.
SS Vigo, Hull, July 13.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, July 23.
SS Creole, New Orleans, July 26.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, July 28.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, July 28.
SS Regent, Cardiff, July 12.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ronsdalsfjord	Kirkwall	July 18
Mathilda	Cristobal	July 22
Onsk	Manzanilla	July 15
Strathtay	Bordeaux	July 15
Luise	Barcelona	July 16
Tsushima Maru	Colon	July 24
Metapan	Havana	July 29
Mexico	Havana	July 29
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31
Kirkoswald	Gandia	July 16
Tourgai	Hull	July 16
Gamma	Kirkwall	July 19
Enrica	Savona	July 15
Ancon	Cristobal	July 25
Lampasas	Jacksonville	July 29
El Siglo	Galveston	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26

DUE TOMORROW.

†Patria	Palermo	July 9
Kiev	Glasgow	July 20
Strathleven	Havre	July 20
Frederick Luckenbach	Gibraltar	July 22
Mandeville	Jamaica	July 28
El Rio	Galveston	July 27

DUE THURSDAY.

Zaandyk	Kirkwall	July 22
Fandango	Cardiff	July 20
Aglos Georgios	Barcelona	July 11
Atahualpa	Barbados	July 26
Almirante	Kingston	July 29
Caracas	San Juan	July 29
Florizel	St. John's	July 29
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 31
Momus	New Orleans	July 29
El Occidente	Galveston	July 28

DUE FRIDAY.

†Cedric	Liverpool	July 26
Waaldyk	Kirkwall	July 23
Alston	Bordeaux	July 21
Charlieon	Oran	July 17
Prins Willem I	Haiti	July 29
Apache	Jacksonville	Aug. 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	July 29

DUE SATURDAY.

†Noordam	Falmouth	July 27
Andania	London	July 25
Cairnhill	Havre	July 21
Quebra	Liverpool	July 22
Veenbergen	Rotterdam	July 19
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 2

DUE SUNDAY.

Harpagus	Marseilles	July 21
Cannizaro	Middlesbr'gh	July 22
Tajama Maru	London	July 23
Monterey	Vera Cruz	July 28
Morro Castle	Havana	Aug. 3
Iroquois	Turks Island	Aug. 1
Acre	Bahia	July 15
Tivives	Santiago	Aug. 2

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Carpathia, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Stephen R. Jones, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ile de Reunion, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Cristobal	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Buenos Aires	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manhattan, London	——	12:00 M.
Thor, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mooremack, Rio de Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
United States, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Bayamo, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cretic, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pannonia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio de Janeiro	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Cristobal	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Munamar, Antilles	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 31.

SS Caracas, Curacao to New York, was 1,082 miles S. at noon 30th.
SS Munamar, Nipe to New York, was 1,127 miles S. at noon 30th.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 96 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 290 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 220 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 89 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Vesta, Beaumont to New York, was 30 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 163 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 255 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 235 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Georgia, Port Arthur to New York, was 205 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 152 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 45 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—Adriatic.....Aug. 3
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—United States.....Aug. 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York.....Aug. 5
Azores Islands and Gibraltar, (Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, via Naples, must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer.) at 9 A. M.—Cretic.....Aug. 5
Norway, Sweden, Denmark; Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall and Bergen, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Bergensfjord.....Aug. 5
France, Rumania, Serbia, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.....Aug. 5
Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, Russia, and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Falmouth, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Pannonia.....Aug. 5

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 3, SS United States, and at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Bergenafjord.
Italy—Close at 8 A. M. Aug. 5, SS Cretic.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China, (specially addressed only,) (via Seattle)—Sado Maru.....Aug. 3
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Aug. 4
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Persia Maru.....Aug. 7
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco—Sierra.....Aug. 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via San Francisco)—Maitai.....Aug. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Kobe, July 12; Yokohama, July 13, and Shanghai, July 11—which arrived per steamer Sado, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and mails dated Melbourne, July 5; Sydney, July 6; Wellington, July 10, and Auckland, July 11, which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 2.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Hellig Olav, at Kirkwall, July 28.
SS St. Dunstan, at Bordeaux, July 27.
SS Algerie, at Rotterdam, July 29.
SS Regina d'Italia, at St. Michaels, July 29.
SS Tennyson, at Manchester, July 29.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Fayal, July 30.
SS A. A. Ravn, at Havre, July 27.
SS Older, at Havre, July 27.
SS St. George, at Liverpool, July 30.
SS Colorado, at Hull, July 29.
SS Glamorgan, at Hull, July 29.
SS City of Colombo, at Sydney, July 31.
SS Minnehaha, at London, July 31.
SS Tamele, at Sierra Leone, July 28.
SS Touraine, at Bordeaux, July 27.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, July 29.
SS Gorredyk, at Rotterdam, July 31.
SS Anglo-Saxon, at St. Nazaire, July 25.
SS Djerv, at Pauillac, July 27.
SS Eggesford, at Pauillac, July 25.
SS Rosalia, at Torre Annunziata, July 23.

Sailed.

SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, July 29.
SS Rio Blanco, from Santos, July 29.
SS Sommerstad, from Shields, July 29.
SS Hallfrid, from Ardrossan, July 29.
SS Noorderdyk, from Rotterdam, July 30.
SS Andyk, from Rotterdam, July 30.
SS Zuiderdyk, from Rotterdam, July 30.
SS Strathallyn, from St. Nazaire, July 25.
SS Palacine, from Havre, July 26.

Passed.

SS Brabandier, New York for Rotterdam, passed Isle of Wight.
SS Cloughton, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Patrocolus, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Hindoo, New York for Hull, passed Isle of Wight.

The Ideal Vacation

A Most Unusual, Interesting and Economical Tour

2,000 MILES 8 DAYS ON THE WATER — $42.00 — ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED ON STEAMERS

FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY

ITINERARY

FIRST DAY—At Sea—on a large ocean steamer affording highest standard of cuisine and service; spacious decks for rest or recreation; elegantly appointed lounging rooms, music rooms, smoking room, dining saloon, etc., for social pastime; bracing sea air and a congenial gathering of *compagnons de voyage* all seeking "good fellowship" and utmost enjoyment of the trip.

SECOND DAY—Six hundred and twenty-seven miles south of New York, steamer passes between Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter of Civil War fame, and arrives at Charleston, S. C., ample time being allowed for a shore visit at this historic and peculiarly interesting city of the South, with its Battery Esplanade, including celebrated homes of old southern aristocracy, the old Cathedrals, the Charleston Navy Yard, and numerous other attractions.

THIRD DAY—Eight hundred and twenty-four miles south of New York, or 197 miles south of Charleston, brings you to Jacksonville, Fla., the great metropolis and gateway to the enchanted land of Ponce de Leon, and at 4.00 p. m. same afternoon you embark on a most unique and fascinating "Daylight and Searchlight" trip

ON THE BEAUTIFUL **St. Johns** "The American Nile"

FOURTH DAY—Three hundred and forty miles of picturesque and luxuriant scenery—the most enchanting and interesting inland water trip in America—with glimpses of alligators, tropical birds of beautiful plumage, marvelous water foliage, dense forests with overhanging Spanish moss, open lowlands, pretty orange groves

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Record Rental of Sixty Dollars a Square Foot for Store on Forty-second Street—Investor Buys Two Garages on West Fifty-seventh Street.

A new record was set for Forty-second Street rental values yesterday, when the United Cigar Stores Company closed a contract with August Heckscher, agreeing to pay about $60 a square foot for a small store on the southeast corner of Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

About four years ago the United Cigar Stores Company rented the store on this corner, containing about 375 feet at a rental of $10,000 a year, or about $27 a square foot from Walter J. Salomon, who held the entire premises under a twenty-one year lease given by the Fleiss estate.

Some months ago Mr. Heckscher bought this leasehold as well as the adjoining realty as a site for the structure now in course of erection.

The United Company realizing that the corner was one of the most valuable in the city, for one of its stores, immediately opened negotiations with Mr. Heckscher and finally signed contracts yesterday agreeing to pay a rental of $15,000 a year for the corner store in the new building. This store will have a frontage of 11 feet 9 inches on Forty-second Street and 27 feet on Madison Avenue. Despite the fact that it is somewhat smaller than the old store the company agrees to pay $5,000 a year more rent or about $60 a square foot.

Investor Buys Two Garages.

An investing client of Worthington Whitehouse has purchased for investment 114 and 116 West Fifty-sixth Street, two two-story garages on a plot 50 by 100.5, at about $60,000. This property is assessed by the city for purposes of taxation at $70,000. No. 114 was sold for the United States Trust Company of New York as Trustee, and No. 116 was sold for Mrs. Mary E. Combs.

Sales in the Bronx.

The Phelan Estates sold to an investing client of E. Osborne Smith 2,172 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, a five-story flat on a plot 50 by 100, located 100 feet from 181st Street.

Joseph A. Wasserman sold 1,081 Simpson Street, a five-story new-law apartment house, on plot 38 by 100, to James C. Gaffney. The same broker immediately resold the property for Mr. Gaffney to Samuel Horwitz, one of the tenants in the house. Both were cash deals.

Brooklyn.

An investor has purchased for cash from the Linden Avenue Building Company 264 and 268 Linden Avenue, south side, 100 feet east of Nostrand Avenue, two four-story new law apartment houses, each one built on a lot 42 by 140, to an investor for cash. The houses are located within one block of the new subway station at Nostrand Avenue, Flatbush, Brooklyn. J. A. Wasserman was the broker.

$350,000 Lease on Forty-second Street.

The Estey Piano Company leased to Landay Brothers, Inc., the five-story and basement building at 23 West Forty-second Street. The entire front of the building will be torn out and remodeled and the interior altered. The lease is for a long term of years, at an aggregate rental of $300,000. M. & L. Hess negotiated the lease.

Lease Block Front for East Harlem Garage.

Arthur Guarin has leased for the Ingraham Realty Company the block front on the east side of Second Avenue, between 127th and 128th Streets, to Samuel Sollin and Harry Bassin for the term of twenty-one years, at a rental of $84,000 and taxes. The tenants will build an automobile garage.

$660,000 Model Tenements for Harlem.

Plans were filed with the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings yesterday for six six-story open stairway tenements to be erected on a tract of twenty-six lots at 211 to 243 West 146th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, and running through the block to 210 to 242 West 147th Street. Henry A. Smith and William P. Miller, the architects, have placed the cost at $660,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

9th Av, 2,505-7, e s, 40 ft n of 145th St, 39.10x100, six-story flat and stores; Seymour Realty Company against Louis Stamm et al; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $6,252.30; prior mort, $45,000; taxes, &c., $1,302.65. Sold to the plaintiff for $46,750.

130th St, 242 West, s s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 18x80, three-story dwelling; Louise Hoffman against B. V. Schlesinger et al; Kurzman, F. & G., attorneys; due on judgment, $11,896.44; taxes, &c., $890.00. Sold to the plaintiff for $8,500.

Water St, 640, n s, 95 ft e of Scammel, 25x80, five-story tenement; Citizens' Savings Bank against Abraham Gaus et al; action No. 3; Beall, attorney; due on judgment, $10,893.61; taxes, &c., $440. Adjourned to Aug. 11.

Water St, 642, n s, 120 ft e of Scammel, 20.5x80, five-story tenement and stores; same against same; action 2, same attorney; due on judgment, $8,765; taxes, &c., $449. Adjourned to Aug. 11.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

173d St, 451-453 East, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x100, three-story frame building and one-story frame building; F. S. Dressel against David Rothstein et al; E. H. Carpenter, attorney; due on judgment, $5,-758.02; taxes, &c., $206. Sold to F. W. Dressel for $6,200.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Simpson St, 914, e s, 125 ft n of Barretto St, 75x103, five-story flat; Louis Silverman against Hibbard Holding Corporation; Goldstein & Wise, attorneys; due on judgment, $1,399.33; prior mtg, $65,000. Sold to the plaintiff for $65,750.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Far Rockaway, L. I.—Bayswater Av, s w corner Prospect St, 200x167x191x108, three-story frame Garden cottage; also n e corner Neptune and Sprayview Avs, Edgemere, L. I., eight lots, 20x100 each; voluntary sale.

12th St, 513 East, n s, 171 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3, five-story tenement and stores; E. de Cordova, executrix, against Louis Schlesinger et al.; Goldman, H. & U., attorneys; due, $21,657.02.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

146th St, 273-75 East, n s, 19 ft e of Morris Av, 45x80, two two-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against F. W. Fielding et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,329.35; taxes, &c., $206.40.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 3,892, e s, 50 ft s of 172d St, 42x100.4, five-story flat; J. K. Stiefel, executor and trustee, against Wendover-Bronx Co. et al.; F. I. Haber, attorney; due, $39,734.36; taxes, &c., $916.69.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

147th St, 210 to 242 West, three three tenement buildings, with apartments of two, three, and four rooms and bath, of brick, six stories high, 108.3x86.11; Open Stair Dwellings Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Henry Atterbury Smith, President, owner; Henry Atterbury Smith and William P. Miller, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, each, $110,-000; total, $330,000.

146th St, 211 to 243 West, three three tenement buildings, with apartments of two, three, and four rooms with bath, of brick, six stories high, 108.3x86.11; Open Stair Dwellings Co., 52 Vanderbilt Av, Henry Atterbury Smith, President, owner; Henry Atterbury Smith and William P. Miller, 52 Vanderbilt Av, architects; cost, each, $110,-000; total, $330,000.

Tremont Av, s s, 45.84 ft e of Marmion Av, one and two-story brick garage, stores, and club, 125x100; William C. Berge, 1,932 Arthur Av, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,932 Arthur Av, architect; cost $17,500.

Tiebout Av, w s, 195.28 ft n of 183d St, two five-story brick tenements, 44.6x95.2 and 44.8x95; Tiebout Court Co., James C. Mongo, 482 Jackson Av, President, owner; Lucian Pisciatta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost $90,000.

Broadway and 181st St, garage of six stories, 90.8x201.6, brick; Robert Gordon Realty Co., John I. Gordon, President, 37th St. and East River, owner; Rouse & Goldstone, 38 West 32d St, architects; cost, $8,000.

Alterations.

(Items Under $5,000 Omitted.)

63d St, 137 East, a residence, private hospital, altered to same, one story addition added and fireproof columns, &c.; Miss Anna M. Galbraith, 137 East 63d St, owner; Harde & Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $10,000.

54th St, 136 and 138 West, a stable of four stories, altered to same, complete new interior, Seaman Lichenstein estate; Seaman Lichenstein, exr, 105 Barclay St, owner; W. B. Wood, 103 Park Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 504-506, n e corner of 135th St, 50x10, July 28; McKinley R. & C. Construction Co. to Max Rosenblum, 575 West 110th St, tenant, due April 30, 1928, 5 p. c., previous mtg $120,000, stores and buildings, secures performance of covenants in lease; attorney, Charles Edelson, 2,470 7th Av.....$7,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 19.9 ft n of 40th St, 19.9x85, June 13; Mary L., wife of Francois M. L. Tonetti, to Bank for Savings in City of New York, 280 4th Av, collateral interest for $40,000 on Lexington Av, n e corner 40th St, 19.8x85, and extension of same to June 13, 1919, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 192d St, 100x100, July 28; Utility Realty Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, due Aug. 1, 1918, prior mtg $27,000; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$10,000

45TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.5, June 30; Martha S. Rossin et al to Rosa Dreyfuss, 1,239 Madison Av, due Jan. 20, 1921; attorneys, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway.....$50,000

55TH ST, 147 East, n s, 208.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.5, March 30; Lillian C. Rainbow to Maurice Daly, 18 Central Park West, due May 31, 1916, 6 p. c., prior mtg $10,000; attorney, Jerry A. Wermberg, 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn.....$3,000

113TH ST, 210 and 214 East, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 45x100.11, July 31; Beekman Construction Co. to Joshua Silverstein, 808 West End Av, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$3,000

126TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x99.11, July 26; John S. Coe to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, due Aug. 1, 1921; attorneys, Curtis, M., P. & Colt, 50 Broad St.....$7,500

162D ST, s s, 440 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10, July 31; Harris Miller, 539 West 162d St, and another, to Joseph Gottlieb, 518 West 159th St, due Feb. 1, 1917, 6 p. c., prior mtg $36,000; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1,200

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s e corner of Evelyn Place, 50x100; Colin C. Campbell to Adele L. Brady, 2,395 Valentine Av., July 29, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$7,000

LEBANON ST, 1,103; Dora Block to Fishkill Savings Institution, Fishkill, N. Y., July 29, due Oct. 1, 1919, interest as per bond; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,120 Walker Av.....$4,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AV A, 394, all; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., trustee, 52 Wall St, to Margareth Wiegand, executrix, on premises, 5 years from Nov 1, 1915; attorney, Charles Brandt, Jr., 99 Nassau St.....$300

SAME PROPERTY, assignment of lease; Adam Wiegand to Edward Wiegand, July 31, 1916; attorney, same.....$250

BAXTER ST, 15, store and basement; Angelo Tivori, individually and executor, to Rodolfo Barbieri, 18 Roosevelt St and another, 3 2-12 years, 2 months from March 1, 1916; attorneys, Shiland & Hedges, 149 Broadway.....$1,200

MADISON AV, 1,000 store, greenhouse and part basement, Ritz Realty Corporation fo Henry Hart, Inc on premises, 10 years from completion of alterations about Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Stephen C. Karelsen, 87 Nassau St.....$1,250

6TH ST, 705-707 East, all; Fannie Pick to Isaac Greenberg, on premises, 5 years from June 1, 1916; attorney, William Weiss, 320 Broadway.....$5,000

39TH ST, 100 West, corner 6th Av, inside store; Frank O'Hara to Harry Halpin, 663 6th Av, 3 years from Aug 1, 1916; address 100 West 39th St.....$360

136TH St, West, all; Max Shapiro to Emmet E. Fitzgerald, 214 West 134th St, 5 years, from May 1, 1917; attorney, John M. Royale, 2 West 134th St.....$2,800

139TH ST, 47-49 West, all; Tobias Zindler to I. N. Smith, 345-A Quincy St, Brooklyn, 5 years from Dec 1, 1916; attorney, John M. Royale, 21 West 134th St.....$5,500

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 2027-9, all; Universal Holding & Leasing Co., Inc, to Wincentz Zakowski, 507 East 171st St, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, M. S. Schector, 391 East 149th St.....$5,900

FOREST AV, 799, corner 158th St, basement store; Thomas Sroka to Herman Goldschlag, 799 Forest Av, 3 years from July 1, 1916; attorney, Herman Goldschlag, 799 Forest Av.....$300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 252½ to 256; Abraham J. Titefsky against Nelly Geraty, owner; Morris Greenberg, contractor.....$58

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Baisley Av, 25x100; Samuel Gruber against Patrick Sheridan, owner; Rudolph Hall, contractor; renewal.....$103.55

3D AV, 1,919; H. Greenberg's Sons against Jeremiah Pangburn et al., trustees, owners; Henry Appelfeld, contractor.....$47

57TH AV, 907 and 908; Empire Brick and Supply Co. against 907 Fifth Avenue, Inc., et al., owners; Wells Brothers Co., contractor; Samuel Harris, sub-contractor.....$1,044.63

9TH ST, 216 East; Peelle Co. against Lizzie K. Mooney, owner; George Baur, contractor.....$1,150

Bronx.

184TH ST, 254 East; George Dworkin against D. A. T. Realty Co., owner and contractor..$25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

6TH AV, e s, 24.5 ft s of 28th St, 24.5x—; Harry Tarter against Paris Hencken Co. et al., July 26, 1916, by deposit.....$33

8TH AV, 571; Thomas C. Dunham against Frances Hein et al., Jan. 22, 1916.....$87

20TH ST, n s, 209 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9; John A. Kelly et al. against John T. Stanley Co., Inc., et al., June 28, 1916, by bond.....$708

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Real Estate in All Its Branches.

Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Opportunity for Substantial Builder.

We control two block fronts in Long Island City, which face each other 600 ft. on either side of a main street (50 lots). This property has full improvements, sewer, water, curb, flagging, etc. Desire to get in touch with substantial builder who will erect five story walk-up apartments. Will subordinate full purchase price. Price to be agreed upon by appraisals. Building loans can be arranged. This is the most unusual opportunity which has been offered in this section of Greater New York to builders who are awake to the actual situation in the First Ward of the Borough of Queens. Transportation has been guaranteed by city authorities (5c. fare) by Dec. 1.

Burton Thompson & Company, Inc.,
10 Wall St., N. Y. C. Phone, Rector 4042.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

YOUR CHANCE.

A very desirable modern frame dwelling for one or two families, in good neighborhood, and having all improvements, must positively be sold to close estate by September 1st. Apply at 508 Hart St., near Broadway, Brooklyn, and make offer.

SEND FOR LIST OF
one-family houses
for sale in Brooklyn's
finest home section.
ALCO BUILDING CO.,
2,176 66th Street, Brooklyn

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LAKE VIEW COTTAGE.

Every modern up-to-date improvement, large airy rooms, finished in A1 style; spacious front and rear porches, roomy plot for garden, tennis, &c.; few minutes from trolley station and beautiful lake, with a fine view of same; owner will sacrifice price to quick buyer on terms of $300 cash and easy monthly payments. "Lake Home," Box 137 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY
FOR EVERY KIND OF MORTGAGE.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES
32 Nassau St. Tel. John 6094.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn. L. I. Electric Express Service.

New Colonial House

Stucco construction, 9 rooms and 2 baths; up to date in every respect. For sale at an attractive price and on convenient terms. Many other new houses now ready for occupancy, from $9,000 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R.: WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 10.16, 11.05 A. M.; 12.08 noon, 12.30, 12.52, (1.14 Saturday only), 1.32 (1.52 Saturday only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.45, 4.11, 4.29, 5.00, 5.12, 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAYS—8.25, 9.07, 10.00, 10.35, 11.16, 11.40 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.17, 3.05, 3.31, 4.06, 4.51, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Overlooking the Sound, 19 Miles from New York

For beauty, accessibility, price, and terms, beautiful new home offers unequalled value—situated in Private Residential Park. 40 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, and on the BOSTON POST ROAD, only 19 MILES by motor.

House on magnificently located plot 75x135 ft. Large living room, 18x22 ft.; open fireplace, dining room, kitchen, butler's pantry, and large front porch 12x34 ft. Second floor has four master bedrooms with two tiled bathrooms and built-in porcelain tubs. Third floor has two maids' rooms with bath. Gas and electric lights throughout. Garage to match house.

House is not merely a summer residence, but is equipped with latest hot water heating system and is substantial all-year-round home. Residents enjoy advantages of a beautiful new community Club House and all land and water sports. A paradise for both children and parents.

PRICE $10,500.

Will accept small first payment; balance easy terms.

MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 EAST 42ND STREET, N. Y.
'Phone, Murray Hill 3498.

AT SCARSDALE

A property midway between Hartsdale and Scarsdale; one quarter mile from Heathcote Station, comprising 1.8 acres; high ground, in one of the most desirable residential sections.

For further particulars apply C-341.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

PELHAM MANOR.

In best section, adjoining Pelham Heights, a plot 75x120, (more frontage if desired); all improvements; surrounded by beautiful homes; can be bought for less than $3,000. Owner will build a house to suit or make a building loan to purchaser. This is very cheap. COOLEY REALTY CO., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400-01.

OWNER MUST SELL

One of the finest country homes in Westchester. Italian villa, 14 rooms, 3 baths, sunken garden, 3-car garage, about an acre. Near station, facing New Bronx River Parkway. High, healthful elevation. Particulars, apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

Scarsdale—White Plains.

Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
18 East Forty-First Street, New York City

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City Plottage

Block Front on Broadway
Destined to be the most important retail business street in Long Island City. Near Elevated Station. Twelve minutes from 42d Street.

Jamaica Avenue Frontage
720 feet, near Broadway and Grand Avenue elevated stations. Just the place for a large building operation.

Solid Block 300 x 350 Feet.
Barclay Street, fronting new East River Park.

2750 Feet on Ditmars Avenue.
One block from express station, fourteen minutes to 42d Street.

Hoyt Avenue Bargain.
Extra deep plot, 50x200 feet, between East River Park and express station.

Water-Front Plot.
300x1,200 feet, between Ditmars Avenue and Wolcott Avenue. Fine location for institution or moving picture studio.

Rapid transit lines will be in operation in December. Five-cent fare to all parts of the city.

Rickert-Finlay Realty Co.
Tel. 5600 Greeley. 1 West 34th St.

NEPONSIT

It Was Cool Last Night at Neponsit

The men who came into the office from Neponsit this morning say they had a refreshing dip in the Atlantic scarcely an hour before they reached the office, and that their families find NEPONSIT as quiet and more delightful than the far off coast resorts.

A residential community of year-round homes on the Atlantic Ocean, 40 minutes from Brooklyn or Manhattan. Moderate prices, liberal terms. Look into it. Phone Greeley 2741.

Neponsit Realty Company
Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York.

HUNTINGTON

$35 Lots

EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.

$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.

B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Hour out, on North Shore; near water; old-fashioned homestead, 11 rooms, bath, electric lights; stable, garage, icehouse, artesian well; 8 acres garden; all kinds fruit trees; broad lawns, flower beds, tennis court; beautiful old shade trees around house; also small lake and running brook; great bargain; $12,500; terms.

Theo. S. Hall, 47 West 34th St.

Waterfront Farm Bargain.

Fine 165-acre farm, long frontage Long Island Sound; sandy beach; commanding bluffs, views; fertile soil; orchard; double highway frontage; $150 acre; worth double.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2000 Beautiful 6-Room Cottage

$100 DOWN—$12 MONTHLY.

At Garden City Park; all fine, large rooms, with bath and modern improvements; nice garden plot; 2 blocks from trolley; positive bargain; tickets to visit, at B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$12 A MONTH BUYS FINE FARM

with a good, 6-room house and a large piece of ground; finest soil for truck farming and poultry raising; can sell all you raise right in town; near stores, school, harbor, and trolley; good family can buy for small amount down. B., Farm Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DOES IT PAY TO ADVERTISE?

Hence my offering for the sale of this modern year-round house with 12 rooms, 2 baths and 4 lavatories, on plot of 100 ft. frontage, only

$3,200 on Easy Terms

and balance of $4,000 on first mortgage.

With covenants attached to land of rights to picturesque lake two miles long. Surroundings absolutely matchless, with every known recreation that prevails at the bettter class winter and summer resorts and 99% perfect in every essential (for all members of the family) both from personal and a professional real estate standpoint.

ONLY 48 MINUTES ON THE D., L. & W. R. R. TO CITY.

4 MINUTES' WALK TO EXPRESS STATION ON WINDING, DUSTLESS ROADS, and all the conveniences that are enjoyed in Manhattan.

THIS EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY MUST BE GRASPED WITHIN 12 DAYS.

Owner, Box H 361 Times Downtown.

A Chance to Save Money

I offer this beautiful home at much less than its real value. This—

Craftsman All Year Home
On Plot 100 x 175 Ft.
$3,500 On Easy Terms
Balance of $5,000 Can Remain on 1st Mtg.

10 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Charming House of 10 rooms and 3 baths—everything modern. Huge living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood; cultured, congenial people; superb views; elev., 700 ft.; all water sports; boating, etc.; golf, country club, schools, churches, near by. Write, call or telephone for actual photographs.
R. F. BARNES, 170 Broadway, N. Y.
Tel. 1522 Cort.

★ $175 CASH NOW ★
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free ticket to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

ARTISTIC COLONIAL HOMES
$6,000 Easy Terms.
Has 9 Rooms, 2 Baths. House is new, has every convenience. Electric light, beamed ceilings, walls panelled, six large bedrooms, huge living room with open fireplace, neighborhood tennis club, golf, large lakes nr. by; easy commuting; near express station.
E. A. Manchester
170 B'way, N. Y.
Tel. 1521 Cort.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, Including Garage.

Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.

R. K. DYAS,
Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.

247-253 WEST 19TH STREET

Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

CORNER LOFT BUILDING, 5-STORY AND BASEMENT, 50x100, 1913 2d Av., S. W. Cor. 99th St.

Suitable for manufacturing of Cigars, Shirtwaists, Tailoring, &c. Will rent in part or entire.

Steam heat, elevator, and all Fire and Labor Laws complied with; apply to owners.
PATERNO CONSTRUCTION CO.
2255 Broadway, Cor. 81st St. Tel. 5480 Schuyler.

STORES
175th St., Audubon Ave.
Northwest Corner.
Suitable grocer, delicatessen, bottled wines and liquors, fruits and vegetables, and all such lines; well established neighborhood; attractive; terms to desirable tenant.
McDowell & McMahon 1429 St. Nicholas Av. St. Nicholas 8910.

STORE LOCATION BEST RENT LOW

57th St. and 9th Av.; an opportunity; one of best locations in city; suitable confectionery, drugs or shoe rooms; concessions for quick rental. Apply Supt., Windermere Apts., 400 W. 57th St.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS

APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5-6 ROOMS $810 to $1200

All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

237 WEST 74TH ST.
Apartments of
7 Rooms with 2 Baths
8 Rooms " 3 Baths
Exclusive Neighborhood
from $1,800 to $2,000
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments, $2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

9 & 10 ROOMS 3 BATHS
350 West 88th St.
NEAR DRIVE
RENT $2,400 & $2,500
High Class Fireproof Bldg.
Owner on Premises.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
4 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$780, $840 Yearly

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
With 3 Baths
$1,700 to $2,700 Per Annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street.)

ROXBOROUGH, Broadway & 92nd Street.
EIGHT ROOMS AND LARGE FOYER; TWO BATHS.
Corner apartment, southern and eastern exposure. Price $1,000.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC.,
165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60** Kitchens.
Tel. Morn. 3297. Owner on premises.

THE MARKENFIELD,
605-611 West 111th St.
6 ROOMS, $900 to $1,020.
5 ROOMS, 660 to 740.
4 ROOMS, 600 to 660.
LEROY COVENTRY, 156 West 72d St.

A—601 WEST 141ST STREET,
Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall"
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Superintendent.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 West 44th St.
Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 23 West 26th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5866.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete.
List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 8800.

Just Completed—51 East 92nd Street

Entirely renovated. New hardwood floors throughout. Electric lights; 12 rooms and 3 baths. Decorations to suit. Caretaker on premises or inquire
CHAS. GULDEN, 50 Elizabeth St.

AT EASE.

A photograph of General Joffre taking a quick lunch back of the firing line in the Picture Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath.
Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS
119th St., St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

The ROGER-MORRIS
New Elevator Apartments
14-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING
160th Street and Edgecombe Avenue
Overlooking Polo Grounds, Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers.
Convenient to 157th St. Subway Station and 155th, 6th and 9th Ave. Express "L" Stations.
4-5 and 6 Up-to-Date All Outside Rooms
RENTALS $600 TO $925 YEARLY.
SERVANTS' ROOM ON 157TH FLOOR.
S. C. WELLS, Resident Agent.
Telephone 9150 Audubon.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City.
RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY)
C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station.
Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

667 West 161st at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE HOLLYWOOD
1,337 Madison Av.
S. E. COR. 94TH ST.
EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
Apartment suitable for doctor, all-night service; 8 large, light corner rooms, 2 baths; $1,000 to $1,500. Modern, fireproof. Supt on premises. Commission to brokers.

ST. ANDREW,
2 East 127th St.
High-class elevator apartments, with every convenience. Unsurpassed service. Seven rooms.
RENT $75 UP.

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
605 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

CHAS. F. NOYES & CO.,
Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

PARK AVENUE CORNER.

A beautiful residence in the exclusive Murray Hill section; restricted; no business building or apartment house or garage could be erected on adjoining property. Attractive price given on application to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from Broad way; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

A Real Bargain.—$12,500 cash will secure a modern 6-story apartment house; add 10% on investment. Earle & Calhoun, 200 W. 72d.

Modern one-family house, with about four lots, for sale; near Fordham Square; good location; easy terms. Address C 149 Times.

Builders—Private house, plottage, including corners; best location west side. Goodale, Perry & Dwight,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The heat wave in the Middle West has diminished considerably and now prevails in Arkansas, Eastern Kansas, and Northeastern Texas. In the upper lake region there has been a noticeable fall in temperature, due to lake winds. In the Ohio Valley scattered thunder storms have also lowered the temperature from 8 to 10 degrees. Scattered thunder showers are probable Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and possibly on the New England Coast, with some diminution in the temperature.

Generally fair and somewhat cooler weather is probable Wednesday in New England and the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, becoming northeast Wednesday, with fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, light, variable, becoming moderate northeast Wednesday, with probable showers; South Atlantic Coast, light southwest to west, becoming north, with fair weather.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Southern New England—Fair Tuesday, preceded by thunder showers on the coast; not so warm. Wednesday, fair and somewhat cooler.

New Jersey—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday, temperature moderating somewhat Tuesday night and Wednesday.

Western New York—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm.

Northern New England—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	77	73	8 P. M.	91	91
6 A. M.	76	74	6 P. M.	84	92
9 A. M.	79	80	9 P. M.	79	82
12 M.	85	85	11 P. M.	79	80

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 83; for the corresponding date last year it was 84; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 78, at 8 P. M. it was 85. Maximum temperature 93 degrees at 3 P. M., minimum 73 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity 84 per cent. at 8 A. M., 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.91 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.90 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.

3:55—111½ W. 112 St.; M. Rubenstein..Slight
3:20—142 Forsyth St.; Wolf Ladler.....$100
4:15—Canal St. & N. R.; (scow) Derling & Ivens.....None
8:25—20 Bleecker St.; not given.....None

P.M.

2:30—72 Norfolk St.; Abra. Tosner..Slight
3:10—330 E. 91 St.; Herman Zabriski..Slight
3:50—251 Hudson St.; not given.....Slight
7:00—507 W. 19 St.; Scars Metal Box Co.....Slight
8:15—227 Mercer St.; Grand Packing Box Co.....Not given
10:15—506 W. 171 St.; W. Warner....Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

Former P. S. 125, Manhattan, has been assigned by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the Education Department.

Contracts for $71,589 have been awarded for additions, alterations, and repairs to P. S. 26, 45, 84, 156, and the Manual Training High School, Brooklyn.

Plans have been approved for alterations to P. S. 60, Bronx, to provide for the establishment of a duplicate school system.

Harold C. Rushmore has been appointed as a typewriter in the office of the City Superintendent.

Plans have been approved for fire protection work at P. S. 2, the Bronx.

The Board of Education has approved the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents that new P. S. 43, Queens, be organized as a school with all grades from the kindergarten to the 8B inclusive.

To Let for Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

140 West 34th St., between Broadway and 7th Av., 2d floor front; office with large windows. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Loft.—Light four sides; 8,000 square feet; capacity, 150 lbs. per square foot. Apply George P. Schmidt, Inc., 529-529 5th Av.

A small store, 1,105 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 50th St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW.
Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

An interested in leasing or purchasing modern, equipped woodworking plant, at least 60,000 sq. ft. floor space, near New York; give full details by mail. Room 804, 41 Park Row.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

To rent Sept. 15, a real home at beautiful Haworth, N. J.; Dutch Colonial bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; 20,000 feet of land; flowers, fruit, vegetables; steam heat; country club two blocks away; 18-hole golf course, tennis courts; business calls me to another city. George L. Sullivan, Haworth, or telephone Dumont 72.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York, ss.:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of May, 1916, the Hoboken Ferry Company, as owner, and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as lessee and charterer, of the Ferryboat "Ithaca," filed their petition and libel praying limitation of liability for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about the 17th day of March, 1914, from a collision between the said Ferryboat "Ithaca" and Car Float No. 32, in tow of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Steam Tug "Roselle," which occurred in the North River, in the State of New York, on said 17th day of March, 1914; that the petitioners have filed a stipulation for value, approved by this court, in the sum of $50,000.00; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said collision are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of September, 1916, at ten-thirty o'clock in the forenoon, and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.

Dated New York City, June 3d, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named court on behalf of the United States against ninety 5-gallon cans tomato pulp, (Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906,) upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Section 34, Statute L. 768 of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on Aug. 9th, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 21st, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE JEWETT CITY SAVINGS BANK vs. FREDERICK W. NEWTON et al.—Order of notice.

State of Connecticuf, County of New London, Norwich, July 24th, 1916.

Upon the complaint of the said The Jewett City Savings Bank claiming, for the reasons therein set forth, a foreclosure and the possession of certain mortgaged premises returnable on the first Tuesday of September, 1916, before the Superior Court in and for said county.

It appearing to and being found by the subscribing authority that one of the said defendants, Arthur B. Lanman, is residing at New York, N. Y., and absent from this State.

It is therefore ordered that notice of the pendency of said complaint be given said defendant by publishing this order in The New York Times, a newspaper printed in said New York, one time on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, and by depositing a true and attested copy of said complaint, citation, and of this order of notice in the Post Office at Norwich, in said county, postage paid by registered letter directed to the said defendant at New York, N. Y., on or before the 19th day of August, 1916, by some proper officer or person indifferent.

GEORGE E. PARSONS,
Clerk of the Superior Court for New London County.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Following resignations accepted: 1st Lts. J. J. Crow, 4th Inf. Ala. Nat. Guard; L. S. Hunter, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; F. M. Babcock, 2d Inf., Minn. Nat. Guard; M. O. Devaney, M. C., Ind. Nat. Guard, and N. A. Jones, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard, 2d Lts.: I. C. Turner, 2d Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; G. P. Nickerson, 17th Inf.; J. S. De Garis, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; J. M. Donovan, 7th Inf., Ills. Nat. Guard, and C. L. Harlan, 4th Inf., Ala. Nat. Guard; Chaplain G. R. E. MacDonald, 2d Inf., Cal. Nat. Guard, and Maj. L. B. Long, Q. M. C. Penna. Nat. Guard.

Following 2d Lts. will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: C. H. Tenney, C. A. C.; C. L. Clark, 11th Cav.; A. S. Balsam, 24th; J. W. Eisenheimer, 17th Inf., and L. A. Walton, 10th Cav., and Capt. A. Lippimcott, Cav.

Capt. J. C. McArthur, 16th Inf., upon expiration of leave granted, will join 37th Inf. at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

Orders of June 20 relating to Capt. R. M. Culler, M. C., revoked.

A board to consist of Lt. Col. F. A. Winter and Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., and 1st Lt. J. V. Fallsi, M. R. C., is appointed to meet at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for examination of such officers of the M. C. as may be ordered before it for examination for promotion.

Capt. R. M. Culler, M. C., will report to the President of the foregoing board for examination, then to his station.

1st Lt. C. J. D. Spreckels, Philippine Scouts, retired, is assigned to active duty as an Acting Q. M. He will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., as Assistant to the Q. M.

1st Lt. B. F. Fridge, Jr., M. R. C., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., to his home, and report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in the M. R. C.

1st Lt. J. R. Ames, Dental Surgeon, from duty at Ft. Moultrie, S. C., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty relieving Acting Dental Surg. S. Kaufman, who will proceed to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for duty.

1st Lt. L. Felger, M. R. C., to active duty, and will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for duty.

Col. J. G. Galbraith, 10th Cav., is relieved from assignment to that regiment.

Col. Lee R. C. Cabell, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cav.

Col. H. T. Allen, Cav., is attached to 13th Cav.

Following M. R. C. officers are honorably discharged from the service of the United States: 1st Lts. W. H. Mitchell, A. C. Delacroix, and C. P. Stahr.

Leaves 2d Lt. E. B. Hochwalt, C. A. C., 15 days.

Navy.

Lt. L. P. Treadwell, to Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Chief Boatswain H. Hudson, Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard, to the Hannibal.

Boatswains M. J. Bresnahan, Newport (R. I.) Training Station, Aug. 14, to fitting out the Mississippi and on board when commissioned, and W. A. Fulkerson, the Hannibal, to Portsmouth (N. H.) Yard.

Chief Gunner W. F. Moore, Norfolk Yard, to Washington Yard. Gunner H. McEver, New York Yard, to Norfolk Yard.

Chief Mach. F. T. Lens, to temporary duty Norfolk Yard.

Surg. E. H. Marsteller, retired, died at Washington, D. C., July 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Ajax, at Hongkong; Chicago, at Philadelphia; Conyngham and Cyclops, at Newport; Gloucester, at Brooklyn; Kearsarge and Montana, at Boston; Kentucky, at North River, N. Y.; Maine and McDougal, at New York Yard; Mayflower, at Washington; Missouri and Ohio, at Rockport; Oregon, at San Francisco; Osceola, at Guantanamo; St. Louis, at Honolulu; Sylph, at Washington, and the Uncas, off Cape Romaine.

Sailed—Marblehead, Bremerton for Portland; Memphis, Cape Hatlen for Santo Domingo City; Montgomery, Winthrop for Solomon's Island; New Orleans, Portland for Port Angeles; Paul Jones, La Paz for Mazatlan, and the Solace, Monte Christi for Guantanamo.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for master mechanic, Street Cleaning Department, is announced: John H. Thode, of, 81; Henry R. Read, 81; Thomas P. O'Connell, 76.

The mental list for junior draftsman will be held tomorrow. There are 182 candidates.

The commission has ordered a special examination for Charles Herbst for promotion to attendant in the office of the President of the Bronx.

United States.

The commission announces for Aug. 23 and 24 an open examination for laboratory assistant, for men only, to fill existing vacancies and vacancies as they may occur in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at entrance salaries ranging from $900 to $1,200 a year. This examination is also scheduled to be held on Oct. 11 and 12. The scope and character of and requirements for this examination are contained in Section 188 of the Fall Manual. In addition to the basis subjects the following optional subjects will be given, in at least one of which the competitor must attain a rating of 70: Advanced general physics, civil and mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, paper technology, textile technology. It is especially desired to secure eligibles qualified in advanced general physics and civil and mechanical engineering, as the supply of such eligibles has not been equal to the demand. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. M. J. Sullivan, 21, 7:40 A. M. June 14 to noon June 29.

Death: Lieut. J. J. McGowan, 168, at 9:45 A. M. July 30.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

RUSSIA—PETROGRAD.

Reliable and exclusive representation in the whole of Russia may be secured through the Petrograd Commission-Trading House, the experience and merited reputation of which assures success; first-class references. Address Petrograd, Gorohovaya Oulitsa, Dom 42, Qu. 6.

A moving picture corporation seeks a responsible party for the office of treasurer, investment necessary; active service required; reply, state age, references, and amount willing to invest. Secretary, H 75 Times.

Two young married men, some capital, knowledge Spanish, experienced export, import business, now holding first-class positions, wish to meet men with capital, idea forming company or enter as partners in established business. X 318 Times Annex.

Partner wanted, with $5,000 to take an active interest in lighting fixture business, established fifteen years; will stand strict investigation; no brokers. H 92 Times.

Business man with $50,000 capital will enter into partnership with one who has established a legitimate, profitable business and needs additional capital and assistance in building up his business to a more substantial basis. Box X, Great Northern Hotel.

Patents secured, trademarks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Bldg. Phone Barclay 7394.

Manufacturing business, solid, profitable, desires active partner; references; investment required. X 274 Times Annex.

Partner for an established motor truck corporation; $15,000 necessary; exceptional opportunity. H 98 Times.

Furnished house, Seventies, Broadway; beautifully furnished; fine income. HOLTZ, 121 WEST 42D.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

HAVERS.—Must sacrifice immediately practically new gentleman's Havers six roadster; absolutely mechanically perfect; classy; Gray-Davis electric starting, lighting system, Kellogg motor, tire pump, &c.; sacrifice $550. Private Garage, 52d East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC—MUST SACRIFICE IMMEDIATELY.

Practically new touring automobile; absolutely mechanically perfect; Delco electric starting and lighting system; sacrifice, $475. Cowle's Private Garage, 52 East 62d, near Madison Av.

CADILLAC.—LATE MODEL 1918; 7-PASSENGER TOURING; EXCELLENT CONDITION; SELF STARTER; ELECTRIC LIGHTS, &c.; PRICE REASONABLE. LEWEK & FRIEDMAN, 126 5TH AV. PHONE CHELSEA 6311.

LANDAULET, HIGH CLASS.

Aristocratic Peerless; luxuriously equipped; lined blue broadcloth; Gray Davis electric equipment; cost $6,100; accept $1,500, immediate sale. Owner, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Chalmers master six, 7-passenger touring; practically new; used 5 months; luxuriously equipped; electric starter, lights, &c.; many extras; $650. Pollum, 52 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, etc.; many extras; $350. PLAZA STORAGE, opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Norwalk six, exceptionally fine 5-passenger touring, mechanically perfect, all equipments, Gray & Davis electric starter, lights, &c. $425. Wolf's car, 52 Crescent St., (entrance Queensboro Bridge,) Long Island City.

White (1916) landaulet, 30, town car.
Fiat (1915) limousine, 20, town car.
Cadillac (1916) runabout.
All makes of touring cars.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Peerless 6-48, 7-passenger touring, used one season very carefully, mechanically perfect throughout, every modern equipment, Gray & Davis starter, lighting, &c.; many extras. Mr. Callahan, phone Astoria 2385.

Marmon 1916 touring; Stutz 1915 Bulldog; Peugeot "120" racer; Cadillac 1916 touring; Packard "6-48" roadster; Hudson 1915 limousine; S. G. V. 1914 landaulet; many others. Douglas C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1915 seven-passenger 2-38 touring car; A1 condition; Westinghouse shock absorbers; new slip covers; bargain. Doty-Demos Co., 87 West End Av.

HUDSON LIGHT SIX.

Like new; seven passenger; fully equipped; ready immediate service. Garage, 305 West 79th, near Riverside.

Hupmobile 1915 touring; condition like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

Hupmobile touring, Model 32; perfect condition; newly painted; new tires, slip covers. L. V. Silver, Jr., 75 Winthrop St., Brooklyn.

Winton 1914 touring car, fully equipped, in very fine condition. The Winton Company, Broadway, at 70th St.

Packard for sale, 1910, thirty touring car with extra Packard limousine body; good condition; cheap. Norman, 153 East 53d St.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 8d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

Packard 1916 Twin Six touring car; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Fine used car; taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 427 West 42d St.

Truck, brand new; also used one; big bargains. 20th Century Co., 1,694 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE ARROW LIMOUSINES,
LANDAULETTES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
128 West 52nd St. Phone Circle 774.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Chalmers, 1916, seven-passenger; $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan, Bryant 3916.

Packard new "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

Packard cars, excellent condition, by hour, week, or month; competent liveried chauffeurs. Daly, 22 West 60th St. Col. 7539.

Packard seven-passenger for hire by day, week, month; very reasonable; owner drives. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard touring car for hire, monthly preferred; owner drives. Schwartz. Telephone 967 Riverside.

Packard touring; hour, trip, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Quinlan. 7867 Bryant.

Packard twin 6, 1916; brand new; driver very careful; by day or trip. Phone Chelsea 8792.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 886.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—AUTO FOR SPOT CASH; bring car with you. 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN

Special classes for owners and chauffeurs now forming. Write for booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef. Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey.
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

Handsomely furnished suites, single or double, all with private baths; excellent cuisine; four minutes station; very desirable location; closed in porch; $20 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board, Ulster County farm; arrange White, 309 West 46th. Telephone White, 34 Bryant.

Massachusetts.

Private family would accommodate few paying guests, adults; good boating and bathing; excellent cuisine; home comforts. M. Dowd, Beverly, Mass.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Couple desire large room with two beds and board in refined, quiet surroundings; if possible, private bath; near beach, surf preferred; easy commuting; references. Falk, 12 West 95th St.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; reference.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1978.

213 MADISON AVENUE.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board, telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; substantial table; electricity, running water. Bryant 3916.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive south rooms, baths; tasty home cooking; terms; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms; private baths; excellent table.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; attentive service; private house. Phone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; fine table.

73D, 260 WEST.—To save money, secure large, double, cool front room in newly furnished house, with board; kind you long for; not tire of; cost less than you pay for rooms alone at hotels, without board; twin brass box spring beds, hair mattresses; parlor dining room; separate tables; cuisine specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD.
Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Room with bath; board optional; small room; Summer rates.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select pension; double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; phone.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

West Side.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 116 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

88D, 28 WEST.—Medium room, private bath; meals, those accustomed best living.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; refined surroundings. Blumenfeld.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Gentlemen preferred; charming house and location; excellent table; double, single rooms; private bath; electricity. 3084 Riverside.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, in private home; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, near Broadway.)—Modern private residence, with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two spacious rooms, bath; also smaller room; table of liberal excellence.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table board.

117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; delightfully cool outside rooms, with or without bath; full hotel service at boarding-house rates.

PARIS IN NEW YORK.
73D, 142 WEST.—Lovely rooms, exquisite table, strictly French; table boarders welcomed.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury, two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful ground.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; convenient subway. Phone Main 1189-W.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

LADY wants good board, medium, southern room, with refined people; has some furniture; state price; permanent. H 70 Times.

YOUNG SOUTHERN COUPLE desire to make home in private family; no other boarders or small children; moderate. Kenmore 3549.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 40 EAST.—Elegant room, private bath, $5.50; another, $4; electricity; telephone.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large, airy front room, comfortably furnished; every convenience.

56TH, 153 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, cool room; hot, cold water; also small room; telephone.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good service; table boarders accommodated.

23D, 238 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Private house, nomelike atmosphere; attractive, cool rooms; baths; electricity.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5; gentlemen; references. Gillette.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; every convenience.

65TH, 46 WEST.—Two desirable, cool outside rooms; running water, conveniences. Flynn.

69TH, 139 WEST.—First-class rooms; redecorated suite, $14; electricity; instantaneous hot water.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Rooms with bath, suite or single; be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 206 WEST (Broadway.)—Parlor, living, music, dancing; medium small rooms; lavatory.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; smaller room; running water.

71ST, 70 WEST.—Cool, well furnished; for gentleman, Summer rate; reference.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful, cool, breezy large room, private bath, electricity; quiet.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private bath; board; overlooking Riverside.

75TH, 159 WEST.
Rooms adjoining bath; electricity; Summer rates.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Airy, clean single rooms; bath; $3.50-$4.50; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; front parlor; with running water; large and small rooms; electricity; maid service.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Parlor with bedroom; rooms with baths; $8-$10.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Very large room, private bath; smaller one; very reasonable.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; continuous hot water, private baths; electricity.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.
Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; electricity, telephone; single room.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Large south, cool suite, running water, shower. Pearson.

82D, 112 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath, electricity; business people preferred.

85TH, 134 WEST. — Large rooms, private baths; electricity; board optional; Summer rates.

87TH, 312 WEST.—Exceptionally well furnished large front room; also smaller room; lavatory; electricity. 9854 Schuyler.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive room; privilege cooking breakfast; telephone.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; select environment; nicely furnished; bath.

118TH, 617 WEST.—Pleasant, airy outside room, adjoining bath; modern, homelike; breakfast optional; kitchen; moderate. Apt. 83.

121ST, 120 WEST.—Extra large front room; small room; refined, modern; subway.

122D, 137 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; single room, running water; subway.

143D, 516 WEST.—Elegant front room; 1-2 gentlemen; elevator apartment; $8.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted room with bath by refined gentleman of quiet habits; refined home, good neighborhood; breakfast preferred, not essential; kindly state full particulars. B 243 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY desires room; refined private family; no other roomers; give full particulars and price. H 103 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ART NEEDLE WORK.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED SALES PEOPLE FOR THEIR YARN SECTION, ALSO THEIR STAMPED GOODS SECTION.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer; experienced; $12 week to start. Kottler Bros., 20 West 20th.

BUYER.—Wanted, capable and successful buyer for muslin and complete children's ready-to-wear departments; state particulars as to past experience. Julius Gutman & Co., Lexington St., cor. Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

GRADUATES, undergraduates general hospital; city, country. Home Bureau, (Agency,) 52 West 39th St.

LEDGER CLERKS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent young women ledger clerks, those having department store experience preferred. X 313 Times Annex.

MILLINERY SALESWOMEN, also millinery makers; only those accustomed to first-class clientele need apply. J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

MODEL, perfect 36. Stein & Schoncelt, 140 West 22d St.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse wanted to take complete charge of two children, ages 3 and 5; Long Beach until late Fall; wages, $35. Apply 118 West 70th St., city, Tuesday, 10 to 2. Hart.

NURSE ATTENDANT or ward maid for an institution; pay, $22 per month. Call at 3 P. M. today at 146 East 28th St. for a personal interview.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, filing and clerical work; state education, experience, salary expected. A 180 Times.

SALESWOMAN.—An educated woman to explain character building plan to mothers' institution, free; salary and commission. Mrs. Insley, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESLADIES, experienced, wages $6 and upward, according to sales. Call Weisbecker, 268-270 West 125th.

STENOGRAPHER.
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED AND RAPID STENOGRAPHER, WITH COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, IN CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT OF LARGE WHOLESALE WOMEN'S DRESS HOUSE; MUST HAVE SOME CLERICAL ABILITY; SALARY $14, WITH OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS GIVING PAST EXPERIENCE, R. D., BOX 124 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in banking office, competent, refined girl with some experience, substituting two and three months; salary, $14 per week; references required. A 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady; business brains; spelling, punctuation, and refinement imperative; beginner or one year's experience; state salary and full details; fine opening. P 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Experienced stenographers wanted in large import house; accurate and good spellers; $12; state references and experience. Address K 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Attractive position in high-class office; must be familiar office routine and careful, experienced stenographer; no attention agencies. C. S., Box 155 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; $10-$12; splendid opportunity for right party. P. O. 21, Station D, New York.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Competent; in large office; state experience and salary. B 54 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Typise wanted for several weeks; $12 per week; girl with experience. Duhrssen & Pfaltz, 19 East 17th St.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in law office. Call 12 to 1 and 2 to 4, Room 1,036, Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; steady position, good salary. Call after 9 A. M., United Arts and Crafts Workers, 120 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, copyist, experienced, and assistant bookkeeper. Call Morton Lesker, 339 5th Av.

TYPIST wanted; one who has had experience in mailing or subscription department of newspaper or magazine preferred. X 315 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—In the office of a large department store, a number of competent typists who make out bills. X 314 Times Annex.

TYPIST, rapid, accurate; state education, experience, salary expected. A 131 Times.

WANTED.
YOUNG WOMEN
between 16 and 20 years
for
OFFICE POSITIONS
in the
ADVANCEMENT.
Apply by
self-written letter only
to
WESTERN UNION,
24 Walker St.,
Room 1,704.

WOMAN WANTED FOR ROUTING MAIL; ONLY THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE IN RAILWAY MAIL ROUTES AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT WORK IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES NEED APPLY. X 285 TIMES ANNEX.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$15.—We are unable to fill hundreds of desirable positions owing to scarcity of "above average" applicants. STENOGRAPHER AND FRENCH TRANSLATOR for uptown mercantile house; $20-$25.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER for machinery line; $20.

LAW STENOGRAPHER. — Must be thoroughly experienced; $18.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Downtown brokerage house; $20.

FILE CRERK.—Experienced subject filing; $15.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Familiar posting and ledger work; $15.

Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St., City.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building

YEAR'S HOTTEST DAY CAUSE OF 3 DEATHS

Many Prostrated Throughout City as Thermometer Registers 93 Degrees.

RELIEF PROMISED TONIGHT

Warmest July 31 in History of the Weather Bureau — Price of Ice Likely to Advance.

The city groaned and suffered from the heat yesterday, and before the day was over the man in the street knew, what the records of the Weather Department afterward proved, that it had been the hottest day of the Summer thus far. There were three deaths from the heat in Greater New York and scores of prostrations.

The weather man promises some relief, however. Last night's forecast was as follows: "Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Tuesday night and Wednesday; light west winds, becoming north."

A list of the deaths and heat prostrations yesterday follows:

DEATHS.

KELLING, SAMUEL, colored, 58 years old, of 99 Fleet Place, Brooklyn; overcome by heat in front of 144 Myrtle Avenue and died in street.

LUCAS, WILLIAM, colored, 76 years old, of 201 Prince Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home in afternoon and died at night.

NATTO, GEORGE, 22 years old, laborer, of 7 South Avenue, Corona; overcome and blinded by heat; fell under train in Long Island City.

PROSTRATIONS.

BARRY, JOHN, 29 years old, ironworker, of 163 West Sixtieth Street; prostrated at Broadway and Forty-first Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

BAUMANN, HARRY, 50 years old, carpenter, of 8 Park Row; overcome at 180 Jerome Av., Bronx; removed to Lebanon Hospital.

BRENNAN, DENNIS, 41 years old, fireman, of 602 East 136th Street; overcome at Mosholu Parkway and Jerome Avenue, Bronx; attended and taken home.

CLARK, CHARLES, 36 years old, of 218 West Thirty-eighth Street; overcome in front of 629 West Fortieth Street; treated and went home.

CROWDER, HATTIB, 28 years old, of 212 West Sixty-first Street; prostrated at Sixty-seventh Street and Central Park West; removed to her home.

ELBERHARDT, ANDREW, 57 years old, of 451 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn; overcome at foot of Pacific Street; attended by surgeon from Long Island College Hospital and sent home.

FEINBERG, JOSEPH, 24 years old, of 1,801 Clinton Avenue, Bronx; overcome at 116th Street and Third Avenue; removed to Harlem Hospital.

GUINON, JOHN, 48 years old, driver, of 348 East 137th Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and 149th Street; treated and removed to home.

HERMAN, HENRY, 28 years old, of 592 Third Avenue; prostrated at West 123d Street Police Station and removed to Harlem Hospital.

HOFFMAN, HERMAN, 22 years old, of 268 Court Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Court and Garnet Streets; removed to Kings County Hospital.

JACKSON, FREDERICK, of 61 West Ninety-ninth Street; overcome in front of 605 West 144th Street; treated and sent home.

JOHNSON, ROBERT, 46 years old, of 207 Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn; overcome at foot of Forty-ninth Street; removed to Norwegian Hospital.

KOERNER, ANDREW, 36 years old, of 848 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; overcome at Myrtle Avenue and Adams Streets; treated and sent home.

KRANDSON, ARTHUR, tinsmith, age and address not known; overcome in front of 424 West Forty-seventh Street; removed to Polyclinic Hospital.

LEVY, Mrs. LENA, 73 years old, of 1,038 Trinity Place, Bronx; overcome at Third Avenue and 149th Street and taken home.

LEWIS, BENJAMIN, 26 years old, of 1,906 Clinton Avenue, Bronx; prostrated at 110 East Twenty-seventh Street; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

LOMBARD, VINCENT, 47 years old, of 108 East 225th Street; overcome at 712 Third Avenue; treated and removed to home.

McBRIDE, DANIEL, 64, address not known.

McCAFFERTY, THOMAS, of 114 Diamond Street, Brooklyn; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

MESSING, HERMAN, 20 years old, of 101 Mott Street; prostrated at his home; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

O'DAY, MAMIE, 30 years old; no address given; found unconscious from heat prostration at Nott and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City; removed to St. John's Hospital; condition serious.

PABOLY, JOHN, 25 years old, driver, of 760 East 215th Street, Bronx; overcome at Nineteenth Street and East River; treated by an ambulance surgeon and sent home.

RYDELL, LEWIS, 29 years old, fireman, of 80 Oliver Street, Brooklyn; overcome at 465 Greenwich Street; removed to Hudson Street Hospital.

SEGRO, CARMELO, 33 years old, of 157 Thompson Street; prostrated in front of 241 Sullivan Street; removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

SHEEHAN, CATHERINE, 20 years old, of 200 West 125th Street; overcome at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue; removed to St. Lawrence Hospital.

STEFFIN, PAUL, 32 years old, of 60 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn; overcome at home and removed to Kings County Hospital.

SUNEY, RALPH, 43 years old, of 11 Clayton Place, Brooklyn; overcome at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues; treated and sent home.

TASKEY, LAYTON, plumber's helper, of 359 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Grand Avenue and Seventeenth Street, Long Island City; removed to St. John's Hospital.

TEMPLE, CHARLES, 31 years old, of 317 East Seventy-seventh Street; overcome at Ninety-sixth Street and Third Avenue; removed to Harlem Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 32 years old; overcome at Third Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street; removed to Reception Hospital.

VISHOFF, ROSSI, 35 years old, of 105 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; overcome at Marcy and Flushing Avenues; removed to home.

WANTERS, JACOB, 36 years old, electrician, of 157 Winfield Avenue, Jersey City; prostrated at the entrance of Brooklyn Bridge; removed to Gouverneur Hospital.

WATTITCH, FRANK, 48 years old, salesman, of Mills Hotel; overcome at Broadway and Thirty-second Street; removed to New York Hospital.

WHELAN, WILLIAM, 22 years old, bartender, of 1,762 Avenue A; overcome in the Yorkville Court; removed to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLS, MARY, 50 years old, of 279 Troutman Street, Brooklyn; overcome while visiting at 492 Madison Street; treated and sent home.

Hotter Days in 1876 and 1898.

Yesterday was the hottest July 31 in the history of the Weather Bureau, with a maximum temperature of 93 degrees, which broke the record for this date established last year. Hotter July days occurred, however, on July 9, 1876, and July 5, 1898, when on both days the record temperature of 95 degrees was reached. Reports from Chicago say that 284 have died during the present heat spell, which extends through the West, and of which yesterday's weather in New York was a sample.

All the boroughs, with the exception of Richmond, suffered alike, although physical conditions in Manhattan made it, as usual, the one in which most prostrations were recorded. Manhattan had no deaths, however. There were two in Brooklyn directly due to heat prostration, and in Long Island City a man was crushed under a train after he had succumbed to the heat and become weak and blinded.

The Weather Bureau shows that at 8 o'clock the temperature stood at 78 degrees and the humidity at the high percentage of 84. The temperature climbed steadily, without one retard, through the day until 3 o'clock, when it reached the high mark, 93 degrees. It wavered around this figure until 8 o'clock, when it dropper to 85 degrees, seven degrees higher than it had been twelve hours before. From there it dropped still further during later hours.

The oppressive humidity was somewhat reduced as the day wore on by the arrival of a northwest breeze, which the weather man had predicted. His prophesied shower, however, had not appeared at midnight, though it still had time to make good.

Persons passing along Myrtle Avenue ncticed an elderly colored man become weak and confused and then drop to the street in front of 144 Myrtle Avenue. First aid was applied and an ambulance called from Brooklyn Hospital. But the man did not recover consciousness and was pronounced dead by Dr. Springfield. He was later identified as Samuel Kelling, 58 years old, of 99 Fleet Place. William Lucas, another colored man, was stricken in his home early in the day and died there in the evening.

Crushed to Death by Train.

George Natto was a laborer employed by the Flushing Bay Improvement Company, and was working around trains carrying dirt which was being handled by his gang. He became stricken by the heat and in his weakened and blinded condition could not avoid one of the dirt trains which came his way, but stumbled into its path and fell before it. He was crushed to death.

While these were the only deaths that had been registered up to midnight, several of those overcome and removed to hospitals were in such serious condition that it is thought they may die. One of these was Mamie O'Day, who was picked up unconscious from the heat at Nott and Jackson Avenues, Long Island City. When she was removed to St. John's Hospital she was found to be in a very serious condition. The police say that when she was revived she said she had no home.

Several accidents which do not come under the head of prostrations were ascribed to the heat. In many factories, especially where heavy machinery is used, the workers were so reduced in vitality by the weather that they were not as well able to take care of themselves through their dangerous tasks as they are under normal conditions, and several accidents were laid to this condition.

One of these occurred in the plant of the Imperial Metal Company, at Sunswick Street and Wilbur Avenue, Long Island City, when a machinist, John Mandrill of 149 Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, had the muscles of his left arm torn by catching his arm in a machine. He was removed to St. John's Hospital.

Another terror was added to the hot weather when it was learned yesterday that the price of ice is expected to go up. Restaurant and café owners and other large users of ice have been notified that the rate to them has been raised from 17 to 20 cents a hundred pounds, and that it may go higher unless they sign a contract at the new figure. The householder, who pays from 40 to 50 cents a hundred for his ice, has not yet been warned of an impending change, but it is said in trade circles that as soon as the other situation is cleared up the icemen mal indite notices to their smaller customers.

WESTERN HEAT WAVE ENDS.

305 Persons Died in Chicago Since July 11, When Spell Began.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The end of one of the longest periods of hot weather Chicago ever experienced came today in an eighteen-mile breeze from the north. A drop of twenty-two degrees in temperature from 102, the highest reached yesterday, was recorded at 9 o'clock today. The wind came up at 4 o'clock and gradually increased in velocity. The Weather Bureau predicted it would shift to the northeast, whence comes the usual cooling "lake breeze."

The hot spell began July 11, since which time the temperature was constantly above normal. There is no indication of a return of the heat for several days, according to the Weather Bureau.

Latest figures on the total dead here during the hot period were 305 at noon today. Forty-five babies died during the twenty-four hours ending last midnight.

A cloudburst was reported at Decatur, Ill., today, which caused the temperature to drop thirty degrees in fifteen minutes. Peoria, Ill., was visited by a terrific thunderstorm, doing damage estimated at several thousand dollars.

Many Prostrations in Boston.

BOSTON, July 31.—The season's highest temperature, 93 degrees, was registered officially this afternoon. Excessive humidity added to the discomfort, and prostrations were numerous.

POPE'S PEACE PLEAS FAIL.

Pontiff Admits His Inability to Bring an End to the War.

ROME, July 31, (via Paris.)—The failure of the Pope's appeals to the warring nations for peace was admitted by the Pontiff in addressing a delegation of the youth of Rome yesterday. The delegation prayed for peace in accordance with the Pope's request to the children of the whole world to appeal to God on the last Sunday of the second year of the struggle to end the war.

The Pope remarked that the war, which was ravaging all the earth, was not visible on all faces, although such carnage made an ever-present call for meditation and penitence. Yet, he said, adults were unable to forego the attractions of war that was why he turned to the children, who were nearest and dearest to God by their innocence and weakness.

"We, the father of all the faithful," he said, "have suffered, have exhorted and prayed for two years, but our exhortations to the combatants to lay down their arms and seek a settlement through the channels of justice and reason having been in vain, we decided to have recourse to invocations to Divine help by the all powerful means of your innocence, hoping that the prodigy of the son of Hagar might be renewed."

LAWYER'S BODY IDENTIFIED.

Brother Thinks Dead Man Brooded Over Failure as Playwright.

The body of Arthur J. Ryan, 34 years old, lawyer and playwright of 105 West Seventy-fifth Street, was identified in the Morgue yesterday. No trace of him had been found since he disappeared a week ago Monday night until his body was found by a patrolman floating in the reservoir in Central Park.

Roderick Ryan, his brother, of 3,099 Broadway, who identified the body, said he believed the man had committed suicide because he felt he was a failure as a playwright. The dead man leaves a wife and two children, who are in Los Angeles. Mr. Ryan said that after completing courses of study at Andover, Yale and the New York Law School, his brother had conducted a successful law practice in this city, but that he had given up his law business to devote himself to writing plays, having received some encouragement from theatrical friends. None of his works found a market, however, and he brooded considerably over what he seemed to think was his failure.

BURNS AND EGAN MAKE PLEA

Each Disclaims Guilt in Charges of Seizing Lawyers' Papers.

William J. Burns, detective, and Martin Egan, Publicity Manager for J. P. Morgan & Co., were arraigned yesterday before Justices Freschi, Kernochan and Levy in Special Sessions charged with publishing notes and other papers taken from the law office of Seymour & Seymour without permission of the owners. Both entered pleas of not guilty.

The bail of $100 for each defendant, which was fixed by Magistrate McAdoo following the hearing he conducted in wiretapping charges, was continued by the Court. Burns and Egan will be placed on trial in September.

NEW CAR STRIKES PLANNED BY UNION

Continued from Page 1.

continue to protect our employes from interference by the members of the union."

Mayor Sends for Both Sides.

Members of the carmen's union denied last night that attempts had been made to tie up the New York Railways Company, and asserted that the charges were merely part of a propaganda to discredit the union and to rob it of public sympathy. It was true that meetings of motormen and conductors had been held, and the employes of the New York Railways had been urged to organize, but there was no intention to call a strike on the lines of that company until demands had first been submitted, union officials said.

Reports repeatedly circulated yesterday that the strike of the motormen and conductors on the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company was to be extended to all the other transit companies in the city caused Mayor Mitchel to call a conference of representatives of both sides in his office for this afternoon at 1 o'clock.

Mayor Mitchel wrote letters to Edward A. Maher, Vice President of the Third Avenue Company, and to William D. Mahon, President of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes, asking them to attend the conference. The letter to Mr. Maher read:

In an effort to find a means of composing the differences that exist between the Third Avenue Railroad corporation and its employes, I am asking the representatives of the company and of the men to meet me in conference at the City Hall tomorrow, Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Will you therefore be good enough to meet me at the time named and to bring with you to the conference such other representatives of the company as you may wish to have accompany you? Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL.

The letter to Mr. Mahon was similar in character.

Refuse to Recognize Union.

Edward A. Maher, Jr., speaking for his father, said last night that the company would send representatives to the meeting, but that the company was as determined as before in refusing to grant the demands of the strikers.

"We will not arbitrate and we will not recognize the union," he said.

William V. Fitzgerald, organizer of the carmen's union, said that organization would be represented also, but that it would insist that recognition be given to the union.

Mr. Fitzgerald denied that the union had any intention of "immediately" extending the strike to the subway and elevated lines, although he said the service employes on those lines were being organized.

The Union Railway Company again stopped running cars on all of its lines in Manhattan last night, but will start them again this morning, according to Mr. Maher.

Arrest Six for Soaping Rails.

Six strikers were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of having attempted to soap the rails of the Third Avenue Railroad Company on the approach to the bridge crossing the Harlem River at 207th Street. The approach from the Harlem side is on a steep incline, and a swiftly moving car derailed at that point would be in danger of plunging into the Harlem River.

The men said they were Edward Flannigan of 1,992 Webster Avenue, Joseph Petrosino of 752 East 215 Street, Daniel Doherty of 1,171 Wyatt Street, Peter Vaccaro of 3,548 Holland Street, Frank Lo Golboro of 2,505 Hoffman Street, and Thomas Oliver of 2,501 Hoffman Street.

An automobile filled with detectives in command of Acting Lieutenant of Detectives James Finn caught the men in the act of soaping the rails, it was alleged. Pieces of soap were alleged to have been found in the pockets of Petrosino and Doherty when they were searched at the police station. Flannigan was alleged by the police to be the leader of the band.

The men were taken to Police Headquarters and locked up on the charge of violating Section 1,991 of the Penal Code. If convicted they can be sent to prison for from five to twenty years each.

Hedley's Men at Strike Meeting.

Twenty-five employes of the New York Railways Company attended the meeting of the striking motormen and conductors in Lyceum Hall, Eighty-sixth Street and Third Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The fact that they appeared in their uniforms caused comment. Heretofore employes of that company seeking to organize have met secretly, according to the officials of the union. Their appearance in uniform was considered a challenge to the New York Railways Company on the issue of the right of the men to organize.

This right has never been publicly denied either by the New York Railways Company, the Interborough, the B. R. T., or the traction company on Staten Island, but it has been advanced by the carmen's union as the central issue of the strike. The Third Avenue Railway Company and its President, F. W. Whitridge, have refused to negotiate with the union, but did not discriminate against men who belonged to an organization, it is said.

The New York Railways Company men who attended the Lyceum Hall meeting were said to be a very small part of the employes of that company who have expressed their desire to organize. The twenty-five listened to the speeches and mingled freely with the strikers, and made no effort to avoid company detectives.

One of the general organizers of the carmen's union said:

"There will be no strike on the lines of the New York Railways until after proper notice has been given and arbitration as to conditions of employment has been refused, but an entirely different situation would arise if the company should discharge any of its employes just because they have decided to organize themselves into a union. This right is not considered arbitrable by us, and a strike might be called without notice. I am not attempting to speak for the employes of the New York Railways, but I suppose they came here in uniforms to test the attitude of the company. If any of them are discharged or discriminated against because of their action we will hear of it. And I assure you that then there will be a strike."

Rumors of More Strikes.

The meeting in Lyceum Hall drew a large attendance yesterday. Speeches by Matthew J. Higgins, one of the general organizers, and others caused many rumors of sympathy strikes to be circulated. One report had it that the uniformed men of the New York Railways would be out by this morning, and that the lines of all the other companies here and in Brooklyn would be tied up by the end of the week.

The New York Railways Company was aware of these rumors, and passengers were not permitted to ride on the front seats of open cars, because of the fear that agitators would attempt to influence motormen to quit work.

"No demands have been made by our men," an official said, "but anything might happen. There is no telling what these out-of-town agitators who are trying to influence the men might do."

This statement followed the assertion of Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant General Manager of the Third Avenue Company, that the carmen were attempting to tie up the transit lines of the entire city.

William V. Fitzgerald, the union organizer in general charge of the situation and next in authority to William D. Mahon, the International President, denied that any such radical action was contemplated immediately.

"We are not trying to bite off more than we can chew," he said. "We are doing one thing at a time. We are organizing the men on all the transit lines of the city, as has been admitted repeatedly. But as far as I know there has been no meeting of the Executive Board, and we are not calling any additional strikes for the present."

Fitzgerald said that out of the 3,400 conductors and motormen employed by the Third Avenue Company 2,900 had enrolled as members of the union.

"Our men who have worked so hard to organize this system will now turn their attention to the employes of the other companies in New York and will do missionary work among them," he said, "and we hope by the end of this week to have the other systems as well organized as we now have the Third Avenue. I base this hope upon the continuous reports that are reaching me from the men on the other systems.

"As to our position with the Third Avenue Company, it stands as it did on Saturday. We are ready and willing to meet the officials of the company, and, if possible, through conference, reach a settlement. If the company is willing to recognize our organization and to treat with our committees, we are willing to submit the other points in dispute to an arbitration board of three disinterested citizens, one to be chosen by the representatives of the company, one by the committee representing the employes, and these two to select the third, or, if any other fair proposition of arbitration can be worked out that will give us justice and fair play, we are willing to accept it."

Lines Won't Recognize Union.

In an appeal to the employes of the Third Avenue Company on strike, Fitzgerald urged the men to stand together and to remain away from saloons.

"Let your conduct be such as will continue to hold for you the public sentiment you have behind you," he said in the appeal. 'Stay away from saloons and let there be no drinking or carousing of any kind while this strike continues. Keep out of trouble in the streets and in every way conduct yourselves as gentlemen. If you do this I feel sure that it will be but a short time until you are able to reach an honorable and satisfactory settlement of your contentions."

Edward A. Maher, Jr., said the Third Avenue Company would not recede from its position. It would not recognize the union of carmen, and the company had nothing to arbitrate.

Regardless of what develops at the conference today with the Mayor, this, in effect, will also be the position taken by the other transit lines. These companies feel that recognition of a union of street car employes would bring about problems far graver than those now confronting them or the Third Avenue Railroad. One of the complaints made by employes of the New York Railways affects the conditions of their employment. Many of the men want shorter hours and other concessions that the companies feel would impose a great financial burden on them.

"We want collective bargaining because then we could be represented properly in our demands and our grievances," an employe of the New York Railways Company said. "Under present conditions we act as individuals, and as such we have no show of getting anything but what the company is willing to give us. Take an every-day example, a simple one, and you will see what I mean: Suppose a conductor has an argument with a passenger and is reported. That conductor is generally suspended until he apologizes to the passenger, who might have been in the wrong, and until the passenger gives him a letter forgiving him. This is a small matter, but hundreds of others like it happen all the time, and the conductor never has a fair deal."

Wages Increased Recently.

The employes of the New York Railways Company have no specific complaint on the subject of pay, their wage schedule having been raised to the general level of that of the Third Avenue Company since July 1. Conductors and motormen are paid 26 cents an hour during their first year of service, 29 cents an hour the next three years, and 30 cents an hour the fifth year and thereafter. Prior to July 1 first-year men received 25 cents an hour, second-year men 26 cents, third-year men 27 cents, fourth-year men 28 cents, and five-year men 29 cents.

The scale for subway employes, with the exception of motormen, who earn as high as $4 a day, is somewhat lower. They recently received an advance in pay of 1 cent an hour, as did also the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Brooklyn company issued a statement yesterday intimating that the men would get still more pay "as the company prospers."

"So far as we know there is no dissatisfaction among our men," the B. R. T. statement said. "We think we have as loyal a body of men as any large enterprise in the country. We think they have been given to understand that as the company prospers their condition will be improved and their remuneration will be increased. Our transportation employes have had their wages increased three times within the last four years. Under these conditions a strike, with all its terrible consequences, would seem to be an impossibility. We are confident that it would not originate by any general act of our men. We have no knowledge that outsiders would attempt to stir up dissatisfaction among our workers. If they should, we will stand by our men and protect them in the discharge of their duty."

The Third Avenue Railway Company operated some cars on some of its lines yesterday, but they became continually fewer toward nightfall. Only six cars left the depot at 129th Street and Third Avenue, two of these being 125th Street crosstown cars, three Third Avenue cars and one a Broadway and Kingsbridge car. It was said that forty cars would be sent out of that depot today, however.

Westchester Mayors Act.

Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, Mayor Edwin W. Fiske of Mount Vernon, and Mayor Edward Stetson Griffing of New Rochelle joined in a request yesterday that the demands of the motormen and conductors of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company be submitted to arbitration. These two roads are subsidiaries of the Third Avenue Company. The strike has completely tied up traffic on both for nearly two weeks, hurt trade, and inconvenienced thousands of persons.

Letters were sent by the Mayors to Edward A. Maher, Sr., of the Third Avenue Company, and to Leslie Sutherland, General Manager of the Yonkers Railroad, asking that they consent to arbitration. The letters said in part:

In order that the people of this county may know fully what caused the present strike and what is being done to end it, we ask that you consent to have the differences between the management of the roads and your employes submitted to a board of arbitration. We suggest that this board consist of three representatives of the trolley roads, three representatives of the employes, and the Mayors of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, that all meetings of this board be open to the public; that the employes will return to work under conditions that existed at the time of suspension of work; that they continue at work until full consideration shall have been given by the board to the questions in dispute between the company and the men; that the plan of settlement proposed by the board shall be submitted to the management of the companies and the employes for final disposition.

A copy of the letter was sent to the strikers.

TO TAX HONE ESTATE HERE.

New Jersey National Committeeman Left More Than $1,000,000.

Surrogate Cohalan handed down a decision yesterday holding that the estate of John Hone, at one time Vice President and member of the Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange and a brother-in-law of John L. Cadwalader, the lawyer, was taxable in New York, although Mr. Hone always maintained a voting residence in New Jersey and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from that State. The Surrogate's ruling was based on the fact that Mr. Hone lived at 5 Gramercy Park.

Mr. Hone left an estate of more than $1,000,000.

King Nicholas to Visit Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—King Nicholas of Montenegro ios expected in Paris tomorrow for his first visit since he so hurriedly left his country. Since he fled the royal establishment has been carried on at Lyons. Recently King Nicholas took the cure at Vichy. On his visit to Paris he will meet President Poincaré.

City Temple Calls American.

LONDON, July 31.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph Pont Newton of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has been invited to fill the pulpit in the City Temple, London, as successor to the Rev. R. J. Campbell. Dr. Newton, who will decide on his arrival in the United States, will sail for New York next Saturday on the steamship St. Louis.

We Start

with the proposition that vacant space should always be made as attractive as possible, and when an owner appoints us as agent we advise him always what his property needs to draw Tenants. And then we get the Tenants.

Wm. A. White & Sons

Established 1868

46 Cedar Street

Telephone 5700 John

10¢ VENUS PENCIL

17 Black Degrees and 2 copying. For those who demands the best.

VENUS — LOOK FOR THE WATER MARK FINISH

Blue Band VELVET 5¢ PENCIL

THE VELVET IS SUPREME IN ITS CLASS

American Lead Pencil Co. N.Y.

Wallach Straw Hats at Half Price

$2 Straws Now $1

$3 Straws Now $1.50

$5 Panamas, Leghorns, Bankoks $3.50

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th Street

Third Ave., Cor. 122d Street
246-248 West 125th Street

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Greatest Men's Furnishing Store

Clearance Sales!

Bates St. Shirts $1.35 You Know Them!

Worth $1.50 and $2 Madras & Percale Soft and Stiff Cuffs

Summer Underwear Cut Prices

Fine Nainsook, 25c

Madras Cross Bar...35c

Balbriggan and Lisle..49c

Olus Union Suits, 85c and $1.25

Regularly $1 and $2.

Needfuls for Vacation

Khaki & Duck Trousers, $1.00 & $1.50

Gray Flannel Shirts, $1.19, $1.49, $1.98

Khaki Shirts, 59c and 98c

Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50

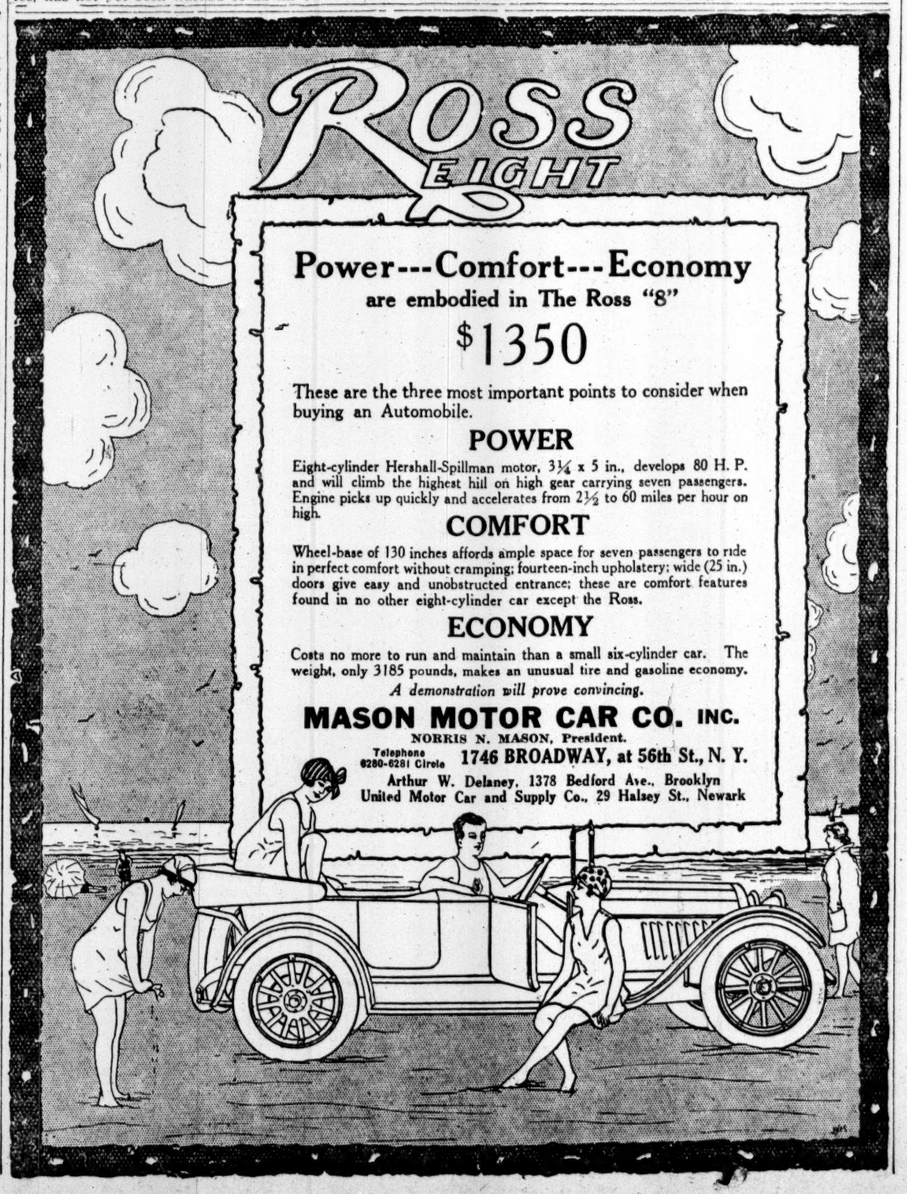
Professional and Regulation Models.

HAVE YOU A FRIEND WITH SKIN TROUBLE?

If you have a friend suffering with some itching, burning eruption, what greater kindness could you do him than to say:

"Why don't you try Resinol Ointment? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe, Resinol is different. In the first place doctors have prescribed it for years. And then, Resinol does not claim to be a 'cure-all'—simply a soothing, healing dressing, free from all harsh drugs, that USUALLY proves successful in just such cases as yours."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists. For free sample, write to Dept. 53-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.


ROSS
EIGHT
Power---Comfort---Economy
are embodied in The Ross "8"
$1350
These are the three most important points to consider when buying an Automobile.
POWER
Eight-cylinder Hershall-Spillman motor, 3¼ x 5 in., develops 80 H. P. and will climb the highest hil on high gear carrying seven passengers. Engine picks up quickly and accelerates from 2½ to 60 miles per hour on high.
COMFORT
Wheel-base of 130 inches affords ample space for seven passengers to ride in perfect comfort without cramping; fourteen-inch upholstery; wide (25 in.) doors give easy and unobstructed entrance; these are comfort features found in no other eight-cylinder car except the Ross.
ECONOMY
Costs no more to run and maintain than a small six-cylinder car. The weight, only 3185 pounds, makes an unusual tire and gasoline economy.
A demonstration will prove convincing.
MASON MOTOR CAR CO. INC.
NORRIS N. MASON, President.
Telephone 6280-6281 Circle
1746 BROADWAY, at 56th St., N. Y.
Arthur W. Delaney, 1378 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn
United Motor Car and Supply Co., 29 Halsey St., Newark

WE SELL SO SOCONY TRADE MARK NY MOTOR GASOLINE STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK STANDARD OIL CO. OF N.Y.

DON'T MAKE THE WRONG TURN

Approach to branch road to right
American Motor League "Caution Sign"

Many an automobile has gone to the junk heap because the driver took the wrong turn.

Many an automobile has gone to the repair shop because the driver turned in at the wrong place to buy his gasoline.

Some dealers who are selling inferior gasoline try to make the motorist believe he is getting SOCONY Gasoline by giving their own product misleading names and descriptions. Do not be misled.

The only gasoline put out by this Company is called SOCONY Motor Gasoline, and nothing else.

Ask for it by name and look for the RED, WHITE and BLUE SOCONY sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK